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A N

E S S A Y

TOWARDS AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

O F

IRISH COINS,

AND OF THE

CURRENCY of FOREGIN MONIES

I N

I R E L A N D.

WITH AN

A P P E N D I X:

CONTAINING

Several STATUTES, PROCLAMATIONS, PATENTS, ACTS of STATE, and LETTERS relating to the Same.

Discite quid asper utile Nummus habet. Pers. Sat. 3.

By JAMES SIMON, of DUBLIN, Merchant, F.R.S.

DUBLIN:
Printed by S. POWELL,
For the AUTHOR, in Fleet-street.
M DCC XLIX.

AT a General Meeting of the PHYSICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY, *Monday, January* the 4th, 1747.

Dr. BARRY in the Chair.

PRESENT,

LORD CHANCELLOR, Lord Biſhop of MEATH, Lord Biſhop of CLOGHER, *&c. &c. &c.*

ON the Report made by *Walter Harris*, Eſq; That he and the Reverend Dr. *Corbet*, Dean of St. *Patrick*'s, had peruſed Mr. *Simon*'s *Eſſay on Iriſh Coins*, which was referred to them:

Agreed,

THAT the Thanks of this Society be given to Mr. *Simon*, for the Pains and Care he hath taken; and that he be, and is hereby deſired to publiſh the ſaid *Eſſay*, together with his Collection of Records concerning *Iriſh* Coins and the Currency of Money in *Ireland*, with the Approbation of the Society.

EDW. BARRY, V. Preſid.

To His EXCELLENCY,

ROBERT

LORD NEWPORT,

LORD CHANCELLOR,

AND

One of the Lords Juſtices of IRELAND,

Preſident of the Phyſico-Hiſtorical-Society, in DUBLIN.

MY LORD,

EVERY Attempt to contribute to the ſervice of the Public, naturally lays claim to Your Excellency's patronage; and Your obliging readineſs to become Preſident of a Society, whoſe principal views are to procure materials for compiling a general Hiſtory of Ireland, ſeems particularly to authorize the liberty of preſenting to Your Excellency the following Eſſay, as ſubſervient to that deſign.

To Your Excellency's great goodneſs to the Author, in procuring him acceſs to ſeveral of the offices of Record, he is indebted for whatever may be thought curious in it; and from Your protection, My Lord, he preſumes to hope for the indulgence of the Public to the ſincere,

however imperfect, Endeavours of a Foreigner to render himſelf in ſome degree uſeful to the Country in which Providence has been pleaſed to fix him.

Intereſted, as by adoption he is, in her proſperity, he cannot fail to wiſh, that Your Excellency may long continue to adorn thoſe high Stations in which You are placed, with that integrity, application, ſagacity and knowledge, which give weight to Power; and that temper, benevolence, and candor, which render the moſt *reſpectable* Characters the moſt *amiable*.

Permit me, My Lord, to ſubſcribe my ſelf with the moſt grateful and profound reſpect,

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

moſt obliged,

moſt obedient,

and moſt humble Servant,

James Simon.

PREFACE.

THE knowledge of antient Coins is not merely a matter of curioſity, but of uſe; it has a manifeſt relation to Sciences, ſuch as Chronology, Antiquities and Hiſtory, and ſerves to aſcertain and illuſtrate them. For Coins, no leſs than Medals, "give "a great light to Hiſtory, in confirming ſuch paſſages as are true, "in ſettling ſuch as are told after different manners, and in recording "ſuch as have been omitted" *. The truth of which will, I conceive, appear from facts in diſpute amongſt our Hiſtorians, which are now ſettled and confirmed by the evidence of ſome of the Coins mentioned in the following Eſſay. This kind of Study is ſo confeſſedly intereſting, that many treatiſes on this ſubject have been publiſhed in ſeveral of our neighbouring countries; witneſs thoſe of Bouteroue & Le Blanc, on the French coins, of Thomas Broeder Bircherod, on the Daniſh, of Elias Brenner, on the Swediſh, and of M. Folkes and S. M. Leake, Eſqrs. on the Engliſh. But we have not as yet any particular treatiſe on the Monies of this Kingdom. There are indeed two curious but very ſhort chapters on Iriſh Coins, one in the Antiquities of Ireland, by Sir James Ware, the other in the Iriſh-Hiſtorical Library, by Biſhop Nicholſon; the conciſeneſs of which induced me to draw up (at firſt only for my own amuſement and inſtruction) ſome obſervations upon what they had written on that ſubject: And although I have been enabled to make ſeveral additions from very curious Coins and Records, which they had not ſeen, I cannot give my Reader a truer, as I cannot wiſh to give him a more favourable account of this Eſſay, than that it is chiefly the work of theſe two learned Antiquaries; and as ſuch I preſume to recommend it to his peruſal. If I have

* Addiſon's Dialogues on antient Medals, p. 20.

have at any time ventured to diſſent from theſe great Men, I have given the reaſons, ſometimes I confeſs but conjectural, that determined my opinion, which I freely ſubmit to better information.

It is almoſt impoſſible to give a perfect Hiſtory of our Monies for want of ſufficient records, many of which have been deſtroyed by time and various accidents. In order to preſerve what are left concerning this Subject, as far as a work of this kind can contribute to that end, it has been thought proper to publiſh by way of Appendix thoſe that are ſtill in being, as materials for ſuch as ſhall hereafter undertake to give us a better and more perfect account of theſe matters.

As for the Coins exhibited in the Plates, beſides my own, I have had the advantage of conſulting the ſeveral collections of Trinity College, of James Ware, John Putland, and Ralph Howard, Eſqrs. and of Mr. Henry Archdall. I take this opportunity to return my humble thanks to them, and to thoſe gentlemen who have been pleaſed to communicate ſuch other materials as could not come to my knowledge without their aſſiſtance.

It now remains for me to beg the Reader's indulgence and forgiveneſs for the many imperfections in the language and performance, and that, as an attonement for both, he will accept of my ſincere deſire of being in ſome degree uſeful to a country, now become my own.

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John Smith, Eſq; Counſellor at Law
Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D. Archdeacon of Glendalough
Mr. John Smyth, Attorney
Mr. Thomas Smith, Attorney
His Excellency Baron Sohlenthal, Knight of the Elephant, Privy Councellor of Conference of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, and his Ambaſſador Extraordinary to his Britannick Majeſty, 4 Books
Robert Spence, Eſq;
Honourable Charles Stanhope, Eſq; F. R. S.
Rev. John Standiſh, A. M.
Eaton Stannard, Eſq; Recorder of Dublin
Mr. William Stevenſon
Rev. David Stevens, A. M.
Rev. Robert Stewart, A. M.
Enoch Sterne, Eſq;
Mr. Gabriel Stokes
Thomas Stopford, Eſq;
Mr. Thomas Strangman, merchant
Mr. Thomas Strettel, merchant
Mr. Edward Sutton, merchant Wexford
Mr. Samuel Swan
Matthew Swiny, Eſq;
Cotton Symonds, Eſq; Ormſby, Norfolk

T.

His Grace, Joſiah, Lord Archbiſhop of Tuam
James Theobald, Eſq; F. R. S. London
Mr. Edwin Thomas

Sir

Sir Peter Thompſon, Knt. London, 2 books
Rev. Francis Thompſon, A. M.
Mr. Theophilus Thompſon, merchant
Mr. John Thompſon, merchant, Briſtol
Mr. William Thornhill, ſurgeon, ditto
George Thwaites, Eſq;
William Tighe, Eſq;
Robert Tighe, Eſq;
Philip Tiſdal, Eſq; counſellor at law
Mr. William Toole
Thomas Tower, Eſq; counſellor at law
Rev. Boyle Travers, D. D.
Timothy Tuckey, M. D. Cork
Mr. Richard Terry, Attorney

V.

Mr. William Van Briennen, merchant, Amſterdam, 6 books
Mr. James Vareilles, merchant
Mr. Peter Vidouze, merchant
Mr. Iſaac Vigneau, merchant, 2 books
Mr. James Vilmot, tobacconiſt
John Uſher, Eſq; Liſmore

W.

Right Rev. Richard, Lord Biſhop of Waterford
Hon. Michael Ward, Eſq;
Capt. Henry Walker
Mr. John Wallace
Mr. John Wade, Attorney, Briſtol
Bernard Ward, Eſq;
Mr. Michael Ward, T. C. D.
Edward Ward, Eſq;
Mr. John Ward, F. R. S. Profeſſor of Rhetoric, Greſham-college
James Ware, Eſq;
Samuel Warring, Eſq;
John Warre, Eſq;
Thomas Waite, Eſq;
Rev. William Warren, A. M.
Mr. Thomas Warren
Mr. John Watſon, 6 books
Richard Weld, M. D.
Matthew Weld, Eſq;
Mr. Joſeph Weſt
Right Hon. Edward Weſton, Eſq; 2 books
Mr. John Wilcocks, banker
Mr. Joſeph Wilcocks
Mr. Joſhua Wilcocks, Briſtol
James Wilkinſon, Eſq;
Mrs. M. M. Wilkinſon.
Mr. Abraham Wilkinſon, merchant
Mr. Hugh White, merchant
Mr. Stephen White, merchant, Briſtol
Carleton Whitelock, Eſq;
Rev. John Whittingham, D. D. S. F. T. C. D.
Mr. John Wilſon
Mr. George Wilſon, druggiſt
Mr. Peter Wilſon, bookſeller
Mr. Levi Wolfe, jeweller
Rev. John Wynne, D. D.
Rev. John Wynne, A. M.
Mr. Edward Wynne

Y.

Hon. William Yorke, Eſq;

It is hoped that Gentlemen, who have ſubſcribed to this Eſſay, and have not their Names inſerted in this Liſt, will excuſe it, as their Names have not been returned to the Author in Time, by ſuch Gentlemen as had of his Receipts to diſpoſe of.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF IRISH COINS, &c.

ALTHOUGH we cannot trace out the firſt Invention of money in Ireland, yet it cannot be denied, that it was in uſe here long before the arrival of the Danes, or Norwegians. The Iriſh word *Monadh* [a], as well as the other appellative words, uſed (with little variation in the pronunciation) in moſt of the antient and modern languages to ſignify money, ſeem to be derived from one and the ſame origin, the Hebrew Monah, or Mineh [b], the name both of a weight, and of a kind of money, worth a hundred *Denarii* [c]: the Mineh of gold being worth a hundred ſhekels. Beſides this, we find in the Iriſh many mercantile and other words derived from the Hebrew, which, as they ſhew the Antiquity of the Iriſh, and its affinity to that mother tongue, denote likewiſe the early uſe of trade, and of money in Ireland; into which, no doubt, it was introduced as ſoon as inhabited, or at leaſt frequented by other trading nations; the country

[a] *Monadh, Pecunia*, Money. Lluyd Iriſh-Dictionary. The Iriſh *Airgead*, uſed at preſent for the Engliſh word money, originally and properly ſignifies *Argentum*, ſilver, and was not probably made uſe of to deſign money, until the uſe of ſilver coins was introduced into Ireland, when in all likelihood, ſuch money was called by way of diſtinction from iron or copper money, *Monadh na Airgead*, and in proceſs of time for brevity ſake, *Airgead*, for money of ſilver.

[b] Mina eſt nomen ponderis & monetæ habentis centum denarios, & centum ſiclos auri. Schindler's Lexicon-Pentaglot.

[c] The *Denarius*, denier, according to Greaves and Arbuthnot, weighed 62 grains, and would be worth of our preſent money, about 7 ¾ *d.*

affording gold, ſilver, and other metals [d], which perhaps were ſoon diſcovered by the firſt Inhabitants.

A. M. 3011. We find that in the reign of Tighernmhais Mac Fallamhuin [e], the tenth monarch of the Mileſian race, Gold ore was diſcovered, and refined at Fothart, near the river Liffy, in the county of Wicklow, where gold, ſilver, copper, lead and iron, have of late years been found out. And a mint is ſaid to have been erected, and ſilver money firſt coined in Ireland, in the time 5482. of Eadna-Dearg [f]. From this obſervation, that ſilver-money was then firſt ſtruck, we may reaſonably conclude that money of ſome kind or other, whether of iron or copper, was in uſe before that time; and indeed we find that 3453. in the reign of Sednæus-Innaradh, the ſoldiers wages were paid in money, wheat, and cloathes [g]. 'Tis alſo very probable that this iſland was known to the Phœnicians, who uſed to reſort to Britain for tin, which no doubt was likewiſe found in Ireland [h]; though thoſe mines ſeem to have been loſt for ſome ages paſt. But moſt certain it is, that this country was famous, in the beginning of the Roman empire; for Tacitus, ſpeaking comparatively of Britain and Ireland, ſays of the latter, that it was better known by its trade and commerce, by its eaſy reſort, and the goodneſs of its harbours, than the firſt [i]. And when the Roman arms had reached Spain, Gaul, and Germany, abundance of people muſt have retired out of thoſe countries into this, and brought with them what riches they could ſave, together with their trade, arts and ſciences; for which reaſon, the Romans had a coveting eye on Ireland, which, ſays Tacitus [k], being ſituated exactly between Spain and Britain, lies very convenient for the French ſea, and would have united the ſtrong members of the empire with great advantage; and Agricola thought it could have been conquered, and kept in ſubjection with one legion and ſome few auxiliaries.

There muſt indeed have been a great deal of wealth and treaſure in Ireland, to have allured the Oſtmen and Nordmen to invade it ſo often, and at laſt to engage them to ſettle in it. It was not for the ſake of proviſions, or of ſome cattle, that they made ſuch repeated attempts on this country; no: as thoſe people enriched themſelves by their pyracies, money was what they moſt ſought for. For as the Bua-Saga expreſſes it [l], they uſed to enter into partnerſhips

[d] ——————ſtannique fodinas
Et puri Argenti venas, quas terra refoſſis
Viſceribus manes imos viſura recludit.
Hadrianus Junius in Ware's Antiquit.

[e] Flaherty's Ogygia, Lond. 1685. p. 195.

[f] Ogygia, p. 249. [g] Ibid p. 248.

[h] At a great council held at Drogheda on friday before the feaſt of St. Andrew, (29 Hen. VI.) before James Earl of Ormond, deputy to Richard duke of York lord lieutenant of Ireland; it was enacted (cap. 14.); that licence be granted to ſir Chriſtopher St. Laurence lord of Howth to ſearch for a mine within the ſeigniory of Howth, as well for tin as lead ore, and to apply the profits thereof to his own uſe for three years, yielding 6 *l.* 8 *d.* a year if the mine be found. (cap. 17.) As Richard Ingram miner and finer has at his great charge found out divers mines of ſilver, lead, iron, coal, &c. which would cauſe great relief to the inhabitants of Ireland if they were wrought; it is therefore enacted, &c.—Rolls-office, Dublin.

[i] Melius aditus portuſque per commercia & negotiatores cogniti. Tacitus in Vita Agricolæ, p. 159. Edit. Elzev. 1649.

[k] Tacitus ut ſupra.

[l] Societatem ſub juramento inierunt, piraticam exercentes

partnerſhips upon oath, to exerciſe their pyracies, whereby they honourably A. D.
[m] acquired plenty of money. And Sturleſonius [n] ſays, that after their 800.
expeditions they uſed to bring home ſo much money, which they had taken from the merchants and huſbandmen, that thoſe, who ſaw theſe riches, admired how ſo much gold could be collected together in thoſe northern countries.

It appears from Saxo-Grammaticus [o], that thoſe pyrates, under the conduct of Hacco and Starchater, having invaded Ireland, attacked and routed the Iriſh, and killed their king Huglet, found in his treaſury in Dublin ſuch vaſt quantity of money, "that every man had as much as he could wiſh or "deſire; ſo as they needed not to fall out among themſelves for the partition, "ſince there was ſo much for each Man's Share, as he could conveniently "carry away [p]."

The Prince, here called Huglet, was probably Aodh VII. king or monarch of Ireland, ſurnamed Finn-Liath; and of Aodh, or Hugh and Liath, a foreigner, ſuch as our hiſtorian was, might very well, inſtead of Hugo-Liath, call him Hugo-Leth, or Hughlet, in Latin *Hugletus*. This admitted, the fact muſt have happened in the year 879, which is the time aſſigned by O Flaherty [q] for the death of this prince, though he doth not ſay that he was either attacked or killed by the Danes; but that his ſon and ſucceſſor Neil-Glundubh was by them killed in a battle near Dublin in 919, according to the annals of Dungalls [r]. The ſame author owns, that the Danes and Norwegians made ſeveral irruptions into Ireland in the reign of Aodh V. ſurnamed Oirnigh, in the years 788, 807, 812, and 815 [s].

We find, in ſeveral of our hiſtorians, mention made of gold and ſilver being paid by the ounce. Thus in the annals of Ulſter [t] *ad An.* 1004, we find that Brian-Boruma, king of Ireland, offered twenty ounces of gold on the altar of St. Patrick, in the cathedral church of Armagh. That Tirdelvac O'Connor, king of Ireland, *An.* 1152, having obtained a great victory over the people of Munſter, received for the ranſom of their leader ſixty ounces of gold. That *An.* 1157, Maurice O Loghlin, king of Ireland, upon the dedication of the church of Mellifont, gave likewiſe ſixty ounces of gold to the monks of that houſe; to whom Donat O Carrol, king of Ergal, founder of that church, gave alſo ſixty ounces of gold; and Dervorgilla, wife of Tierna O Ruark, as many [u]. That *An.* 1161, Flahertach O Brolcan, Comorban of Columb-kill, having viſited the dioceſs of Oſſory, there were collected there for him among

exercentes, quâ pecuniam ſibi honorificé quæſiverunt. Tho. Bartholinus, de Antiq. Dan. p. 457. Hafniæ 1689.

[m] Pyracy was then looked upon as honourable; the king and lords of Denmark being often concerned in thoſe expeditions. Ibid. cap. ii. & ix.

[n] Piraticam ſuſceperunt, deque prædonibus, qui agricolas & mercatores ſpoliaverunt, magnas pecunias egerunt, & omnes qui hæc videbant admirati ſunt, in ſeptentrionalibus terris tantum auri collectum eſſe.—Ibid. p. 458.

[o] Saxo-Grammat. Hiſt. Dan. lib. 6. Tho. Barthol. p. 15.

[p] Hollingſhed, vol. 2. p. 57.

[q] Ogygia, p. 433.

[r] Ibid. p. 434. [s] Ibid. p. 433.

[t] Ware's Antiq. Edit. 1704, p. 70, and by Harris, p. 204. [u] Ware's Antiq. p. 70.

A. D. 800. the people four hundred and twenty ounces of pure ſilver [w]. And in a Latin manuſcript copy of the goſpels [x], we find this marginal note, that Moriertagh O Loghlin, king of Ireland, granted a parcel of land to the monaſtery of Ardbraccan in perpetuity, at a yearly rent of three ounces of gold. From all which, ſome have imagined, that there was no money ſtruck in Ireland, before the arrival of the Engliſh. But probably theſe were particular caſes; the gold and ſilver offered to churches might be for chalices, and other holy utenſils or ornaments; and great payments were no doubt made by weight: So William the Conqueror allowed Edgar Atheling a pound weight of ſilver every day [y]. And by reaſon perhaps of the lightneſs of ſome of the then current money, people choſe to receive it *ad ſcalam*, by weight [z]. It appears for certain from a letter of Lancfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury to Tirlagh, king of Ireland, *An.* 1074, that money was then current in this kingdom, ſince the biſhops uſed to confer holy orders for money, which evil cuſtom he adjures him to reform [a].

I have, I fear, been too long in endeavouring to prove the early uſe of money and of mints in Ireland; I ſhall therefore proceed, and ſpeak of the coins now extant, or mentioned by hiſtorians, and only add that Keating [b] tells us, that mints were erected at Armagh and Caſhel about the time of St. Patrick's entering upon his apoſtleſhip (in the fifth century) and that money was there coined for the ſervice of the ſtate. Another author [c] ſays likewiſe, that Tirlagh O Connor, king of Ireland, erected a mint and had ſilver money ſtruck at Clonmacnoiſe; and that he bequeathed to the clergy of that place five hundred and forty ounces of gold, and forty marks of ſilver.

Whether the monarch of Ireland only, or each petty king in his province or territory, did aſſume the power of ſtriking money, doth not clearly appear from antient hiſtory: But if the coins in my firſt plate, taken from ſir James Ware, and Camden, be Iriſh, and Mr. Walker's notes on them admitted to be juſt, we may well ſuppoſe that each prince in his kingdom, in imitation of the Anglo-Saxon kings in England, ſtruck money of his own. To proceed.

The coins Number 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in my firſt plate, are taken from ſir James Ware [d], and, as he ſays, were in the year 1639 found in great quantity, near Glendoloch, in the county of Wicklow; but they were ſo worn and defaced by age and ruſt, that that learned antiquarian could not decypher them or make out their inſcriptions. He thought indeed that, on Number 14 of my firſt plate (the fourth in the plate of coins of the laſt edition of his works, vol. ii. p. 206.) he could obſerve the date of the year, wherein that piece was

[w] MS. annals of abby Boyle, Trin. Coll. Dublin.
[x] MSS. college library, Dublin.
[y] Speed's hiſt. of England, p. 504.
[z] Among many examples, I ſhall give one: *An.* 1248, Hen. III. the money was ſo ſhamefully clipped, that an order was iſſued out, enjoining, that it ſhould be taken only by weight, and that no pieces ſhould paſs, but ſuch as were round. Matt. Paris. Annals Waverly, ad An. Cit.
[a] Ware ut ſupra.
[b] Keating's Hiſt. p. 327.
[c] Cambrenſis Everſus, p. 85.
[d] Antiq. cap. 25.

ſtruck

ſtruck, which he makes out 1115, But as no dates are found on the current coins of theſe kingdoms, before the year 1513, when Henry VIII. had the year for the firſt time ſtruck on his teſtoons coined at Tournay, the letters C. R. V. X. in the four angles of the croſs, muſt be read *Crux* *, which word is often ſeen on the coins of Ethelred, and others of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, and on ſome of thoſe of the kings of France and Sweden. Number 18, 19, 20 and 21, are taken from Camden's laſt edition. "Theſe," ſays Mr. Walker in his notes, [e] "ſeem to be of the antient Iriſh kings, the only "ones that I ever ſaw; the letters are very unuſual, and difficult to be read "or underſtood." The 18th (9th in Camden's fourth plate) he conjectures to be DIDA MEDINO, the reverſe two hands in the oppoſite ſides of the croſs. The 19th (11th in Camden) that gentleman ſays, he takes alſo to be of an Iriſh prince by the word MIDINI, which is likewiſe ſeen on the 20th, (12th in his plate) and that therefore they ſeem to refer to Midia, now called Meath, one of the diviſions of Ireland. A. D. 800.

The Pieces, Number 12, 22, 23 and 24, Plate I. Number 31, 32, 33, 36 and 37, Plate II. and Number 162, 163, 164, 165, 166 and 167. Plate VIII. I have by me, but muſt own, that the letters are ſo defaced, or ſo unuſual, that I am not able to find out what they are, nor what prince they belong to; and as theſe letters appear to have been moſtly ſtrokes like ſo many IIIII &c. I preſume that the inſcriptions on theſe coins were written in that occult manner, called *Ogham Craobh* by the Iriſh antiquarians [f]. From the armed head on Number 31, I ſhould aſſign it to Brian-Boruma, who, as he was a great warrior [g], might very properly be repreſented in armour on his coins. All I can ſay is, that the croſſes repreſented on them ſhew, that they were ſtruck ſince chriſtianity was introduced into Ireland. And their rude and coarſe make denotes them to be very antient, and that they were current here long before the arrival of the Engliſh, and ſome of them perhaps before the Danes were well ſettled here: for by comparing Number 24, 30, 35 and 36, with the reſt, it will appear that the Iriſh, from their intercourſe with the Danes, were much improved in the manner of ſtriking their money.

Number 30, Plate II. ſeems to belong to one Donald, king of Monaghan. it bears that prince's head, crowned, with this inſcription, ✠ DIMN. ROEX. MNEGHI. which I read *Domnaldus Rex Mnegin*, in Engliſh Monaghan; reverſe a croſs creſcent, with this Epigraphe ✠ ODIVLFEOIMRVIRI, which, I confeſs, I do not underſtand; it weighs nineteen grains. Were this coin leſs reſembling thoſe of Sithric, and had it that rude and coarſe ſtamp, which appears on thoſe of a much older date, I ſhould take it to be of Domhnon, prince of the *Magnati*, whence Irroſdomhnon, a territory in the province of Connaught, now part of the county of Mayo, was ſo called; and it is very probable, that that part of Connaught was called Mnegni or Mneghi in Iriſh, and its Inhabitants, from thence, *Magnatæ* by Ptolomy.

* The perſon who engraved ſir James Ware's plate, probably miſtook the Greek Π for the Saxon R.

[e] Camden, vol. i. p. 196. Lond. 1722. [f] Ware's Antiq. 1704, p. 19, 20. [g] Ibid. p. 63.

Number

IVARUS. A.D. 872. Number 34 represents a king's head crowned, with this inscription, ✠ IFAR ⊰S Rex dyflii. *Ivarus Rex Dyfflin.* [I have supplied here the letters *e. x.* worn out in *Rex*, and the *d* in Dyfflin] reverse a cross crescent, with what Mr. Walker calls a hand, in two of the opposite quarters of the cross, and an epigraphe, which I am not able to read. This, very probably, is the prince, who, sir James Ware [h] says, is called in the Irish annals, *King of the Normans of all Ireland*, and who died in 872. This piece weighs fifteen grains.

SITHRIC A.D. 989. That the Danish kings of Ireland struck money here, is now past all manner of doubt. I have some very fair and well preserved coins of Sithric, king of Dublin, which have on one side his head crowned, and on the other a cross terminating in a crescent, the inscriptions on either side, being different. Number 1, Plate I. has on the head side this epigraphe, ✠ SIHTRC REX DYFLI. *Sithricus, Rex Dyflin*; reverse, ✠ LEOFPMIENIOLVNI. *Leofpmien, Monetarius Luni*, the minter's name, with that perhaps of the place where struck. Number 2, has ✠ SIHTRC REX DYFLNI, the N is here put before the I, *Sithricus rex Dyflin*; reverse, ✠ SONMEDS.NOM.N. *Sonmeds Monetarius Normanorum*; the word MON *Monetarius* * being written backwards. Number 3, ✠ SIHTRC REX DYNI, *Sithricus Rex Dyflin.* the F and L are here omitted through the ignorance of the engravers of those rude ages; reverse, ✠ EIREMION. MDLHR; *Eiremion Monetarius Dyflinienſium Normanorum.* Number 4, ✠ SIHTRC REX DYFLNIN. *Sithricus Rex Dyflinienſium Normanorum*, king of the Nordmen of Dublin [i]; reverse, ✠ BYRNTIOD MO RINI, *Byrntiodh Monetarius Rini.* What place in the small Kingdom of Dublin Rini was, is hard to guess, unless it be Raheny in Fingall, which from the Norwegians took its name of Finn-Gall, the white foreigners †. Number 5, taken from the earl of Pembroke's collection, has on one side, SIHTRC REX DYFLI, *Sithricus Rex Dyflin*; reverse, SIIFERN MO DYFLI, *Sufern Monetarius Dyflin.* Number 6, SIHTRC REX DYFLN, *Sithricus Rex Dyflin*; reverse, FÆREMAN MO DYFLI, *Færeman Monetarius Dyflin.* Number 25, Plate II. taken from Kedder's collection of Irish coins, has ✠ SIHTRC REX DYFLNM, *Sithricus Rex Dyflinien-*

[h] Ogygia, 435.

* The *Monetarii* were not the common workmen or artificers employed in striking the coins, as some have imagined. They were the farmers of the mint, who gave so much a year to the prince for the sole privilege of coining in a city or town. Thus in the book of statutes of Charles the bald, Gofninus, brother to the castellane of Tournay is called *Monetarius*, because he was *dominus monetæ Tornacencis*, which must imply master or farmer, and not lord of the mint of Tournay, for the mint or right of coining money did then belong to the bishop of that place. And as these farmers or mint-masters were answerable for the weight and purity of the money struck by them, or the people under them, they were obliged to stamp their name, or some private mark on the monies of their respective coinage.

[i] "The Danes and Norwegians, who subdued a great part of Ireland, were some time "called Normans, as denoting men of the north, "sometimes Ostmans, to denote men of the "east." Ware's antiquities, p. 19. Edit. 1704. But, as I apprehend, Nordmen signified the Norway-men, or men of the Nord, and are so called in the Danish annals, and Ostmen signified the Danes.

† Gall, or Gealta, in Irish, more properly signifies the Gauls or Celtes, who very probably sent Colonies into this Island, whence the word Gall was applied to all foreigners.

sium

ſium Normanorum; reverſe, ✠ CIODMAN MO LVNI, *Ciodhman Monetarius Luni.* This laſt word, as in Number 1, was probably the name of ſome ſmall town in the kingdom of Dublin, perhaps the iſland of Lambay, formerly called Limni ‡, and in proceſs of time Lini and Luni, where ſtill are the remains of an old caſtle, ſaid to be built by the Danes. The Anglo-Saxon kings in England had a mint in almoſt every town of their reſpective kingdoms, in imitation whereof, the kings of Dublin had very probably the like. Number 26 is very different from the coins before deſcribed, and ſeems rather to belong to ſome other prince of that name. By the dreſs of the head, one would think that it was ſtruck about the time of Edward the Elder, king of England, whoſe coins it pretty much reſembles, and who died in 925, having reigned twenty years. And, I find in Ware's annals [k] one Sithric chief of the Danes, who, in 916, defeated the army of Ailill king of Leinſter. To this prince therefore might this coin very probably belong. It has on one ſide a king's head with a kind of cap or tiara tied with a diadem, from which hang two pearls, and this legend ✠ SIHTRC REX DYFLNR, *Sithricus Rex Dyflinienſium Normanorum*; reverſe, a ſmall croſs in the center of a circle, and ✠ ÆLFELN MO DYFLIMO, *Aefeln Monetæ Dyflinienſis Monetarius*, maſter of the mint of Dublin. Number 27 is alſo different from the reſt, the head being crowned with a ſmall crown fleurie, in a kind of treſſure of four ſemicircles, with this epigraphe, ✠ SIHTRC REX DYFLNO, *Sithricus Rex Dyflinienſium Normanorum*; reverſe, STELENMONOND, *Stelen Monetarius on Dyflin*; *on*, being here inſtead of *in*. Number 28, ✠ *Si* HTRHI✠DYFLN. *Sitricus Rex Dyflin.* The two firſt letters S. I. are worn out and the word *rex* alſo partly defaced; reverſe, ✠ IHIRIEHITO . . . M. It appears plainly, that theſe coins were ſtruck by a prince of Dublin, and from Number 6, coined by Færeman, that they may, for the moſt part, if not all, be aſcribed to Sithric, the third of that name, king of Dublin, who, according to ſir James Ware [l], began to reign about the year 989. For I have a coin of Ethelred II. king of England, (the like of which, is in the collection of the earl of Pembroke, and in that of the late Dr. Gilbert, in Trinity-college, Dublin) ſtruck in Dublin, by the ſame Færeman. It has on one ſide, that prince's head crowned, and this inſcription, ✠ ÆDELRED REX ANGLO, *Ethelred Rex Anglorum*; reverſe, a croſs creſcent, and ✠ FÆREMAN MO DYFLI, *Færeman Monetarius Dyflin.* See Plate I. Numb. 6. This prince aſcended the throne of England in 979, and died in 1016 [m]. And Sithric, ſon of Aulaf, or Anlaf, ſucceeded his brother Glumain, or Gluniarand, in 989, and died in 1029, in his way on a pilgrimage to Rome [n]; they were therefore cotemporaries. Another coin of Ethelred, (Number 29, Plate II) has likewiſe his head crowned, and this legend, ✠ ÆDELRED REX ANGLO, *Ethelred Rex Anglorum*; reverſe, a croſs creſcent, and ✠ FÆNEMNMODYFLI, *Fenem Normanorum Monenarius Dyflin*, or *Normanorum Dyflinienſium Monenatarius.*

SITHRIC. A.D. 989.

ETHELRED.

‡ Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 41.
[k] Ware's antiq. edit. 1704, p. 61.
[l] Antiq. p. 63. Edit. 1704.
[m] Saxon annals, Huntingdon, lib. 5. Brompton, p. 877. Malmſb. p. 78.
[n] Ware, ut ſupra.

How

ETHELRED. A.D. 989.

How theſe coins of Ethelred of England happened to be ſtruck in Dublin, ſeems ſurpriſing; and to account for it, we muſt have recourſe to his father king Edgar's charter, mentioned by Ware and Flaherty, though looked upon by others as ſpurious, and a trick of the Monks [o]. "Godfrid"[p], ſays ſir James Ware, "reigned in Dublin (*An.* 962). About this time Edgar, king "of England, ſubdued a great part of Ireland, and particularly the city of "Dublin, as appears by his charter of Oſwald's law for depriving of mar- "ried prieſts, and introducing monks, dated at Glouceſter, in the year 966, "indiction VIII, and of his reign 6." The preface to which charter, I have here inſerted in the notes [*].

If, as it appears from this charter, Edgar conquered the kingdom and city of Dublin, and a great part of Ireland, he did, one may reaſonably ſuppoſe, lay ſome kind of tribute on the vanquiſhed princes of this iſland, and obliged them to ſtrike in his name and with his effigies, and that of his ſucceſſors, the money ſo to be paid to him and them for the ſaid tribute. And as Ethelred ſucceeded his brother Edward, three years only after the death of their father Edgar, it is very probable that theſe coins were ſtruck as part of that tribute, and as an acknowledgment of his dominion and right of protectorſhip over the kingdom of Dublin [q], which probably continued no longer, than while he was able to defend himſelf againſt the Danes, who invaded his own kingdom.

Mr. Thoreſby, in the fourth plate of Anglo-Saxon coins in Camden, gives us a piece of Edgar's, Number 24, which ſtands Number 8 in my firſt plate. It has this inſcription, ✠ EADGAR REX *Edgar Rex*; reverſe, ✠ DYRMOD MONE, *Dyrmod Monetarius*. And in his notes on the coins of this table, he ſays, "that this piece, being found in digging among ſome antient ruins in Dublin,

[o] "But tho' this king Edgar was certainly "a very great and heroic prince, yet queſtion- "leſs that charter, which makes him to have "ſubdued the greateſt part of Ireland, with the "city of Dublin, is fictitious, and nothing but "a piece of monkiſh forgery." Tyrrel's hiſt. of Engl. vol. I. book vi. p. 12. Lond. 1698.

[p] Ware's antiq. p. 63.

[*] "By the grace of almighty God, king of "kings, and lord of lords, I Edgar, king of "England, and of all the kings of the iſlands "round about Britain, and of the nations in- "cluded in it, lord and emperor, give thanks "to the omnipotent god, my king, who has "ſo enlarged my empire, and extended it above "the kingdom of my fathers, who though they "enjoyed the monarchy of all England from the "time of Athelſtan, who firſt of all the kings of "England, ſubdued all the inhabitants of Bri- "tain; yet none attempted to enlarge the bounds "of it; but to me the divine providence has "granted, together with the kingdom of Eng- "land, all the kingdoms of the iſlands of the "ocean, with their fierce kings, as far as Nor- "way, and a great part of Ireland, with its moſt "noble city of Dublin, all which by the divine providence I have ſubdued." Ware's antiq. p. 14.

Proemium Edgari diplomatis, quod habetur inter Wigornenſis eccleſiæ monumenta, ejuſque exemplum inter archiva regia Londini in arce aſſervatur.

Altitonantis Dei largifluâ clementiâ, &c.

Ogygia, p. 39.

[q] "It is to be obſerved, that the eaſterlings "were the firſt founders of the four principal "cities of Ireland, *viz.* Dublin, Waterford, "Cork and Limerick, and of the other ſea-port "towns in the kingdom. Theſe cities and towns "were under the protection of Edgar, and Ed- "ward the confeſſor." Davis's report of mixt monies, p. 23.

"was

" was ſent him, as an Iriſh coin, Dermot, the minter's name, being fami- ETHEL-
" liarly known to thoſe that are converſant in the Iriſh annals." If this coin RED.
be admitted to be Iriſh, Dermot, here mentioned, was perhaps one of the A. D.
(Reguli) petty-kings of Ireland, (probably of Leinſter,) whom Edgar had ſub- 989.
dued, and on whom he had impoſed a tribute; and not a common coiner, or mint-maſter. I ſhould therefore chooſe to read this inſcription, *Dermodii Moneta*, inſtead of *Dermodius Monetarius.*

I have among my Anglo-Saxon coins, a piece of Edred, king of England, (*An.* 948) with this inſcription, ✠ EADRED REX. and on the reverſe, ✠ DYRMOD M. *Dermod Monetarius.* See Number 9, Plate I. If, becauſe the name of Dermod is found on ſome of Edgar's coins, we receive them as Iriſh, we have the ſame reaſon to admit this of Edred, as ſtruck in Ireland, by ſome of its petty-kings ſubdued by that prince: if ſo, Edgar was not the firſt of the kings of England, that attempted the conqueſt of Ireland. And, indeed, we find in Bede [r], that Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the year 684, ſent his general Berthus, who invaded this country.

Number 10, Plate I. is taken from ſir James Ware [s], who gives it as of ANLAF.
Anlaf, king of Dublin, by ſome, ſays he, called king of Ireland. And al- A. D.
though ſome late antiquarians have aſcribed this piece to Anlaf, king of North- 1029.
umberland; yet I muſt beg leave to join in opinion with our learned knight in giving it to Anlaf, of Dublin. It has on one ſide a figure reſembling three ſhields, and this inſcription, ✠ ANLAF CVNVNC.... Anlaf king.... The letters that followed were I ſuppoſe ſo defaced, that they could not be read. The reverſe has a church, and this legend, FARHAN HONETA, which ſome read, *Farnan Moneta*, whence they conceit that it was ſtruck at Farne-iſland, or at Landisfarne, in England. The letter H, which they take for an N in one word, and for an M in the other, I read M in both, Thus, *Farman*, or *Fareman Monetarius*; and as " it appears by an inquiſition [t] taken in the ſixth " year of Richard III. *An.* 1383, and ſtill extant in the archives of Chriſt- " church, Dublin, that the ſaid church, ſaid to be built by Sitricus, *An.* " 1038, was founded and endowed, time out of mind, and long before the " conqueſt of Ireland:" And as the black-book of that church aſcribes the foundation of it to Sithric, ſon of Anlaf, king of the Oſt-men of Dublin [u]; we may very reaſonably ſuppoſe that Sithric, whoſe coins we have produced, was the ſon of Anlaf, who died in the iſland of Hy in 981 [x]; that he was the Perſon, who, according to the black-book, gave the ground for the building of that church; and that it was begun, and perhaps endowed, by his ſon Anlaf, who was killed in England, on his way to Rome, in 1035 [y], and the building perfected in 1038, by his ſon Sithric the IVth. If ſo, this prince might have had a church repreſented on his coins; and theſe might likewiſe have been ſtruck by

[r] Egfridus rex Nordanhymbrorum miſſo in Hyberniam cum exercitu duce Bertho, vaſtavit miſere gentem. Bede lib. 4. cap. xxvi. p. 151. Baſil 1563.
[s] Ware's antiq. ch. xxv. p. 71. Edit. 1704.
[t] Ware by Harris, p. 301.
[u] Ibid.
[w] Ware's antiq. 1704. ch. xxiv.
[x] Ibid.
[y] Ibid.

ANLAF. A. D. 1029. Færeman, who was his father's mint-maſter, and might have lived fifteen years in the ſervice of theſe two princes, as there paſſed but nine years between the death of the one and the other.

I have another coin of one Anlaf, Number 11, Plate I. with this inſcription, ✠ ANLAF REX A. which I at firſt took for *Rex Angliæ*; but finding on ſome of my Anglo-Saxon coins, *Eadred Rex* O, *Eadred Rex* E, *Eadred Rex* S, *Edwig Rex* M, I take theſe letters A, O, E, S, and M, to be ſo many privy or mint marks, and therefore think that this coin belongs to Anlaf, one of the Daniſh kings of Waterford; for ſo I read the word WADTER on the reverſe of this well-preſerved piece, which weighs $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

I ſhall here ſubjoin the weight of ſuch of the then current coins as I have in my poſſeſſion, *viz.*

No. 1	Plate I.	$22\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	No. 22	Plate I.	$14\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	No. 36	Plate II.	$11\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
2	ditto	$21\frac{1}{2}$	23	ditto	$16\frac{1}{4}$	37	ditto	$13\frac{3}{4}$
3	ditto	22	28	Plate II.	16	162	Plate VIII.	$13\frac{1}{4}$
4	ditto	$22\frac{1}{2}$	30	ditto	19	163	ditto	$13\frac{1}{4}$
6	ditto	$23\frac{1}{4}$	31	ditto	$10\frac{3}{4}$	164	ditto	$12\frac{1}{2}$
7	ditto	23	32	ditto	$14\frac{1}{4}$	165	ditto	$12\frac{1}{2}$
9	ditto	25	33	ditto	$10\frac{3}{4}$	166	ditto	$11\frac{1}{2}$
11	ditto	$17\frac{3}{4}$	34	ditto	15	167	ditto	$14\frac{3}{4}$
12	ditto	$14\frac{1}{2}$	35	ditto	$11\frac{3}{4}$			

Theſe pieces were ſtruck, and in all probability paſſed for Pennies. And from the difference in the reſpective weight of each of them, we may obſerve the neceſſity of paying and receiving money in thoſe times, by the ſcale, and the reaſon why mention is ſo often made in our hiſtorians, of gold and ſilver being paid *ad ſcalam*, or by the ounce.

HEN. II. A. D. 1172. I am now come to the time of the arrival of the Engliſh in this iſland, under Henry II. who, having been invited over [a] by Dermod Mac Murrogh, king of Leinſter, landed in this kingdom in the ſeventeenth year of his reign, ſettled colonies in different parts of it, and, by degrees, introduced therein the laws and cuſtoms of England. I do not find, that he had any money ſtruck in Ireland; yet, "to the end that he might eaſily obtain the pope's "good will, for his entering upon Ireland, he voluntarily offered unto "him, the payment of a yearly penſion of one penny out of every houſe "in the country, which was the firſt eccleſiaſtical tribute, that ever came "into the pope's coffers from Ireland [b]." But whether theſe pennies were coined in this kingdom or not, is not mentioned in my author. It is however very probable, that this prince, after having ſubdued the iſland, and obliged its petty-kings to do him homage, and ſwear fealty [c], did aſſume the re-

[a] Maur. Regan hiſt. in Hibernica, p. 3.
[b] Primate Uſher's religion of the antient Iriſh, p. 83. Dublin, 1739.
[c] Rog. Hoveden *ad An.* 1171.

gal

gal power and prerogative of having money ſtruck with his name and effigies, as Ethelred had done before; and the more ſo, as there were already mints in Dublin, and probably in other places. And hiſtorians mentioning ſo expreſly, that king John, his ſucceſſor, was the firſt, who had money ſtruck here of the ſame ſtandard with that of England, ſeems to hint that Henry had had money coined here of a different ſtandard. I have not had the good fortune, as yet, to meet with any of this prince's coins ſtruck here, nor records that mention any ſuch; we muſt therefore leave it to future enquirers, and come to, HEN. II. A. D. 1172.

JOHN, earl of Morton and Duke of Cornwal, born in 1166, who was the fourth ſon of Henry II. The king, when this young prince was in his twelfth year, made him lord of Ireland, and ſent him over [d]. John accordingly entered upon the power, by enacting laws, granting charters, and coining money. Of this we have his half-penny, having on one ſide his head full-faced, with a diadem, or crown of five pearls, and this inſcription, IOHANNES DOM. *Johannes Dominus*, and on the reverſe, a double croſs, with a pellet, or annulet in each quarter, and for inſcription, ſome have (the minter's name) ✠ RODBERD ON DIV. *or* DW.— ✠ TOMAS ON DIV.— ✠ NORMAN ON DIV. for Divelin, Dublin. Others have ✠ WILELM ON WA.—ALEXAND ON WA. for Waterford. See Plate II. Numb. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42. Theſe half-pennies weigh from 10 to 10½ grains, and by wearing have loſt from half a grain to one grain from their original weight, eleven grains, the ſtandard of the Engliſh half-pennies. JOHN A. D. 1177.

This prince continued lord of Ireland during the life of his father, and of his brother Richard I. after whoſe death he ſucceeded to the crown of England, being then thirty-three years old, and joined to his title of king of England, that of lord of Ireland, in conſequence whereof he altered the ſtamp of his Iriſh monies. He was the firſt, it is ſaid, who called in the Eaſterlings, to reduce the money to its due fineneſs, whence, it is thought, it had the name ſterling. But it appears from ſeveral hiſtorians, that the word ſterling was in uſe long before. Some think it was firſt introduced in the time of Oſbright, one of the Saxon kings of England, about one hundred and ſixty years before the Norman conqueſt [e]. Ordericus Vitalis [f] often mentions *Nummi Sterilenſes*, ſterling money, particularly in a charter of William the conqueror, to the abbey of Utica, *Fanum Sancti Ebrulphi*, St. Evroul, in Normandy. We find likewiſe mention made of pennies ſterling, in the time of Henry I. [g], of Henry II. [h], of Richard I. [i], and in an antient regiſtry, formerly belonging to St. Thomas's abbey, near Dublin, we find theſe words [k]. "For this grant, 1199.

[d] Johannes filius regis, de dono patris dominus Hiberniæ, venit in Hiberniam, anno ætatis ſuæ duodecimo. Selden tit. hon. p. 38. Lond. 1672.

[e] Davis's reports, p. 23.

[f] Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 207.

[g] Spelman. verb. ſterling.

[h] Le Blanc traité des monnoyes de France, p. 153. Amſt, 1692. Spelman ut ſupra. Camden's remains, chap. money. Lond. 1614.

[i] Roger Hoveden, in Ric. I. p. 377, Lond. 1596.

[k] Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 207.

JOHN A. D. 1199. "the ſaid Roger has given to us an ounce of gold, to be expended on the "repairs of the walls of the city, and twenty ſhillings of ſterlings, when we "ſent over meſſengers to our lord, earl John, to tranſact the affairs of the "city." Here the word ſterling is made uſe of before John was king, when lord of Ireland, and earl of Morton only, and before he could have brought over the Eaſterlings into England. Theſe inſtances may ſuffice to ſhew the antiquity of the word ſterling, whereby is meant the purity of the Engliſh ſtandard for ſilver, probably derived from two Saxon words, *ſteor*, ſtandard, rule, and *all*, or *alling*, noble,—*ſteoralling*, the noble, or royal ſtandard. Be it as it may, king John was the firſt who ordered monies to be coined in Ireland of the ſame weight and fineneſs with thoſe of England.

1210. This prince came over again, in the eleventh year of his reign [l], and appointed John de Grey, biſhop of Norwich, lord juſtice of Ireland, who, by his direction, cauſed pennies, half-pennies and farthings, to be coined of the ſame ſtandard with that of the coin of England, which were to paſs equally current

1217. in both kingdoms. In 1217 money was likewiſe ſtruck in this country, and probably of the ſame weight and fineneſs. "The preſent ſtandard of Eng-"land [m], of eleven ounces two penny-weight fine to eighteen penny-weight "allay, is called in the oldeſt accounts of the mint extant, the old ſtandard, or "the ſtandard of the old Sterlings, and it is probable that theſe pennies were "of that ſtandard, and that the pound of the Tower," (eleven ounces four grains, being ſixteen grains lighter than the pound troy) "of ſuch ſtan-"dard of ſilver, was then cut into two hundred and forty of theſe pennies [n], "whence it will be found that the weight of the penny was twenty-two troy "grains and a half; and that the intrinſic value of twenty ſhillings, or of "two hundred and forty ſuch pennies, of full weight, was the ſame as the "value of fifty-eight ſhillings, and one penny, half-penny, of the preſent "Engliſh coined money;" or three pounds, two ſhillings, and ten pence farthing, Iriſh currency, So that the penny of that time would, therefore, be now worth three pence half farthing.

This prince is repreſented on his pennies and half-pennies, in a triangle, with his head full-faced, crowned with a crown fleurie, and holding in his right-hand a ſcepter with a croſs fleurie, and having on the left ſide a roſe of four leaves, with this inſcription, ✠ IOHANNES REX. reverſe, in the like triangle, a creſcent, and a blazing ſtar, with three ſmaller ſtars in the angles,

[l] Eodem anno rex Anglorum Johannes profectus eſt in Hyberniam, præfecerat autem ibidem Johannem de Grey, epiſcopum Norwicenſem juſticiarium; qui denarium terræ illius, ad pondus numiſmatis Angliæ fecerat fabricari: & tam obolum quam quadrantem rotundum fieri præcipit. Juſſit quoque rex, ut illius monetæ uſus tam in Angliâ, quam in Hiberniâ communis ab omnibus haberetur. Math. Paris, ad an. 1210, p. 230. Lond. 1640. Ware's annals, p. 43. edit. 1704. Stowe's annals, p. 168. Lond. 1631. Hollingſhed, p. 174.

[m] Martin Folkes's table of Engliſh coins, p. 5. Lond. 1745.

[n] At firſt the denier ſterling was the twentieth part of the ounce, that is, an ounce was cut into twenty deniers ſterling; twelve ounces made the pound. Compoſit. menſur. Edw. I. p. 133. Raſtal of weights and meaſures.

each

each point of the triangle terminating in a croſs patee, and the like croſs on each ſide above the legend, ✠ ROBERD ON DIVE.---- ✠ WILLEM ON DIV. for Divelin, ON WA. for Waterford, ON LIME. for Limerick. The half-pennies are like the pennies, but inſtead of the blazing ſtar, have a croſs with the creſcent. The farthings have likewiſe, on one ſide, his head full faced with a crown fleurie, within a triangle, but want the ſcepter and the roſe, and have a ſmall ſtar in each angle, with this epigraphe, WILLEM ON. reverſe the blazing ſtar in a triangle, and round it, JOHANNES DW. Divelin. Such of theſe pennies, as I have tried, weigh from twenty to twenty-one grains and a half; the half-pennies, from ten to ten grains three quarters. See Plate II. Numb. 43, 44, 45, 46. JOHN A. D. 1217.

The triangle on theſe, and the following coins of Henry III, Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III, biſhop Nicholſon ſays [o], was intended to repreſent the Iriſh harp; but as I find the like triangle, on the coins of Biorno, king of Sweden, *An.* 818 [*], of Charles the ſimple, *An.* 893, of Philip the fair, *An.* 1286, and of Charles the fair, *An.* 1322, kings of France [p], of Eric, *An.* 1232, of Abel, *An.* 1250, kings of Denmark, and of Peter, king of Portugal, *An.* 1377 [q]; we may more probably ſuppoſe, that as John was the firſt, that ordered his Iriſh money to be made of the ſame weight and ſtandard with his Engliſh, and to be equally current in both kingdoms, yet, as the heads of the kings were incloſed in a circle on their Engliſh monies, ſo, for diſtinction ſake, he ordered his head to be repreſented in a triangle on his Iriſh coins. From this triangle perhaps proceeded the arms of Ireland—the harp, which we do not find repreſented on any of the antient Iriſh coins extant, except it be, what has been taken for a hand, which, I muſt own, I think is more like a harp, eſpecially as it appears on one of my coins, Plate II. Numb. 37.

Henry III. ſucceeded his father John in the tenth year of his age; and in the thirty-firſt of his reign, 1247, he ordered [r] ſtamps to be graven, of a new inciſion or cut, and to be ſent to Canterbury, Divelin, and other places, forbidding the uſe of any other ſtamp, than that uſed at the exchange or mint of London. And in his thirty-fifth year, he cauſed [s] pennies and half-pennies to be ſtruck in Ireland, in order, it is thought, to pay the large and frequent ſubſidies, then demanded of that kingdom, by Pope Innocent IV [t]. Theſe coins HEN. III. A. D. 1216. 1251.

[o] Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 159.

[*] El. Brenner, theſ. num. Sueo-Gothorum, p. 3. Holmiæ 1731.

[p] Le Blanc, traité des monnoyes de France.

[q] Tho. Broder Bircherod, ſpecim. antiq. rei monet. Dan. p. 79, 95, 98. Hafniæ, 1701. Alterum latus triangularem oſtendit figuram, quam etiam ambiunt tres literæ, REX. ibid p. 95.

[r] Stowe's annals, p. 187. Lond. 1631.

[s] 1 Rot. clauſ. 36 Hen. III. Rymer, tom. i. p. 462. edit. Lond.

[t] "Eiſdemque diebus miſſus eſt in Hiberniam magiſter Johannes Rufus ad pecuniam colligendam cum poteſtatis plenitudine, quaſi legatus; memoratus igitur Johannes tam vigilenter mandato papali & ſuæ indulſit utilitati & lucro, ut ſex millia marcarum ab Hiberniâ extorſit." Matt. Paris, p. 631. Lond. 1684. Matt. Weſtm. p. 335. Francf. 1601. Such demands were at that time very frequent from the Popes, in order to carry on their own wars againſt emperor Frederick and the king of Arragon.

HEN. III. A. D. 1251. coins have that prince's head crowned, in a triangle, holding in his right hand a ſcepter with a croſs fleurie, and having on the left ſide a roſe of four and of five leaves, with this epigraphe, HENRICUS REX III. reverſe, a double croſs with three pellets in each quarter, and RICARD ON DIVE.—DAVI. ON. DEVELIN. See Plate II. Numb. 47, 48, 49. What I have ſeen of the beſt preſerved of theſe pennies weigh twenty and twenty grains and a half, the half-pennies from nine and a half to ten grains.

1254. In the thirty-eighth year of his reign, he made a grant of Ireland [u] to his eldeſt ſon, prince Edward, as appears from the patent, and from a letter [w] of pope Alexander, of 15 kal. May, 1260, to the ſaid prince, wherein he ſtiles him lord of Ireland. Whether that prince coined any money here during

EDW. I. A. D. 1272. his father's life is very uncertain: but at his acceſſion to the crown, he found his treaſury empty, and the current coin of the kingdom in a very bad condition; his abſence of near two years after his father's death having ſo encouraged the clippers and importers of baſe money, that little elſe was to be ſeen in either kingdoms; five or ſix different ſorts of baſe and mixed money being privately imported into England and Ireland, and uttered for ſterlings, (pennies) though not worth above one half-penny [x]. To remedy this evil, and for reſtoring the coin to its antient purity, this prince, to his immortal honour, eſtabliſhed a certain ſtandard, as appears from an old regiſter book of the abbey of *St. Edmund's bury* [y], which was thus ordered by Gregory Rockley, then mayor of London, and maſter of the mint; that in a pound of money, containing twelve ounces, there ſhould be eleven ounces two pence farthing of pure leaf ſilver, commonly called ſilver of Gutheron-lane, and ſeventeen pence half-penny farthing allay; * the ſaid pound to weigh twenty ſhillings and three pence in account; the ounce, twenty pence, every penny,

1275. twenty-four grains and a half. According to which, the mints in Ireland were alſo regulated, as appears from the account of Donald and Andrew Sperdſholt, maſters of the king's exchange in Dublin [z]; and a new kind of money was ordered to be ſtruck here under the government of Stephen de Fulborn, biſhop of

1279. Waterford, lord deputy of Ireland [a]; which, according to ſir James Ware [b],

Arragon. M. Paris, ad An. 1240. Petrus de ſupino pope Gregory's nuntio carried out of Ireland 1500 Marks
1247. Johannes Rufus as above 6000
7500

which make of our preſent currency, £ 16250 ſterling. "The clergy of Ireland, ſays ſir James "Ware, (annals, p. 46. edit. 1704) ſent Iriſh "curſes after their money, for they were driven "at the worſt, to ſell unto their mercileſs mer"chants (the nuncio's) their cows, hackneys, "caddoes, and aqua-vitæ, to make preſent pay"ments, and were driven in that extremity, to "pawn and ſell their cups, chalices, copes, altar "cloathes and veſtments."

[u] Rymer, vol. i. part 1. p. 187. Dutch edit.
[w] Rymer, ibidem. 2d part.
[x] Lownds, p. 6. Camden's remains, ch. money. Hollingſhed, *ad An.* 1300.
[y] Camden, ut ſupra.
* By eleven ounces two pence farthing we are to underſtand, eleven ounces two penny-weight ſix grains of ſilver; and by ſeventeen pence half penny farthing of allay, ſeventeen penny-weight ſix grains.
[z] Rot. Turr. Birm. 9. 10 Edw. I.
[a] Camden's annal. Hib. Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 160. Davis's reports, p. 21.
[b] Annal. Hib. p. 59. edit 1704.

were

were groats, at four-pence, half-pence and farthings, and to be current through England and Ireland. Edw. I. A. D. 1300.

The twenty-ninth of his reign, the baſe and mixed monies, called Croccards and Pollards [c], were, by the king's proclamation, decryed here [d], as the importing of them had been prohibited in England on forfeiture of life and goods [e]. This proclamation was tranſmitted hither, and is ſtill extant in the red-book of the exchequer, Dublin [f]. About this time, the circulation of ſo much defaced and mixed money being ſtopped, four new furnaces were erected in the mint of Dublin, to ſupply the great demand for good money; and Alexander Norman de Luic was conſtituted maſter of the coiners. Four years after [g], "William de Wymundham, controuler of the king's exchange "in England, by command from the biſhop of Bath and Wells, the king's "treaſurer, ſent to ſir William de Eſſenden treaſurer of Ireland, twenty-four "ſtamps for coining money there, *viz.* three piles with ſix croſſes for "pennies; three piles with ſix croſſes for half-pennies, and two piles with four "croſſes for farthings [h]. And theſe he ſent by John le Minor, Thomas "Dowle, and John de Shordich, clerks, members of the company of minters "at London, to be by them uſed in the coinage of money. And an expreſs "entry is made, before what witneſſes the ſaid ſtamps were delivered" [i]. 1304.

The pennies and half-pennies, ſtruck in this reign, have the king's head in a triangle, full-faced, and crowned with a crown fleurie, but want the ſcepter, which from this time is not ſeen on the Iriſh coins. They bear this inſcription, ✠ EDW. R. ANG. DN̄S HYB. reverſe, the croſs and three pellets in each quarter, and round it CIVITAS DVBLINIE.—CIVITAS WATERFORD.—CIVITAS CORCACIE, Corke, and according to ſir James Ware [k], VILLA PONTANA, Drogheda. See Plate II. Numb. 50, 51 and 52. The beſt preſerved of theſe pennies, that I have ſeen, weigh twenty-two grains, the half-pennies from ten to ten grains and a half. I have not had the good fortune to meet with any of the farthings.

This prince was the firſt, who, on his Iriſh coins, added to his title of *Rex Angliæ*, that of *Dominus Hiberniæ*, and, inſtead of the minter's name, ordered

[c] Theſe Croccards, Pollards, and other foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Roſaries, Roſanines, Eagles, *&c.* from the ſtamp or figures impreſſed on them, were privately brought from France, and other parts beyond the ſeas, and uttered here for pennies, though not worth half a penny; they were, according to Hollingſhed chron. Eng. ad *An.* 1300) made of a mixture of ſilver, copper and ſulphur.

[d] Rex Edwardus damnavit monetam ſurreptitiam & illegitimam quam Pollardos & Croccardos ſive Roſanos nominabant. Annal. anonim. bibliot. Cotton. No. 16. Camden. ann. Hib. *An.* 1300. Davis's reports p. 21

[e] Stat. de falſâ monetâ, 27 Edw. I.

[f] Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 209.

[g] Lib. Rub. Scacc. Dublin. Davis's reports, p. 26.

[h] In the old way of coining with the hammer, before the mill and ſcrew were invented, two kinds of punchions were in uſe; one called the croſs, whereon was engraven the head of the prince, and was ſo called becauſe antiently a croſs was ſtampt on coins inſtead of a head; the other, called pile, contained the arms, croſs, or ſome other figure and inſcription to be ſtruck on the reverſe of the coins.

[i] Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 209.

[k] Ware's antiq. p. 73. edit. 1704.

he

EDW. I. A. D. 1304. the name of the city, where the coin was ſtruck, to be ſtamped on its reverſe. He is likewiſe ſaid [l] to have been the firſt, that coined round half-pennies and farthings; but his having been the firſt that abſolutely forbad the uſe of broken or clipped money might have miſled ſome hiſtorians, and occaſioned this report. For as we have already obſerved, we have the round half-pennies and farthings of John and Henry III. *.

EDW. II. A. D. 1307. Edward II. aſcended the throne this year. It doth not appear from hiſtory, that this prince had any money ſtruck in Ireland. But if we conſider that few princes ever came to the crown in more favourable circumſtances, it will hardly be ſuppoſed, that during a reign of near twenty years, the ſeveral mints of Ireland ſhould ſtand ſtill; eſpecially while he was ſo long engaged in a very expenſive war abroad, that one would rather imagine, that large ſupplies of money were often wanted for his uſe, and to anſwer the Pope's demands [m]. If any of his coins be extant, it is thought [n] that they may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of his father or of his ſucceſſor, by their having his name on them, EDWA. R. his father's having EDW. R. only, and his ſucceſſor EDWAR, or EDWARD. R. This diſtinction may hold for his Engliſh coins; but if I may be allowed to give my opinion, I think that the coins of this prince are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of his predeceſſor, by having two dots, or ſmall annulets, under the neck, whereas ſuch as I aſcribe to Edward I. have but one. I ſhall therefore beg leave to place here two well preſerved coins lately ſent me, having the king's head crowned in a triangle, with two dots under the neck, and this inſcription, EDW. R. ANGL DN̄S HYB. reverſe, the croſs with three pellets in each quarter, and, CIVITAS DVBLINIE.—CIVITAS WATERFORD. See Plate II. Numb. 53, 54. They weigh full twenty-two grains. I have not ſeen any of this prince's half-pennies or farthings.

EDW. III. A. D. 1326-7. The writers of this period of our hiſtory, as I have obſerved in the preceding article, are entirely ſilent in relation to the coins; ſo that from the latter part of the reign of Edward I. there is nothing, at leaſt, as yet diſcovered concerning them, until the ninth of Edward III. when the ounce of ſilver, which till then had been cut into twenty deniers, or pennies, ſterling, was ordered to

1336. be cut into twenty-ſix deniers [o]. By a roll of this year [p], it alſo appears that a proclamation was then iſſued by the king and council, for the coining of pennies, half-pennies and farthings, in Ireland; whereby it was ordained,

[l] "Circa feſtum ſancti Petri ad Vincula, moneta in melius mutabatur. Quia denarius qui in duas partes pro obolis, & in quatuor partes pro quadrantibus fundi conſuevit, ordinatum fuit ad tollendam occaſionem defalcationis monetæ, quod rotundi eſſent denarii, oboli & quadrantes." Annal. anonim. bibl. Cotton. M. 16.

* By an Engliſh ſtat. 20 Edw. I. It is ordained, that no merchant, or other, ſhall import into this realm, any money clipped, or counterfeit, or traffic therewith, on pain, for the firſt time, of forfeiting the money; for the ſecond, the money and all his goods; for the third, his body and goods.—Others, which have by them clipped money, ſhall pierce it, and carry it to the king's exchange to be new coined.

[m] *An.* 1313. 300 marks were raiſed and carried out of Ireland for the Pope's uſe. Camden's annals of Ireland. [n] Iriſh hiſt. library, p. 160.

[o] Annals of Rob. Averſbury. Raſtal of money, p. 345.

[p] Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 210. Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 162.

"that

" that a pound of mailles, (half-pennies) by the ſtandard of the exchange, Edw. III.
" ſhould contain twenty-one ſhillings by tale, and the pound of farthings, A. D.
" twenty-one ſhillings and eleven pence, and that the pound aforeſaid ſhould 1336.
" contain ten ounces of pure ſilver, that is to ſay, three ſhillings and four pence."
My author has here omitted a word or two to render his meaning intelligible. The pound aforeſaid was to contain ten ounces of pure ſilver, that is to ſay, ſays he, three ſhillings and four pence, whereas he ought to have ſaid, and three ſhillings and four pence allay, that is, one ſixth part of a pound, or two ounces: ſo that twenty-one pennies of the ſtandard aforeſaid made an ounce, and twelve ounces a pound, which being ſhorn into two hundred and fifty-two pennies, or twenty-one ſhillings, the Iriſh pennies were to weigh twenty-one grains one third, and not twenty-four, as ſome have imagined; for though the bullion was received at the king's exchange at the rate of twelve ounces troy weight to the pound, yet it was returned coined at the rate of eleven ounces four penny-weight only, which was the weight of the pound of the tower. However, notwithſtanding the addition of one ounce two penny-weight allay in a pound of ſilver, for the Iriſh coins, yet they were the beſt that were ſtruck in this reign; for the Engliſh pennies, at the rate of twenty-ſix to the ounce, did not weigh above nineteen grains. Silver at this time paſſed here at the rate of one ſhilling and nine pence the ounce. Two years after, by a writ, *Rex cuſtodi ſuo Hiberniæ* *, 1338.
the black monies, called Turneys [q], which, before uſed to paſs current here, were prohibited, though permiſſion was given that they ſhould be received in payment till ſterling money could be provided to replace them. The next 1339.
year there came out another writ [r], which recites, " that whereas an order of
" king and council for the coining of pennies, half-pennies, and farthings,
" doth ſubſiſt, it is ordained, that eight pair of punchions for pennies ſterling,
" eight pair of punchions for half-pennies, and eight pair of punchions for
" farthings, ſhall be ſent without delay to the attorney of maſter John Rees,
" clerk, treaſurer of Ireland, in order that ſuch pennies, half-pennies, and
" farthings, be immediately coined there for the conveniency of the king,
" and of his people."

After ſo many repeated orders, it is beyond all doubt, that a good deal of money muſt have been coined here; yet we cannot, with any certainty, produce any of this prince's. It is thought, as I obſerved it elſewhere, that if any of them be extant, they may be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of his two immediate predeceſſors, by having his name on them, EDWAR, or EDWARD R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. and on the reverſe, the croſs and three pellets, and round it the name of the place where ſtruck [s].

This prince in his twenty-ſeventh year ordered groſſes, or groats, to be 1353.

* Appendix, No. 1.

[q] Theſe black monies were probably the French deniers, or double deniers of mixt metal, ſtruck at Tours in France, whence they were called *Turronenſis moneta*, Tournois, and here Turneys.

[r] Appendix, No. 2.

[s] Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 161. Leake of Engliſh money, p. 123. Lond. 1745.

EDW. III. A. D. 1353. ſtruck in England, (which were the firſt current there of the kind) to paſs for four pennies each, with half groats at two pennies each, ſeventy-five of theſe groats, or one hundred and fifty half groats, to be coined out of the pound, Tower-weight; whence the weight of the groats appears to have been ſeventy-two grains, and of the half-groats thirty-ſix grains. Whether ſuch monies were ſtruck in Ireland, I cannot find, but I have a coin, which I ſuſpect to be of this prince, ſtruck in Dublin, which weighs full twenty-ſeven grains troy, and may probably have loſt three grains. If this piece was not originally intended for half a groat, at thirty grains, it will exactly anſwer, at twenty-ſeven grains its preſent weight, to the above ſtandard, at the rate of three half-pence. It has on one ſide the king's head in a triangle, two dots under the neck, and, EDW.R.ANGL.DNS.HYB. but wants the ſtroke (—) over the N in *Dominus*, and the word EDW. is placed in this, on the right ſide of the head, whereas, in all the others, it is placed over it. Whether theſe are characteriſtics ſufficient to diſtinguiſh this prince's coins, from thoſe of his predeceſſors, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; the reverſe, has the croſs, with three pellets in each quarter and round it, CIVITAS DVBLINIE. See Plate II. Numb. 55 *.

RICH. II. A. D. 1377. I do not find any thing recorded concerning the monies of this prince. In the ninth year of his reign, (1386) he created Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, his favourite [t], marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, and by his patent, granted him the fulleſt powers and prerogatives of ſovereignty; and amongſt others, "that of coining money of gold and ſilver, and of all other "kinds of money heretofore uſed in the ſaid iſland, ſo that the ſame be of 1386. "the ſame allay and eſſay, as the money of England." Whether the duke in conſequence of his power had any ſuch money ſtruck here in his name, doth not appear, and is very uncertain, if not improbable; for he never came over, having been the next year forced to fly to Holland, and from thence to Louvain, where he died three years after. (1390).

King Richard came twice to Ireland [u], *viz. An.* 1394, when he called a parliament [w]; and *An.* 1399: but though from his prodigious laviſhneſs and expences in England, he muſt have wanted money here, to maintain his army,

* By an Engliſh ſtat. (9 Edw. III.) it is enacted, cap. 1. that none without the king's licence ſhall export any gold or ſilver in money or plate, on pain of forfeiting the ſame Cap. 2. none ſhall import into any of the king's domions any falſe or counterfeit money, on pain of forfeiting the ſame; howbeit, any perſon, ſtranger, or other, may bring to the king's exchange good money or bullion, and receive convenient exchange for the ſame. Cap. 3. Small money ſhall not be molten into veſſels or any thing elſe, by any goldſmith, on pain to forfeit the money ſo molten, and to ſuffer impriſonment until he has paid the one half thereof. Cap. 4. Black-money ſhall not be current within this realm. Cap. 5. The proſecutor againſt the offenders of this ſtatute ſhall be allowed a fourth part of the forfeiture. Cap. 6. There ſhall be no defrauding of this ſtatute. Cap. 9. Search ſhall be made for money exported, and falſe money imported. Cap. 10. Hoſtlers (*viz.* Inn-keepers and victuallers) ſhall be ſworn to ſearch their gueſts.

[t] Walſingham *ad An. cit.* Selden tit. hon. p. 41.

[u] Walſingh. p. 351. Froiſſard. Ware's and Camden's annals *ad an. cit.*

[w] Walſingh. p. 356. Froiſſard, lib. iv. cap. 47:

and

and carry on the war againſt the Iriſh rebels; yet it doth not appear that he coined any. An act of 15 Edward IV. ſeems however to refer to coins ſtruck here by this prince. †. HEN. IV. A. D. 1399.

All I can find with regard to coins in this reign is from biſhop Nicholſon, who ſays [x], "that Henry IV. ordered the nobles of his five immediate "predeceſſors, to paſs in Ireland for ten ſhillings; and that from that time, "all ſorts of coins went at a higher value here, than in England:" But I muſt obſerve here a miſtake of that great and learned prelate, and from him copied by others, in aſcribing this law to Henry IV. For as Edward III. was the firſt, who, in his eighteenth year, coined nobles of gold, and Richard II. was the ſecond, who had the like money ſtruck in England, it could not then be ſaid, with truth, that Henry IV. ordered the nobles of his five predeceſſors to paſs here at ten ſhillings. The words referred to, by that great man, are theſe [y]. "The firſt difference and unequality betwixt the ſtandard "of the Engliſh and Iriſh monies is found in the fifth year of Edward IV. "For then it was ordered in a parliament here, that the nobles ſtruck in Eng-"land in the time of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. and Hen-"ry VI. ſhould be thenceforward current in this kingdom, for ten ſhillings, "and ſo the half-noble, and all other coins according to the ſame rate. Vide "Rot. Parl. 5th Edw. IV. cap. 40. 11th Edw. IV. cap. 6. and 15th Edw. IV. "cap. 5. in the rolls-office in the caſtle of Dublin." This laſt act ſeems to hint, that ſome kind of money was coined here in this reign *, as well as in that of Henry V. and indeed the great ſcarcity of money in England, occaſioned by the prodigious treaſure exported to France, to defray the charge of his wars there, ſeems to have been a reaſon for coining the more money in Ireland, as it made the Engliſh coin the more ſcarce. I therefore believe, that the pieces, Numb. 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60, Plate III. belong to this prince. They are different from thoſe of Henry VI. and Edward IV. in that within the circle, they want the double treſſure, commonly called the roſe. They have the king's head crowned, and theſe inſcriptions, HENRICUS. DI. GRA. REX. AGL.--DEI GRA. REX. AGLIE.--DI. GRACIA. REX. AGLI.--DEI. GRACIA. REX.—DI. GRACIA. REX. AGLIE. reverſe, a double circle divided by the croſs, HEN. V. A. D. 1412.

† By an Engliſh ſtatute, 5 Rich. II. it is enacted, cap. 2. That none ſhall export gold and ſilver. And by another ſtatute, of his ſeventeenth year, it is enacted, that the ſtatute of 9 Edw. III. ſhall be duly executed, and that none ſhall melt groats or half groats, (the then current money) into veſſels, upon the pain contained in that ſtatute.—In his third year *, 1379, licence was granted by parliament to all the ſubjects of Ireland, to ſearch for mines of gold and ſilver in their own lands for ſix years, reſerving one ninth part of the gold or ſilver ſo dug up to the king, and the remainder to be converted into veſſels or coined in the mint at Dublin, according to the diſcretion of the owners, with a prohibition nevertheleſs of exporting gold, ſilver or bullion into any other country, except England, under the penalty of confiſcation.

[x] Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 162.

[y] Davis's reports, p. 22.

* By an Engliſh ſtatute, 2 Hen. IV. cap. 5. it is enacted, that if the king's ſearchers find any money or plate, in the cuſtody of any ready to paſs beyond the ſea, or in any ſhip that is to go beyond the ſea, it ſhall be forfeited to the king, ſave the parties reaſonable expences, which he ſhall loſe, unleſs he preſently confeſs the truth. By another of his fourth year, that no goldſmith ſhall melt half-pence or farthings.

* Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 210.

HEN. V. A. D. 1412. with three pellets in each quarter; the motto, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM in the outer circle, and CIVITAS DVBLIN. or DVBLINIE, in the inner circle. Numb. 59, has a roſe of four leaves, and Numb. 60, a ſtar of ſix rays, on each ſide of the head. They weigh from twenty-ſix to twenty-eight grains; their original weight was probably thirty grains †.

HEN. VI. A. D. 1422. During the reign of Henry VI. many parliamentary regulations were made in Ireland, relating to money; but moſt of theſe acts, as well as thoſe of the three former reigns, are loſt or deſtroyed. By an Engliſh ſtatute of his

1423. ſecond year, it was enacted [z], that the ounce of ſilver ſhould be cut into thirty-two pennies. In the year 1425, John Cobham was appointed maſter of

1446. the mint of Ireland [a]. And, in a parliament held at Trim, in the twenty-fifth year of this prince, It was enacted [b], that all clipped money, the O Reily's money, and all other unlawful money, ſhould not be received in payment from the firſt of May then enſuing, provided a coiner was ready to make

1457. money at the ſaid day. And at another parliament, held at Naas, in his thirty-fifth year, it was enacted, that any perſon, except lords and meſſengers, going to England, who carries broken ſilver, bullion or wedges of ſilver out

1459. of this land, ſhall pay twelve pence for every ounce [c]. In February 1459, ſays ſir James Ware [d], mints were ſettled in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim, and about the ſame time, not only ſilver, but braſs-money was coined by the king's command. For their value, our learned knight refers us to the Par. Roll, 39 Henry VI. which his worthy editor "thinks it is a vain taſk to look "for, for that he thought it was not to be found in the chancery-office, or "in Birmingham tower" [e]; though, through his indefatigable labour, he has obliged us with it [f]. By this ſtatute, enacted at a parliament held at Drogheda [g], it was ordained, that two coins ſhould be ſtruck of two forms in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim; the one of the weight of half a quarter of an ounce troy, (ſixty grains) on which was to be imprinted, on one ſide, a Lion, and on the other ſide, a crown, called An Irlandes d'argent, (a ſilver *Hibernia*) to paſs for the value of one penny; the other of the weight of vij obol, troy, (about ſeven grains and a half) to have on one ſide the impreſſion of a crown, and on the other a croſs, called, a patrick, eight of which to paſs for one penny.—That a groſs (a groat) ſhould be made of the weight of three pence ſterling, (forty-five grains) and to paſs for four pence ſterling, on which ſhall be imprinted on one ſide a crown, on the other ſide a croſs, and about the

† By an Engliſh ſtatute, 3 Hen. V. it is enacted, cap. 6. that it ſhall be treaſon to clip, waſh, or file money. Cap. 7. That juſtices of aſſizes, and juſtices of peace, have power to hear and determine offences concerning falſe money.

[z] Solidus ſumitur pro duodecim denariis Anglicanis: horum viginti ſex * ponderabant unciam, cum tamen jam 32 denarii vix faciant unciam. Linwood de Teſtam.

* By ſtat. 9 Ed. III.

[a] Madden's MSS. library trin. col. Dublin.

[b] Appendix, No. 3. *An.* 1426. The duke of Bedford got a patent of all the gold and ſilver mines in Ireland, paying a tenth to the church, one fifteenth to the king, and a twentieth to the owner of the ſoil. Ware's annals, p. 72.

[c] Appendix, No. 4.

[d] Antiq. p. 74.

[e] Antiq. by Harris, p. 211.

[f] Ibid.

[g] Appendix, No. 5.

croſs

croſs, in writing, the name of the place, where the coin is ſtruck. Numb. 61, Plate III. and 71, Plate IV. are of this kind of groats, each ſide of them agreeing to the above deſcriptions, and Numb. 61 to the weight herein mentioned; it weighs forty-two grains, and has loſt, by wear, three grains. Numb. 71 weighs but thirty-ſeven grains, and was probably ſtruck in the latter end of this prince's reign, when the ſtandard of Ireland was greatly reduced; if not intended for a three-penny piece. They have on the one ſide a crown within a roſe, or double treſſure, and on the other ſide a croſs with three pellets in each quarter, and an annulet between the three pellets, in two of the oppoſite angles. Numb. 71 has three ſmall croſſes above the crown, and both have this inſcription, CIVITAS DVBLINIE. It was likewiſe enacted by the ſaid act, that every perſon bringing bullion to the mint ſhould receive, for every ounce of ſilver, troy-weight, nine of the ſaid groſſes of the value of three pence each; ſo that the perſon who brought to the mint an ounce of ſilver, (or four hundred and eighty grains troy) received in return but four hundred and five grains, the weight of nine groats, and conſequently loſt ſeventy-five grains, about ſix pence and one third of a penny *per* ounce, which, I preſume, went towards paying the charges of coinage, ſeignorage, and braſſage [h]. It appears by this act, that copper or mixed money was, for the firſt time, coined in this reign, with a parliamentary ſanction; for ſuch I take the firſt coin to be, which was to weigh half a quarter of an ounce, or ſixty grains, and to paſs for one penny; whereas, had it been ſilver, it ſhould have paſſed for five pence; therefore it muſt have been ſome mixed metal, valued at eight pence the ounce, or eight ſhillings the pound, troy: Silver being then valued at thirty ſhillings the pound, troy, to the merchant, at the rate of nine groats, or three ſhillings the ounce out of the mint, and at twenty-ſeven ſhillings only, for ſuch bullion as was brought into the king's exchange. This metal, I preſume, was about two ounces fine, and ten ounces allay, that is, two ounces of ſilver and ten ounces of copper. The ſecond coin, mentioned in this act of the weight of ſeven obol. troy, or ſeven grains and a half, eight of them to go for one penny ſterling, muſt have been made of the ſame metal, as it is the exact proportion of the piece deſigned to paſs at one penny, and to weigh ſixty grains, or half a quarter of an ounce. By this act the piece of money called Jack, was ordered for the time to come to be void, and of no value.

HEN. VI A. D. 1459.

1460.

In an adjourned Seſſion of this parliament [i], it was enacted, that,

[h] Seignorage and braſſage, is a duty belonging to the prince or ſtate, on the coining of money, called *monetagium*. It was to diſcharge this duty, that allay was introduced, whence it was alſo called braſſage, from the mixture of braſs. Under Edw. III. the ſeignorage in England was eighteen penny weight for every ounce, troy, of ſilver; under Hen. V. it was reduced to fifteen pence; but here, by this act, it ſeems to be reduced to ſix ſhillings and four pence *per* pound, troy, or the value of ninteen ſhillings of our preſent currency. Since the eighteenth of Charles II. nothing is taken either for the king, or the expence of coining; all money, by act of parliament of that year, being to be ſtruck at the public expence.

[i] Appendix, No. 5.

The

HEN. VI. A. D. 1460.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Rider, of lawful weight ſhould paſs for — — — —	0	4	0
The Ducat, of lawful weight— — — — — — — —	0	4	2
The Jean, (John)— — — — — — — — — —	0	4	2
The Crown,— — — — — — — — — — —	0	3	4
The Burgundy Noble — — — — — — — — —	0	6	8
The Salute— — — — — — — — — — — —	0	4	2
The Engliſh Noble, (and its parts in proportion) for — —	0	8	4

And if any of the ſaid gold, or of the Engliſh noble, demy-noble, or quadrant (quarter noble) of gold, be not of full weight, that a proportionable abatement ſhould be made. That the groſs, or demy-groſs, having the ſecond circle clear and not clipped, and if any writing appears above the ſaid circle, in two quarters, that then the ſaid groſs ſhall paſs for five pence, and the half-groſs, for two pence half-penny; and that all deniers, (pennies) that paſs in England, ſhall paſs here for a penny farthing. By this act, the denier with the croſs, called Irlandes, before-mentioned, is declared to be utterly void; and another penny of ſilver ordered to be ſtruck of the weight of the fourth part (eleven grains and a quarter) of the new groſs of Ireland, and to have the ſame impreſſion as the ſaid groſs, that is, a crown on one ſide, and a croſs on the other, with the name of the place where ſtruck.

1470. Many acts of this reign are wanting, among which probably were ſome relating to coins, particularly to Numb. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70, Plate III. theſe two laſt I conjecture to have been ſtruck, before this unfortunate prince was dethroned by Edward IV. Number 69 has on one ſide his head crowned, in a double treſſure, with this legend, ✠ HENRICVS. DEI. GRACIA REX. AGL; reverſe, the croſs and three pellets in each quarter, with the motto POSVI. DEVM, &c. and in the inner circle, CIVITAS DVBLINE. Numb. 70, has likewiſe the king's head in a treſſure or roſe, with dots or annulets on each ſide of the head, and this inſcription, ✠ HENRICVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBER. with the ſame reverſe as the laſt, and CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. The pieces, Numb. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and their half Numb. 67, and 68, have on one ſide an eſcutcheon divided by a croſs pommeté, into four quarters, *viz.* 1 and 4, France, 2 and 3, England; and on the reverſe, three open crowns in pale on the like croſs, with their inſcriptions ſomewhat different. Number 62 has ✠ HENRICVS. DI. GRACIA REX. reverſe, CIVITAS. WATERFORD. Numb. 63, HENRIC. DI. GR. REX. reverſe, CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. The others want his name, and have only on one ſide, REX. ANGLIE. FRANCIE. reverſe, DOMINVS HYBERNIE. Some of theſe have a flower de luce, a ſtar or mullet, and the figure 8, mint marks. Whether theſe coins were ſtruck before the year 1460, or after the year 1470, during the ſhort time this prince had re-aſſumed the crown, is hard to aſcertain: but by the letter H, which is on all the pieces with the three crowns, one might be tempted to believe, that they were coined during that ſhort period, as it ſeems to be a diſtinguiſhing mark from thoſe of Edward IV. ſtruck before that time.

Theſe

Theſe pieces weigh from twenty-four to twenty-nine grains each, the half from thirteen to fourteen grains and a half; their original weight was, I preſume, thirty grains, as they were probably intended for three-penny and three-half-penny pieces, though not worth above two pence the one, and one penny the other; but as we have already obſerved, ſilver was raiſed here one fourth part more than it was in the beginning of this reign, when the pound of ſilver in England was cut into ninety groats; and in the forty-ninth year of this prince, into one hundred and twelve groats, whereby the value of ſilver was alſo raiſed there, one fourth or twenty-five *per cent.* *. HEN. VI. A. D. 1470.

Although many acts of parliament paſſed during this reign are wanting, yet, we have more records concerning the coins of Edward IV. ſtruck in this kingdom, than we can find either of the preceding or ſubſequent reigns. In his firſt year [k], a maille and a quadrant of ſilver, (a half-penny and a farthing) were ordered to be ſtruck in the caſtle of Dublin, according to the rate of, and to bear the ſame writing and crown as the new denier, (by which is meant the denier (penny) ſtruck or ordered to be ſtruck, this year, by the late king, being the thirty-eighth of his reign); whence follows that this half-penny was to weigh five grains five eighths, and the farthing two grains $\frac{13}{16}$, or three grains. From the ſmallneſs of theſe coins, liable to be ſoon worn, and eaſily loſt, great variance aroſe among the king's ſubjects; wherefore, by an act [l], of his ſecond year, it was enacted, that a coin of copper mixed with ſilver ſhould be ſtruck in the caſtle of Dublin, having on one ſide a croſs, with the name of the place, where ſtruck, and on the other ſide, a crown, with ſuns and roſes within the circumference of the ſaid crown. A warden of the mint and maſter of the money was likewiſe appointed for that purpoſe [m]. In his third year, an act was paſſed [n], for confirming letters patent, by him granted ſome time before, to Germyn Lynch, of London, goldſmith, whereby he was appointed warden and maſter-worker of the monies to be ſtruck in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim; and, at the ſame time, new ſpecies were ordered to be made, with reference to the act of 38 Henry VI. Theſe coins were, a piece of ſilver of the value of four pence, one hundred and twenty of ſuch pieces to the pound, troy, or ten to the ounce: Another piece of ſilver of the value of two pence, two hundred and forty of them to the pound, and twenty to the ounce: Another piece of ſilver, of the value of one penny, four hundred and eighty to the pound, and to the ounce forty: Alſo eight pieces of braſs running at, and of the value of one penny, of the ſaid ſilver. Theſe ſeveral coins were to have the ſame ſtamp and impreſſion, as thoſe ordered to be ſtruck by the aforeſaid act of 38 Henry VI; EDW. IV. A. D. 1460. 1461. 1463.

* By an Engliſh ſtatute, 1 Hen. VI. cap. 2. It is enacted, that the king's council may aſſign money to be coined, and exchanges to be holden in as many places as they pleaſe. And by another ſtatute of his ſecond year, cap. 6. that no gold or ſilver ſhall be exported, on pain of forfeiting the value thereof ſave only for the ranſom of priſoners, or the reaſonable coſts of ſoldiers paſſing beyond ſeas. The diſcoverer to have one fourth part of the value ſo diſcovered.

[k] Appendix, No. 6.

[l] Ibid. No. 7.

[m] Annal. anonim. in bibl. Cotton.

[n] Appendix, No. 8.

and

Edw. IV. A. D. 1463. and purſuant to this patent they were to weigh, the groat forty-four grains $\frac{1}{4}\frac{2}{2}$ and, I ſuppoſe, with the allay, forty-five grains; the half-groat twenty-two grains and a half, and the penny eleven grains one fourth. By this act, leave was given to the ſaid Lynch, to make four pieces of braſs or copper, running at one penny of ſilver, to have on one ſide, the figure of a biſhop's head, and round it, the word, *Patrick*, and on the other ſide, a croſs, with the word, *Salvator*. The ſaid Lynch was thereby impowered to ſtrike the above-mentioned coins, not only in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim, as expreſſed in the king's patent, but alſo in the cities of Waterford, Limerick, and town of Galway, and was further ordered to ſtamp on theſe ſilver coins, on the ſide of the croſs, the motto, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum*; and on the ſide of the crown, *Edwardus Dei gratiâ Dominus Hiberniæ*; together with the name of the place where ſtruck, as, *Civitas Dublinie*, *Civitas Waterford*, *Civitas Limerici*. And that he ſhould have privy marks on the monies by him ſtruck by virtue of this act *.

1465. In the fifth year of this prince, a parliament was held at Trim, before Thomas earl of Deſmond, deputy to George duke of Clarence; when it was enacted °, that all the gold coins ſtruck in England in the time of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. and Henry VI. ſhould be raiſed in value, *viz.* the noble, to ten ſhillings, the half-noble, to five ſhillings, and the quadrans, or quarter-noble, to two ſhillings and ſix-pence; whereas, before this act, they paſſed here, as in England, equally, the noble, at eight ſhillings and four pence, the half-noble, at four ſhillings and two pence, and the quarter-noble, at two ſhillings and one penny; although there was a real difference, both as to the weight and intrinſic value, in the nobles of theſe different coinages; as will appear from this ſhort table.

1. The florens of Edward III. of his eighteenth year, (the firſt gold coin ſtruck in England, ſince the Norman conqueſt) at 6*s.* 4*d.* each, with their halves and quarters in proportion. Theſe florens weighed 108 grains, troy, and would be worth of our preſent Iriſh currency, 20*s.* 7*d.*

2. Nobles of the ſame year, at 6*s.* 8*d.* weight 136 grains, with their halves and quarters in proportion, worth Iriſh, 26*s.* $1\frac{1}{12}d.$

3. Nobles of his twentieth year, at 6*s.* 8*d.* weight 128 grains, with their halves and quarters in proportion, worth Iriſh, 24*s.* $6\frac{1}{24}d.$

4. Nobles of his twenty-ſeventh year, at 6*s.* 8*d.* weight, 120 grains, with their halves and quarters in proportion, worth Iriſh, 22*s.* $10\frac{1}{8}d.$

5. Nobles of Richard II. at 6*s.* 8*d.* weight 120 grains, with their halves and quarters in proportion, worth Iriſh, 22*s.* $10\frac{1}{8}d.$

6. Nobles of Henry IV. at 6*s.* 8*d.* weight 108 grains, with their halves and quarters in proportion, worth Iriſh 20*s.* 7*d.*

* By a ſtatute of this parliament, it was enacted, that no clipped money ſhould be received in payment. See Appendix, No. 8.

° The roll of this act is loſt, at leaſt not to be found, but is recited in that of his ſeventh year. See Appendix, No. 9.

7. Nobles

7. Nobles of Henry V. ſame weight and value. EDW. IV. A. D.
8. Nobles of Henry VI. the ſame.
9. Nobles of Edward IV. of his fourth year, were raiſed to 8*s.* 4*d.* Engliſh, the ſame weight and value. 1465.
10. Nobles of Edward IV. of this year, at 10*s.* with halves and quarters in proportion, weight 120 grains, worth of our preſent currency, 22*s.* $10\frac{1}{8}$*d.*

Sir John Davis ſays [p], that from this time all money coined in, or for Ireland, was of leſs value than the Engliſh, generally one fourth part, ſo that from thence forward the Iriſh ſhilling was worth only nine pence Engliſh: but he is miſtaken, if he dates the riſe of the ſilver in Ireland, from that of the gold, by this act; for the Nobles paſſed equally in England for 10*s.* as appears evidently from thoſe ſtruck there this year. The value of ſilver was actually raiſed in England and Ireland in the preceding reign; and in this, (*An.* 1464) William lord Haſtings, the king's chamberlain, being maſter of the mints throughout England and Ireland, both gold and ſilver were raiſed one fourth part, *viz.* the Noble, from ſix ſhillings and eight pence, to eight ſhillings and four pence, and the parts in proportion [q].

In the ſeventh year of this prince, an act [r] was paſſed, (reciting the before- 1467.
mentioned ſtatute of his fifth year) whereby it was enacted, that the Noble of due weight ſhould paſs for ten ſhillings and the parts proportionably, and that the deficiency in the weight of ſuch pieces, ſhould be no reaſon, for their being refuſed, but that the value of ſuch want of weight, ſhould be paid in current ſilver. The value of the Noble was not hereby raiſed, at more than it was then current for in England, but it equally paſſed for ten ſhillings, in both kingdoms. And the value of ſilver was likewiſe raiſed, equally in England and Ireland, one fourth part; that is, the groats were made one fourth part leſs in weight. Sir John, therefore, could not juſtly date from this period, the difference in the currency between the Engliſh and Iriſh money; ſince the Engliſh groat did not, at that time, weigh above two grains three fourths more than the Iriſh groat. However, we draw near a period, when the price of ſilver was monſtrouſly raiſed in this kingdom, though but for a ſhort time; for, by the above act it was ordained, that a piece of ſilver ſhould be ſtruck, called a double, to paſs in Ireland for eight pence, having on one ſide the print of a crown, with this inſcription, *Edwardus Dei gratiâ Dominus Hiberniæ*; and on the other ſide a ſun and a roſe, with *Civitas Dublinie.* Ten ſuch pieces to go to the ounce, according to the rightful ſtandard of the tower of London, and twelve ſuch ounces to the pound; that there ſhould be in every pound one hundred and twenty ſuch pieces of the ſaid weight. Alſo another piece of ſilver, called a groſs, having the print and inſcriptions aforeſaid on each ſide, and to paſs for four pence, twenty ſuch pieces to go to an ounce of the Tower-weight, and two hundred and forty to the

[p] Reports, p. 22. [q] Stowe's annals, Lownd. p. 40. [r] Appendix, No. 9.

EDW. IV. A. D. 1467. pound of the ſaid ſtandard. Alſo a piece of ſilver of two deniers, or half groat, of the proportion aforeſaid, of which forty ſuch pieces to go to the ounce. Likewiſe a piece of ſilver, called the denier, (penny) eighty of them to the ounce, beſides the allay. Half-pennies and farthings to be made according to the ſame proportions, imprinted as the denier, with an inſcription as long as it could be made. Theſe coins to be ſtruck in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim, the cities of Waterford and Limerick, the towns of Drogheda, Galway, and Carlingford. The merchant to have for an ounce of Bullion, ſix ſhillings of the ſaid pieces, and the king the reſidue, paying the maſter and workmen for their labor; and no body after the Eaſter following, to receive or pay any manner of ſilver money, but the coin or money aforeſaid; and all other coins to be annulled in Ireland; paying or receiving in payment ſuch annulled money being made felony. Theſe coins are very rare, and except the groat and penny, I have not ſeen any of them. The groat has on one ſide the king's head crowned, and this inſcription, EDWARD. DI. GRA. DNS. HYB. reverſe, a roſe in the center, and a ſun filling the whole area of the inner circle, with this inſcription, CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. It weighs, though pretty much worn, twenty-two grains and a half. The penny has on one ſide a large roſe filling the area of the inner circle with a croſs in the center, and EDW.... the reſt of the letters are clipped or worn out; reverſe, a ſun filling likewiſe the whole area of the circle, and CIVI... worn as it is, it weighs ſix grains and a half.

Theſe coins, according to the ſtandard of the tower of London, of five thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-ſix troy grains, to the pound, ſhould weigh, *viz.* the double forty-four grains $\frac{19}{24}$; the half-double, or groat, twenty-two grains and a half; the half-groat, eleven grains one fourth; the penny five grains five eighths; the half-penny two grains $\frac{13}{16}$; and the farthing one grain $\frac{13}{32}$, beſides the allay, which added in a certain proportion, made them of an even number of grains, as forty-eight, twenty-four, twelve, ſix, three, and one grain and a half. It appears by this, that the value of ſilver was at this time raiſed to double of what it was in the laſt reign, from three ſhillings and four pence the ounce, to ſix ſhillings and eight pence, when the groat weighed as much, as the double-groat ſtruck by virtue of this act. However, the conſequence and hardſhip of it being ſoon felt, by the pro-

1470. digious riſing of all manner of proviſions and neceſſaries; the next parliament, (the tenth of this prince) thought proper, in order to remedy this evil, to enact [s], that the maſter of the mint ſhould ſtrike in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim, and the town of Drogheda, five different ſorts of ſilver coins, according to the ſtandard of the tower of London, *viz.* the groſs, the demy-groſs, the denier, the demy-denier, and the quadrant, or farthing. The groſs to have on one ſide, the print of a head crowned with this inſcription, *Edwardus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ*, or the name of any other king for the time being, and, on the other ſide, a croſs, with three pellets, according to the groſs made in Calais, and the name of the place where ſtruck, and in the outer

[s] Appendix, No. 10.

outer circle, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum.* Eleven of theſe groats to make an ounce troy-weight, and every one of them, not clipped, to paſs for four pence: the half-groat to be made in like manner, with the ſame inſcriptions; twenty-two to make the ounce, and every one of them, not clipped, to paſs for two pence; the like to be obſerved proportionably in the other ſmaller pieces. The fifth part of every pound, was to be made into ſmall pieces; that is, of two deniers, deniers, half-deniers, and farthings; to be allayed in every ounce of the ſame, according to the ſtatute of the fifth of this prince, which, as before obſerved, is not to be found; we cannot therefore give any juſt account of the fineneſs of theſe coins. The groats of this coinage, at the rate of eleven pieces to the ounce troy, muſt have weighed forty-three grains $\frac{84}{132}$, the half-groat, twenty-one grains $\frac{9}{11}$, the penny, ten grains $\frac{20}{33}$, and with the allay, at leaſt forty-five grains, twenty-two grains and a half, and eleven grains one fourth. The Engliſh groat of this reign weighed about forty-ſix grains and a half. From this time we may date the difference in the currency, between the Engliſh and Iriſh money; for, by this ſtatute, the pound of Bullion is to be ſhorn into one hundred and thirty-two groats, or forty-four ſhillings by tale, whereas in England, the like pound was cut into one hundred and twelve groats and a half, or thirty-ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, whereby the difference is ſix ſhillings and ſix pence in the value of a pound of ſilver, or ſeventeen one third *per cent*, and not twenty-five *per cent.* or a fourth part. I muſt own that ſome of our Iriſh money is found to be greatly ſhort of its lawful weight, having been made much lighter than the ſtandard above mentioned; for which reaſon, Germyn Lynch, maſter of the mints of Ireland, was indicted, *An.* 12 Edward IV. (1462) "for that when "the ſtatute ſaid, that every pound of bullion coined, ſhould be forty-four "ſhillings in money, he coined out of every pound forty-eight ſhillings, and "that he coined at Drogheda one thouſand groats, which being tried, it was "found that eleven weighed but three quarters of an ounce." [t]. The money ſtruck before, by virtue of the act 7 Edward IV. was by this reduced and ordered to paſs, *viz.* The double, or piece of eight pennies, for four pence; the demy-double, for two pence; the half-groat, for one penny; the denier, for half a penny; and after the feaſt of the purification next enſuing, to be annulled, and not to be taken for a coin. And whoſoever ſhould pay or receive any clipped money, after the Chriſtmas following, to be adjudged and taken as an attainted traitor.

Edw. IV. A. D. 1470.

By another act of this year [u], it was enacted, that all groſſes ſhould paſs in Ireland, as they did in the days of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, in England and Calais, every piece not clipped for five pence; the half-groat at two pence half-penny; and the denier at one penny farthing; the noble of gold at ten ſhillings; the crown at five ſhillings; and the quadrant at two ſhillings and ſix pence each; and whatever they might 1472.

[t] Madden's MSS. Trin. coll. lib. cl. F. tab. 4. No. 24. [u] Appendix, No. 11.

Edw. IV. A. D. 1472. be deficient in weight, to be made good in current ſilver; and that whoſoever refuſed to take them ſhould loſe his debt.

Notwithſtanding all the care ſeemingly taken of the coin of this kingdom by the legiſlature; yet it appears by two ſubſequent acts of the eleventh and twelfth of this prince [w], that a great deal of light and bad money had been coined in the caſtles of Dublin and Trim, the city of Cork, and the towns of Drogheda, Youghall, Kinſale, and Killmallock, for which, Lynch, maſter of the mints of Ireland, was, as I obſerved before, indicted, and (*An.* 13 Edward IV.) found guilty: but the king having, by letters patent, granted him his pardon in 1473 [x], he was again employed.

1473. By a ſtatute of the twelfth and thirteenth of Edward IV. [y], it was ordained, that the groſs, the demy-groſs, the denier, the demy-denier, and the quadrant, ſhould for the time to come be ſtruck within the caſtle of Dublin, and in no other place in Ireland; and that the ounce of ſilver, according to the ſtandard of the tower of London, ſhould contain, or be cut into fourteen groſſes, twenty-eight half-groſſes, fifty-ſix deniers, one hundred and twelve half-deniers, or two hundred and twenty-four quadrants or farthings; the number of each kind aforeſaid to make the ounce, every groſs to paſs at the rate of four pence, and the other parts in proportion. The king, the maſter and workmen, were to receive three pence in every ounce of groats, four pence in every ounce of the other ſorts, and no more. And the merchant for what plate or bullion he brought to the mint, was to receive four ſhillings and five pence for every ounce of groats, and four ſhillings and four pence for the other ſorts. One fifth part of all the bullion brought into the mint, was to be coined into ſmall pieces of two pennies, one penny, half-penny, and farthings, under the penalty of ten pounds. Here we find the value of ſilver raiſed again, and brought to fifty-ſix ſhillings in the pound by tale, and the difference between the value of the Engliſh and Iriſh groat to be near fifty *per cent.* in a pound of bullion: for the weight of the groat is hereby reduced to thirty-two grains, the half-groat to ſixteen grains, the penny to eight grains, the half-penny to four grains, and the farthing to two grains; ſo that the ounce of ſilver was now worth four ſhillings and eight pence.

1475. It was this year enacted [z], that the groſſes made in the time of Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, not clipped, ſhould paſs at the rate of ſix pence, the demy-groſs at three-pence, the denier at three half pence. The Engliſh groat of the preſent king, not clipped, at five pence, his half-groat at two pence half-penny, and the denier at one penny farthing; and all the monies ſtruck in Ireland, to be of the ſame value as they then were. All the mints of Ireland were to ceaſe, except thoſe of Dublin, Waterford and Drogheda; and no more than one third part of all the bullion brought into the ſaid mints, to be coined into two-penny pieces, pennies, and farthings, under the penalty of ten pounds, *toties quoties*.

[w] Appendix, No. 11 and 12.
[x] Madden's MSS. ut ſupra.
[y] Appendix, No. 13.
[z] Ibid. No. 14.

The

The following year, the ſilver money lately ſtruck at Cork, Youghall, Limerick, and other places in Munſter, except Waterford, being found neither lawful in itſelf, nor of lawful weight or allay, was by an act of parliament [a] decryed, and forbidden to be paid or taken in payment; and the piece of gold, called the royal [b], whence rial, ordered to paſs in Ireland, at thirteen ſhillings and four pence, the demy-royal, at ſix ſhillings and eight pence; the piece of gold called the angel [c], at eight ſhillings and four pence, the half-angel, at four ſhillings and two pence; the old Noble of gold, at twelve ſhillings, the half-noble, at ſix ſhillings; and every leſſer piece of the ſame kind of gold coins, to paſs in proportion at the ſame rates; the deficiency, or lackage in weight, to be made good in current ſilver. And in order to encourage the importation of foreign monies, it was alſo enacted, that the Rider, fine and good, ſhould paſs for five ſhillings; the Ducat, for five ſhillings; the Lyon, for five ſhillings; the Crown, for five ſhillings; the Cruſade, for five ſhillings; the Burgundy noble, for ten ſhillings; the Salute, for five ſhillings; the halves and quarters, in proportion; and that, if any of the ſaid coins, ſhould be deficient in weight, ſo much ſhould be abated in payment. We may here obſerve that the gold noble, which, in the fifth year of this prince, was raiſed to ten ſhillings, is in this raiſed to twelve ſhillings, and the other ſpecies in proportion: ſuch was the ſcarcity of money in this poor country. Edw. IV. A. D. 1476.

This year an act was paſſed [d], whereby it was enacted, that the liberties of Meath ſhould be reſtored, with full power to Henry, lord Grey, ſeneſchal and treaſurer of Meath, by himſelf, or his officers, to ſtrike all manner of coins in the caſtle of Trim, according to ſuch fineneſs and allay, as in a ſtatute for that purpoſe was provided. The ſtatute, hereto referred, is not to be found; but it appears from Sir James Ware [e], that in a parliament held this year, before Gerald, earl of Kildare, liberty was granted to the maſter of the mint to ſtrike pieces of three pennies, two pennies, and of one penny, and that theſe coins were to be ſtamped, on one ſide, with three crowns in pale on a croſs pommeteé, with this inſcription, *Dominus Hiberniæ*; and on the reverſe, the arms of England, divided by the like croſs, and round it, *Rex Angliæ et Franciæ*. I find, indeed, an act of the nineteenth of this king, whereby it was enacted [f], that Germyn Lynch, maſter of the minters, ſhould have power to ſtrike money at four ſhillings and ten pence *per* ounce, rendering to the merchant four ſhillings and four pence, and to the king and workmen ſix pence, according to the ſtandard of the tower of London, which muſt be underſtood here only as to the allay, and not as to the weight of the Tower; for, as what I have weighed of theſe coins weigh from twen- 1478.

[a] Appendix, No. 15.

[b] The Royal weighed one hundred and twenty grains, and would now be worth of our preſent currency, twenty two ſhillings and ten pence one eighth.

[c] The Angel weighed eighty grains, and would be worth fifteen ſhillings one penny one twelfth.

[d] Appendix, No. 16.

[e] Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 215.

[f] Appendix, No. 17.

ty-eight

EDW. IV. A. D. 1479.

ty-eight to thirty grains, it will thence appear, that eighteen of theſe three-penny pieces, at twenty-ſix grains three fourths each, will anſwer to four ſhillings and ſix pence, and to four hundred and eighty grains, the ounce troy, and that with the allay, they probably were to weigh thirty grains; if ſo, the groat muſt have weighed forty grains, and ten of them to have been cut out of the ounce troy; in which caſe ſilver was again reduced to near its former value. Moryſon [g] thinks, that theſe coins were ſtamped with the Pope's triple crown, and that they were of old ſent hither by the Popes, or were ſo ſtamped in honor of them; others have thought, that as the arms of England and France are impreſſed on theſe coins, they could not belong to Edward IV, but that they ſhould rather be aſcribed to Henry VII, who was the firſt that had theſe arms ſtamped on the Engliſh ſilver coins. In anſwer to which, I ſhall obſerve, that the firſt pieces, with the three crowns, were ſtruck, as we have ſeen before, in the reign of Henry VI; that that prince having been crowned king of France, at Paris, had, in conſequence thereof, the three crowns of England, France and Ireland, ſtamped on theſe coins; and that as he had the arms of France and England quartered on his French and Engliſh gold monies, it was thought proper to have theſe arms ſtampt on his Iriſh groats, or three-penny pieces, which were the moſt valuable coins allowed to be ſtruck in Ireland.

By what has been ſaid of the monies, ſtruck in this reign, it will be eaſy to judge, how almoſt impoſſible it is to give a juſt and true account of their weight. We have a ſurpriſing variety of this prince's coins, as to their mint or privy-marks, as will appear by looking over Number 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92. Plate IV. Numb. 114 and 115. Plate V. and Numb. 168. Plate VIII. Some of theſe were ſtruck in Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick; others, at Drogheda and Trim. I have not met with any of thoſe that were coined at Cork, Galway, Killmallock, Youghall, Kinſale, or Carlingford. What I have of theſe coins, weigh, *viz.* The groat with the head, from twenty-eight to thirty-three grains; the pieces with the three crowns, from twenty-eight and a half to thirty grains; the half-groats with the head, fourteen to ſixteen grains; the half-piece with the three crowns, fourteen to fifteen grains; the penny with the head, ſeven grains; and that with the three crowns, alſo ſeven grains.

Some of theſe pieces have on one ſide the king's head crowned, with this inſcription, EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL.—FRANC.—Others, EDWARDVS. DEI. GRA. DNS. HYBER. reverſe, the croſs and three pellets in each quarter, with the motto, POSUI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM MEVM. and in the inner circle, the name of the place, CIVITAS DVBLINIE.—CIVITAS WATERFORD.—CIVITAS. LIMERICI.—VILLA DE. DROGHEDA.—Others have the ſcutcheon of England, and this inſcription, EDWAR REX ANGLE. FRANC. reverſe, the

[g] Moryſon's travels. Lond. 1617, p. 283.

three

three crowns, and DOMINVS HYBERNIE. Another has alſo the ſcutcheon of England, and this epigraphe, REX AGLE. FRANCIE. reverſe, the three crowns, as the laſt mentioned, in pale, on a croſs pommeté, and DOMINVS HYBERNIE.—Mint-marks, a ſun, a roſe, a crown, a croſs, a ſtar, a mullet, a trefoil, a G, an L and a V. The ſun was the favourite deviſe of this prince, and as at the battle of Barnet, his men wore that badge and the earl of Warwick's men a roſe, it was to a lucky miſtake for him, occaſioned by the likeneſs of the one to the other, that he owed the gaining of that battle [h]; which is the reaſon, why we ſo often ſee both as privy-marks on his monies *. EDW. IV. A. D. 1479.

This prince's reign was ſo ſhort, that he was not crowned; nor is it probable that he coined any money, at leaſt in Ireland. EDW. V. A. D. 1483.

Such abuſes had crept into the mints, during the laſt three years of Edward IV. and the public had ſuffered ſo much thereby, that the firſt thing the parliament did this year, was to take cognizance of it, and to turn Germyn Lynch, mint-maſter-general, out of his place. It was at the ſame time enacted [i], that the maſter of the mint for the time being, ſhould make four kinds of ſilver coins, *viz.* Groſſes, Demy-Groſſes, Deniers, and Demy-Deniers, in ſuch manner, and in ſuch place, as was ordained by the ſtatute of the tenth of Edward IV. and of ſuch allay, and with ſuch remedy in the weight of every twenty ſhillings, as ordered by the ſtatute of the twelfth year of that prince. The ſaid Groſs, Demy-Groſs, Denier, and Demy-Denier, to have on one ſide the arms of England, with a croſs trefoile, and this inſcription, *Ricardus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ*; and on the other ſide three crowns, one over the other, with the like croſs, and round it, the name of the place, where lawfully coined. The pound troy was to be cut into two hundred and twenty-five Groſſes at four pence each, and proportionably of the other denominations, that is four hundred and fifty Half-Groſſes, at two pence each, and nine hundred Deniers, at one penny. The merchant to be paid four ſhillings and ſix pence for every ounce of bullion, brought into the mint; and all counterfeit money, was hereby decried and prohibited. RICH. III. A. D. 1483.

According to this ſtatute, the Groat, at the rate of two hundred and twenty-five to the pound troy, was to weigh twenty-five grains $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{5}$, the Half-groat, twelve grains four fifths, and the Penny, ſix grains four tenths; yet it appears that they weighed more; for, I have one of theſe Groats, which, though pretty much worn, and clipped, weighs twenty-eight grains three fourths, and cannot have loſt leſs than one grain and one fourth; whence the weight will appear to have been, at leaſt, thirty grains, and the difference

[h] Stow's annals, Baker chron. *ad An.* 1471.

* The mint-mark, or privy mark, is a mark of fancy, which it has been uſual of old time, to oblige the maſters of the mint, by the indentures made with them, to put on all the money that they made, of what kind of metal ſoever, that in caſe any of theſe coins ſhould be found not to be of lawful weight and ſtandard, or according to agreement, they might at any time know and juſtify which was of their own making, and which was not.

[i] Appendix. No. 18.

between

RICH. III. A. D. 1483. between the Engliſh and Iriſh Groat of this prince, to be about ſixty *per cent.* This Groat, Plate V. Numb. 96, has on one ſide the ſcutcheon of England, and this inſcription, RICAR. REX. ANGLE. FRANCE. reverſe, the three crowns in pale on a croſs pommeté, and DOMINUS HYBERNIE. a ſmall croſs, mint-mark.

HEN. VII. A. D. 1485. The current coin of this kingdom was ſo clipped, that on the fifteenth of April, 1491, a law was made here [k] to prohibit the paying or receiving any clipped or counterfeit money, and in the fourteenth [l] and nineteeth [m] years of this prince, acts were likewiſe paſſed in England, forbidding its being imported thither from Ireland, above the value of three ſhillings and four pence. It ſeems therefore very reaſonable to think, that there muſt have been ſome coinage in Ireland, about that time at leaſt, in order to ſupply the want of good and lawful ſpecies: but we find no records that can afford us any light in this matter. About this time the difference between the Engliſh and Iriſh money, was one third in value, as appears from a letter of Octavian, archbiſhop of Armagh, to the king in 1487, recommending Arthur Magennis to that prince, for the biſhoprick of Dromore, wherein he ſays, that the revenue of that dioceſs, is not worth above forty pounds, of the coin of Ireland, which is leſs by the third part than the coin ſterling. If, (as it ſeems very probable from Folke's and Leake's accounts of the Engliſh Monies) this prince was the firſt, that had the arched or imperial crown im-

1487. printed on his coins, we may then be poſitive, that there was money ſtruck in Ireland in his reign: for I have ſome groats, on one ſide whereof is a head, full-faced and crowned, ſome with a ſingle, and others with a double arched crown, and this inſcription, ✠ HENRICVS. DI. GRA. REX. AGL. Z. FR. — ✠ HENRIC. DEI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FR.— ✠ HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FRA.—Reverſe, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM, and in the inner circle, CIVITAS DVBLINIE. See Plate V. Numb. 97, 98, 99. The laſt of theſe has, on the reverſe, in the center of the croſs, a boar's head, mint-mark; and though much clipped and worn, they weigh from twenty-ſeven to thirty-one grains, and making a proper allowance for the wear, we may reaſonably compute them to have been about one third part leſs than the Engliſh Groat of that time.

HEN. VIII A. D. 1509. In the beginning of this prince's reign, the current coin of this kingdom, was ſo miſerably clipped and defaced, and withal ſo ſcarce, that the earl of Surrey, lord lieutenant of Ireland, was obliged to ſue for his being recalled, for want of money and ſupplies from England, to carry on the war againſt the rebels here [n]; and the mayor of Dublin gave but one Cruſadoe to the meſſenger, who brought him Shane O Toole's head, ſlain by the earl of Kildare: and that, by reaſon of its being ſo clipped, they were then obliged to pay or receive it by weight, appears from archbiſhop Allan [o], who

[k] Ware's anſiq. ch. xxv. edit. 1704.
[l] Annal. anonim. bibl. Cotton, ut ſupra.
[m] Engl. ſtat. 19 Henry VII.
[n] Ware's annals, p. 70. edit. 1704.
[o] Allan's regiſter.

ſays,

ſays, that the archbiſhop's croſs having been pledged for a ſum of money, by ſome perſon belonging to the priory of Chriſt-church, where this croſs was uſually kept, he releaſed it at his own expence, and that it coſt him near an hundred ounces of ſilver. HEN. VIII A. D. 1530.

Notwithſtanding ſuch a ſcarcity and want of money, it doth not appear that there was any ſtruck here before the year 1530, the twenty-firſt of this prince, when he coined new groats, and perhaps Two-penny pieces and Pennies. Biſhop Nicholſon ſays [p], that the firſt Iriſh money, coined in this reign, was ſtruck in the thirty-ſecond year of that king, which falls in 1540: but I muſt beg leave to differ from that learned prelate, and to offer my reaſons for it. I have a Groat of this prince, (Plate V. Numb. 104) which has on one ſide, the arms of England, in a ſcutcheon, divided by a croſs, and crowned with an arched crown, with this inſcription, HENRIC. VIII. D. R. AGL. Z. Reverſe, a harp crowned between the letters H. R. each alſo crowned, and round it, FRANC. DOMINVS. HIBER. here the antient motto, POSVI, *&c.* is left out, and the harp for the firſt time appears on the Iriſh coins. This piece I preſume was ſtruck in the year 1530, before his marriage with Ann Bullen, which did not happen till the following year, 1531, when inſtead of H. R, he had on the reverſe of the Groats, ſtruck that year, the letters H. A, for Henry and Ann. See Plate V. Numb. 105. In 1536, after his marriage with Jane Seymour, he then ordered the two letters H. I. to be ſtamped on the Groats of that year, for Henry and Jane. See Plate V. Numb. 106. And in 1540, having married Catherine Howard, the letters H. K. were likewiſe ſtamped on the Groats of that year's coinage. See Plate V. Numb. 107. All theſe coins, with theſe different letters, could not, certainly, be ſtruck in the ſame year, nor ſo late as the thirty-ſecond year of this prince. "In theſe days," ſays Sir James Ware [q], "were coined, *&c.*" he doth not ſay, this year were coined, *&c.* which ſhews that theſe coins were ſtruck at different periods of time.

This prince having, in his thirty-third year, aſſumed the title of king of Ireland, was ſo proclaimed, the thirteenth of June, in St. Patrick's church, near Dublin. On this occaſion there was a new kind of Groats ſtruck, like the former as to their ſhapes and ſtamps, but different in the ſtile. On theſe the inſcription, on one ſide, is, HENRIC. DI. GRACIA. ANGLIE. and on the reverſe, FRANCIE. Z. HIBERNIE. REX, with the harp crowned between the two letters H. R. See Plate V. Numb. 108. All theſe Groats weigh from thirty-ſix to thirty-nine grains, and were probably ſtruck at the rate of forty grains each, that is one hundred and forty-four pieces to the pound, or twelve to the ounce. They are of a very indifferent metal, nine ounces ſix penny weight fine, and two ounces fourteen penny weight allay; for which reaſon, an act was paſſed in England, prohibiting their being imported thither 1541.

[p] Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 165. Ware's antiq. by Harris, p. 217.

[q] Annals, p. 104. Edit. 1704.

HEN. VIII A. D. 1544. from Ireland, under forfeiture of treble the value, with fine and impriſonment.

In his thirty-ſixth year, there was an indenture made [r] with Martin Bowes and others, for making two ſorts of monies for Ireland, (eight ounces fine, and four allay) *viz.* Six-penny-pieces, at the rate of one hundred and forty-four pieces to the pound, and Three-penny-pieces, at the rate of two hundred and eighty-eight to the pound, which anſwers to the weight of his Engliſh Four-penny and Two-penny pieces. Theſe have on one ſide the king's head crowned, full-faced, but a little inclining to the left, with this inſcription, HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. reverſe, the arms of England, and round it, CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. I have two of theſe Six-pences; one of which weighs thirty-three and the other thirty-five grains; the Three-penny piece weighs fourteen grains and a half. They have by wear loſt the difference, from their original weight forty grains the one, and twenty grains the other. See Plate V. Numb. 100, 101, 102.

1546. In his thirty-eighth year another kind of Six-penny piece was ſtruck, which ſee Plate V. Numb. 103. Theſe have on one ſide the arms of England, divided, as thoſe mentioned before, by the old croſs, and crowned, and this legend, HENRIC. 8. D. G. ANG. FRANC., reverſe, the harp crowned, between the letters H. R. and, ET. HIBERNIE. REX. 38. vy. This piece weighs thirty-two grains one fourth. "About this time, ſays Ware [s], king "Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland, being now hard put to it for "lack of monies, by reaſon of the vaſt treaſure waſted in his expeditions "into France, and Scotland, and compelled by neceſſity, he gave directions "to coin braſs money, and commanded it, by proclamation, to paſs for "current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland." Indeed, except the firſt mentioned Groats, which were not ſo bad, the money ſtruck in this reign was little better than braſs, not above four ounces fine, and eight allay, although, according to the indenture, they were to be eight ounces fine, and four allay; ſo that, if we value the ounce of ſilver, at four ſhillings and ſix-pence, to which, from two ſhillings and eight pence, it was raiſed in the three preceding reigns, we ſhall find that in a pound weight of this money, there was but eighteen ſhillings worth of ſilver with one ſhilling's worth of copper, and the whole value of this metal to be nineteen ſhillings, which was made current for three pound twelve ſhillings. This prince's coins have for mint-marks, a harp, a crown, a roſe, a trefoile, and a flower de luce.

EDW. VI. A. D. 1546-7. In the ſecond year of Edward VI, Sir Edward Bellingham [t], lord juſtice of Ireland, by the king's command, ordered money to be coined in the caſtle of Dublin, where a mint was kept, "which, ſays Hooker [u], being at his "commandement, he was the better able to do good ſervice to his Majeſtie, "and to the benefit of that Realme." But after a while [w], for want of

[r] Mint books at the Tower, Leake, p. 209.
[s] Annals, p. 113.
[t] Ibid. p. 118.
[u] Hooker's chron. of Ireland, in Holling. vol. ii. p. 109.
[w] Ware's annals ut ſupra.

oullion,

bullion, by little and little the work decayed. Whence it is inferred [x], that from this time, mints were diſcontinued in Ireland: but according to Moryſon, "the "Iriſh had a mint-houſe, at the beginning of queene Elizabeth's raigne. [y]" Edw. VI. A. D. 1551.

In the fourth year of this prince, an indenture was made with Martyn Piri [z], Auguſt the ninth, for four ſorts of ſilver pieces to be coined in Dublin, *viz.* Groats, worth four pence ſterling, Half-groats, at two pence, Pennies, and Half-pennies: one hundred and forty-four groats to weigh one pound weight, two hundred and eighty-eight half-groats, five hundred and ſeventy-ſix pennies, *&c.* according to which ſtandard, the Groat was to weigh forty grains, the Half groat, twenty grains, the Penny, ten grains, and the Half-penny, five grains; but what ſtamp and inſcription they bare, I cannot tell; I find it no where recorded, and have not had, as yet, the good fortune to meet with any of them. The money of this reign, if any was coined, muſt have been of as bad a metal, as that of the laſt; ſince the king in his laſt year, "at the requeſt of the council of Ireland, by procla- "mation commanded that the Iriſh groats, which had too much braſs "allay, ſhould paſs only for two pence in value, which conduced very "much to the good of the people [a]."

Queen Mary, at her acceſſion to the crown, in order that ſhe might ingratiate herſelf with her people in England, prohibited the currency of the baſe money there, and ordered gold and ſilver money to be made of a better ſtandard. But Ireland was particularly excepted in the proclamation iſſued for that purpoſe [b]; ſhe having a ſpecial ſtandard for the coins, which ſhe intended for that kingdom. Accordingly, ſhe ordered, this year, Shillings, Groats, Two-penny pieces, and probably Pennies, to be ſtruck for this kingdom; but of as coarſe and baſe a metal, as any made uſe of, in the two laſt reigns. Forty of theſe ſhillings, I ſuppoſe, went to the pound troy, and weighed each one hundred and forty-four grains, the Groat forty-eight grains at the rate of one hundred and twenty to the pound, and the Two penny piece twenty-four grains, at the rate of two hundred and forty pieces to the pound. The Shilling of this year has her head crowned, in profile, looking to the right, and this inſcription, MARIA. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. reverſe the harp crowned, between the letters M. R. likewiſe crowned, and this legend, VERITAS. TEMPORIS. FILIA. MDLIII. The Groat is like the Shilling, and has the ſame inſcriptions, but wants the date. The Two-pence has her head likewiſe crowned, and this epigraphe, MARIA. D. G. A. FR. Z. HIB. REGI. reverſe, the harp crowned between the letters M. R. and VERITAS, &c. an annulet, mintmark. Mary. A. D. 1553.

The ſecond year of Philip and Mary, Sir Edmund Peckham, knight, treaſurer of the mint of England, Thomas Stanley, comptroller, and William Philip and Mary. A. D. 1554.

[x] Davis's reports, p. 26.
[y] Moryſon's travels, p. 283.
[z] Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 166.
[a] Ware's annals, p. 127.
[b] Leake on Engliſh coins, p. 230.

PHILIP and MARY. A. D. 1554. Knight, aſſay-maſter, or any two of them [c], were impowered to make out of ten thouſand pounds worth of baſe monies, brought into England by king Philip, Shillings, at twelve pence Iriſh, forty of them, or one hundred and twenty groats, to the pound, and at the rate of three ounces fine and nine ounces allay; according to which, the Shilling weighed one hundred and forty-four grains, or ſix penny-weight, which anſwers pretty near to ſome of the beſt preſerved that I have weighed. The Shilling has the king and queen's buſts crowned, with the faces turned towards each other, and this inſcription, PHILIP. Z. MARIA. D. G. REX. Z. REGINA. and the date of the year, 1555, under the buſts, in the exergue; reverſe, a crowned harp, between the letters P. M. alſo crowned, and this epigraphe, POSVIMVS. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. NOSTRVM. They weigh from five penny weight ten grains, to five penny weight twelve grains. The Groats are like the Shillings, ſave that the date, inſtead of being under, is above the heads. Of theſe we have with the dates 1555, 1556, 1557 and 1558. See Plate V. Numb. 112 and 113; they weigh from forty-two grains and a half to forty-four grains.

1557. On the nineteenth of September 1557, the Engliſh Roſe-pennies of Henry VIII, and Edward VI, mixed with copper, were, by proclamation in England, prohibited there, and reſtrained to Ireland [d]. And beſides the ten thouſand pounds of baſe monies ſtruck for this kingdom, by virtue of the before-mentioned commiſſion granted to Sir Edmund Peckham, knight, and others, they were, by a ſecond, impowered to coin ſeven thouſand pounds worth of the like baſe monies into ſhillings and groats; and in the third and fourth year of Philip and Mary, a third commiſſion was granted for coining five thouſand five hundred pounds more of theſe baſe coins, into Harp-groats for the uſe of Ireland, and of the ſame ſtandard [e]. ſo that in leſs than three years time, there was coined of theſe baſe monies to the value of twenty-two thouſand five hundred pounds, beſides what was ſtruck in the firſt year of the reign of this queen, before her marriage.

ELIZAB. A. D. 1558. This great princeſs was the firſt [f], who ordered the ounce of ſilver in England to be cut into ſixty pennies; ſo that the penny, which formerly was the twentieth part of an ounce, was then, as it is now, made the ſixtieth part, and conſequently the antient penny of ſilver, at leaſt ſuch as were coined before the ninth year of Edward III, contained as much ſilver as is now worth three pence farthing of our preſent currency.

Though it is ſaid [g], that in the beginning of this reign, we had here a mint of our own; yet it doth not appear that any kind of money was ſtruck in this kingdom; but rather, that a commiſſion [h] was granted to Sir Edmund Peckham, knight, treaſurer, Thomas Stanley, comptroller of the mint, in the tower of London, and others, to convert the baſe money then current in

[c] Mint-books, Tower, London.
[d] Ware's annals, p. 143.
[e] Leake on Engliſh coins, p. 230 & ſeq.
[f] Davis's reports, p. 24.
[g] Moryſon's travels, p. 283.
[h] Leake ut ſupra, p. 265.

England,

England, into Harp-ſhillings and groats, for the uſe of Ireland; and out of four thouſand pound of this baſe coin, to make eight thouſand pound in Harp-ſhillings, and Harp-groats, three ounces fine, and nine ounces allay; forty ſuch ſhillings to the pound troy, and of groats, one hundred and twenty. The ſhillings to weigh one hundred and forty-four grains, and the Groats forty-eight grains. Theſe coins have on one ſide the queen's buſt crowned, looking to the right, with this inſcription, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REG. reverſe, a harp crowned, between the letters E. R. alſo crowned, and round it the motto, POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM. See Plate VI. Numb. 116, and 117. I have one of theſe ſhillings, which weighs one hundred thirty-three grains and a half, and a groat, weighing forty-three grains and a half; the mint-marks a harp, and a roſe. ELIZAB. A. D. 1558.

No ſooner was the baſe money decryed, and prohibited in England, but it was ſent over in great quantities into this kingdom, where the Bungals, as they were then called, went for ſix pence, and the broad pieces for twelve pence; but in a ſhort time after, the former paſſed for two pence, the latter for a groat; and when they were refuſed elſewhere, they paſſed in Connaught, the firſt for one penny, and the laſt for two pence *.

About this time [i], the coin, which had been ſo debaſed, during the three former reigns, and in the beginning of this, was reſtored to near its former purity, and intrinſic value, as well in this kingdom, as in England. Whereupon an old Poet of thoſe days made the following ballad [k]. 1560.

Let bone-fires ſhine in every place,
Sing, and ring the bells a-pace;
And pray that long may live her grace,
To be the good queen of Ireland.
The gold and ſilver, which was ſo baſe,
That no man could endure it ſcarce;
Is now new-coyn'd with her own face,
And made go current in Ireland.

A particular kind of money was, by order of the queen, ſtruck for this kingdom, *viz.* Shillings of the value of nine pence Engliſh, to paſs in Ireland for twelve pence. Whether there were half-ſhillings ſtruck at this time, I know not, but I have ſeen the Groat. They are nearly of equal fineneſs with her Engliſh money of that year.

The Shilling has on one ſide the queen's buſt, her head crowned, looking to the right, and this inſcription, ELIZABETH. D. G. A. F. ET HIBERNIE. REG. another has REGI. reverſe, three harps in a ſhield crowned, between the date 15—61 and the motto, POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM. MEVM. The Groat has likewiſe her head crowned and ELIZABETH. D. G. AN. F. Z. HI-

* Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 168.

[i] Ware's and Camden's annals of Eliz. *ad An. cit.*

[k] Ware, ibid. p. 5.

BERNIE.

ELIZAB. A. D. 1560. BERNIE. REG. reverſe, three harps in a ſhield, between the date 15—61, and the motto, POSVI, *&c.* and both have a harp, mint-mark. See Plate VI. Numb. 118, and 119.

Eighty-two of theſe ſhillings, ſays Malynes [l], went to the pound, and therefore weighed ſeventy grains one fourth each, which is ſomething heavier, in proportion, than the Engliſh ſhilling of that time, ſixty-two whereof went to the pound and weighed ninety-two grains ſeven eighths, and our ſhilling being valued at the Tower, at nine pence Engliſh, that is, one fourth part leſs than the Engliſh ſhilling, it ſhould therefore proportionably weigh one fourth part, or twenty-three grains $\frac{7}{32}$ leſs, and its full weight be ſixty-two grains $\frac{25}{32}$. I have three of theſe ſhillings, which, though ſomewhat clipped and worn, weigh full ſixty-nine grains; the Groat, though pretty much clipped, weighs full twenty-four grains, whereas, according to the above ſtandard, it ſhould have weighed but twenty-three $\frac{11}{16}$ from the mint.

1598. In the fortieth year of this princeſs, I find mention made of an indenture [m] with Sir John Martin, and Richard Martin his ſon, maſter-workers of the mint in the tower of London, for coining five different kinds of money for Ireland, *viz.* Shillings, to be current at twelve pence Iriſh, Half-ſhillings, or ſix-penny pieces, Quarter-ſhillings, or three-penny pieces, Pennies, and Half-pennies. And accordingly, certain quantities of each kind [n], were ſtruck, ſent over, and iſſued out for the payment of the army in this kingdom.

The money, coined by virtue of this indenture, was of a very baſe mixture of copper and ſilver, *viz.* three ounces of ſilver to nine ounces of braſs. Its weight and impreſſion were, I preſume, the ſame with that
1601. of the ſpecies ſtruck two years after; when, by virtue of another indenture [o], of her forty-third year, ſhillings, ſix-pences, and three-pences, were coined at the Tower, for the ſervice of Ireland. Theſe were ſtill worſe than the laſt, being but two ounces and eighteen penny-weight fine, and nine ounces two penny-weight allay [p]; though Malynes ſays, [q] they were three ounces fine, and according to him, eighty-two of the ſhillings went to the pound; conſequently one hundred and ſixty-four ſix-pences, and three hundred and eighty eight three-pences: at this rate the Shilling muſt have weighed ſeventy grains one fourth; the Six-pence thirty-five grains one eighth; and the Three-pence ſeventeen grains $\frac{9}{16}$. Copper Pennies and Half-pennies, were alſo coined at the ſame time, one hundred and ninety and a half of the Pennies to the pound [r], and of the Half-pennies three hundred and eighty-one.

The Shillings and Six-pences of this mintage have on one ſide the arms of England, with this inſcription, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIBER. REG. reverſe, the crowned harp, and the motto, POSUI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM. See Plate VI. Numb. 120 and 121. The Penny and Half-penny

[l] Lex mercatoria, p. 305. Lond. 1622.
[m] Appendix, No. 19.
[n] Leake, p. 267.
[o] Mint-books, Tower, Lond. Leake, p. 267.
[p] Leake, ibid. Lex mercat. p. 282.
[q] Lex Mercatoria, p. 305. [r] Ibid.

are

are like the Shilling and Six-pence, with this difference, that the ſhield on one ſide, is placed between the letters E. R. and the harp, on the other, between the date of the year 16—01.—16—02. See Plate VI. Numb. 122 and 123. The mint-marks on theſe ſhillings, ſix-pences, pennies and half-pennies, are, a creſcent, a flower de luce, a trefoil, a mullet, or a cypher. ELIZAB. A. D. 1601.

Theſe pennies and half-pennies are by ſome [t] thought, to have been the firſt copper-money ſtruck in, or for Ireland; but I have ſhewed before, that in the reign of Edward IV, ſmall money was coined in this kingdom, not only of ſilver mixed with braſs or copper, but alſo of pure braſs or copper.

"The queen, ſays Sir John Davis [u], in order to pay the wages of the "royal army, which ſhe kept in this kingdom for many years to ſuppreſs "Tir-Oens rebellion [w], cauſed great quantities of mixed monies to be made "in the tower of London, with the uſual ſtamp of the arms of England, and "inſcription of her royal ſtile, and to be tranſmitted into this kingdom, "with her proclamation [x] bearing date the twenty-fourth of May, in her "forty-third year, by which her majeſty declares and eſtabliſhes thoſe mixed "monies, immediately after ſaid proclamation iſſued, to be the lawful and cur-"rent money of this realm of Ireland, and expreſsly commands that they be "ſo uſed, received and reputed by all her majeſty's ſubjects, and others, "uſing any kind of traffic or trade in this kingdom; and that if any per-"ſon or perſons ſhould refuſe the ſaid mixed monies, according to their "denomination, or valuation, that is ſhilling for ſhilling, and *Sic de Cæteris*, "being tendered in payment of wages, fees, ſtipends, or debts, that they "ſhould be puniſhed as contemners of her majeſty's royal prerogative and "commands; and in order to make this coin more current, it was alſo or-"dered by the ſaid proclamation that, after the tenth of June next enſu-"ing, all other monies current in this kingdom ſhould be annulled, eſteem-"ed as bullion, and not as the lawful and current money of ſaid realm."

Before this was brought about, many conſultations were held in England, on a ſcheme of ſuch conſequence to the liberty, property and welfare of the ſubject; but though the queen was againſt it, yet it was carried by ſome of her miniſters; and, as Camden fairly diſcloſes the ſprings of the whole tranſaction, I ſhall here tranſcribe his own words. "About this time, ſays "he, was put forth a proclamation (conformable to a law enacted in the "reign of Henry VII.) that no man ſhould carry over any Engliſh money "into Ireland; in regard the rebels drew to themſelves a great part thereof, "to buy munition and proviſion for the war; or elſe the merchant tranſport-"ed it from thence into foreign parts, to the great detriment and prejudice "of England. Serious deliberations were therefore now had about altering

[t] Leake, p. 270.
[u] Reports, p. 18.
[w] Moryſon's hiſt. Ireland, vol. i. p. 208. Dub. 1735.
[x] Camden's and Ware's annals, Eliz. The proclamation is dated 29 May. Appendix, No. 20.

"the

ELIZAB. A. D. 1601. "the Iriſh coin, by mingling ſome braſs with it, in regard the Iriſh war "drew yearly out of England above one hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds "ſterling. By this, ſome were of opinion, that the charges of the war might "be leſſened: that all the good money might by exchange be drawn out of "Ireland into England; and the rebels, when the good money failed, be "excluded from all commerce with foreigners, and conſequently of neceſſity "be weakned. Others argued on the contrary, that this change of money "would redound to the queen's diſhonour, and the damage of the ſubject; "that the good money of Ireland could not be drawn thence without a "great charge to the queen: that the gain gotten hereby, if the new mo-"ney were coined in England, would not, when the accounts were caſt up, "countervail the charges of carrying it over; much leſs would the profit "be, if it were coined in Ireland, where a mint muſt neceſſarily be ſet up "at great charges, and minters muſt be hired at dear rates: neither could "the commerce of the rebels with foreigners be hindered by it, ſo long as "there was ſilver in the new coin, which the merchant knew well enough "how to ſeparate; to whom it is all one whether he receive one piece of "money, or three of the ſame value. And that it was to be feared the "ſoldiers would mutiny, for hereby their pay would be diminiſhed. But "Buchurſt, lord treaſurer, a man well ſkilled in money-matters, with much "ado extorted from the queen, out of neceſſity, (for that uſually gives law "to time) as he alledged, that the money ſhould be altered for a while, "and be afterwards recalled again to its full value; to which the queen of "herſelf was averſe, ſaying often, that it would much reflect on her credit, "and be diſpleaſing to the army.—To the army, certainly it proved a great "prejudice: whether it turned to the advantage of the queen or no, I know "not, but to the treaſurer, and pay-maſters, without doubt it brought in "good gain, whoſe covetous humour (which is a diligent ſearcher of new "ways to get money) may ſeem at firſt to have contrived it [y]."

That this ſcheme was, and proved very prejudicial to this kingdom in general, and to the army in particular, as had been juſtly foreſeen by thoſe who were againſt it, appears from ſeveral paſſages in Moryſon's hiſtory of thoſe times. "The fifteenth of May, ſays he, [z] the lord deputy received "by the hands of Sir George Carey, treaſurer of war, a proclamation ſigned "by the queen, to be publiſhed for making the new ſtandard of mixed "monies to be the only current in this kingdom; all other coins to be "brought in to the treaſurer. And likewiſe a letter from the queen * re-"quiring the lord deputy and council to further the due execution of the "contents of this proclamation, and by ſome plauſible graces, done in "general to the ſubject (in eſtabliſhing an exchange of this coin in-"to ſterling money of England, *&c.*) inviting all to ſwallow this bitter

[y] Camden's annals of Eliz. p. 637. Lond. 1688.

[z] Moryſon's hiſt. Irel. vol. i. p. 234.

* Appendix, No. 23, 24.

"pill,

" pill, which impoveriſhed not only the rebels, but her majeſty's beſt ſer- ELIZAB.
" vants in this kingdom, only enriching her pay-maſters ſitting quietly at A. D.
" home, while others adventured daily their blood in the ſervice." 1601.

In order, therefore, to make the moſt of this jobb, and to engroſs the whole profit thereof to themſelves; as this money was to be coined in England, for the uſe of Ireland, and to be there remitted by way of exchange, the authors of this ſcheme procured a patent [a] from the queen in favour of the ſaid Sir George Carey, treaſurer at war, and vice-treaſurer of Ireland, for erecting an office, called, *The office of her highneſs her exchange between England and Ireland.* And by indenture [b], between her majeſty and the ſaid Sir George Carey, he was conſtituted maſter of the ſaid office in England and Ireland. And in the places by him appointed, every perſon, for twenty ſhillings delivered in Ireland, was to receive nineteen ſhillings in England, and for twenty ſhillings paid in England, to receive twenty-one ſhillings in Ireland. The ſaid Sir George, being impowered to have deputies, in London, Briſtol, and Cheſter, in England; and in Dublin, Cork, Galway and Carrick-fergus in Ireland, or within any other cities, towns, or ports of England, and Ireland, or either of them.

This new coin being made current by ſeveral proclamations *, and all other coins ordered to be brought to the exchange-office, all kinds of goods and proviſions did of conſequence riſe in price to double their former value; which occaſioned a general complaint, not only from the ſoldiers and officers, but from the lord deputy himſelf, who, in his letter [c] to ſecretary Cecil of the ſeventh of November, 1601, ſays, " that his private eſtate was unable any " longer to continue the expence, at which he was forced to live, growing " greater by the mixed coin, as he ever thought it would fall very heavy upon " him, by which reaſon he might value his entertainment to be leſs by the " half, than it was in the time of the old ſtandard, for whatſoever was bought " with this new coin, was raiſed to the double price. And as the exchange " ſoon failed, ſays Moryſon [d], ſo did our hearts therewith: for we ſerved " there, in diſcomfort and came home beggars, ſo that the treaſurer and pay- " maſters, (who were thereby enriched) had cauſe to bleſs the authors of " this invention."

The merchants, above all others, are moſt complained of, in ſeveral of the queen's proclamations, for raiſing the price of their goods about ſeventy or eighty *per cent.* and for refuſing, or not taking enough of that baſe money, in exchange for what ſterling money they had. And to make good this charge againſt them, different accounts [e] were ſent over, of the pretended exorbitant profit they made on ſuch goods as they either imported, or manufactured.

[a] Appendix, No. 19. [b] Ibid. [d] Ibid. 208.
* Appendix, No. 20, 21, 22. [e] Moryſon, vol. ii. p. 270.
[c] Moryſon, vol. i. p. 359.

ELIZAB: A. D. 1601. But the whole blame ſhould have been laid on the inventors of that monſtrous ſcheme, the lord-treaſurer of England, Buckhurſt, and his partner the vice-treaſurer of Ireland, who being perhaps in great arrears, or having bought large eſtates, were willing to pay off one hundred thouſand pounds with twenty-five thouſand pounds.

For otherwiſe, how could the merchant, or the manufacturer be blamed, and even abuſed, for raiſing his wares upon ſuch an occaſion. Money has always been the ſtandard, and the rule of commerce among all nations: wherever it is raiſed above its intrinſic value, there the price of all manner of commodities muſt riſe alſo in proportion. The merchant, who, before this ſcheme took place, ſent to France for a ton of wine, which coſt him there three hundred livres or fifteen pounds Iriſh, could pay that ſum with three hundred harp-ſhillings of the good ſilver; whereas, when the baſe-money was introduced, he muſt ſend, or pay one thouſand two hundred at leaſt of theſe new ſhillings, or ſixty pounds; and, at a moderate profit of ten *per cent*, he might have ſold his ton of wine, before the debaſing of the coin, for ſixteen pounds ten ſhillings, which, in baſe money with the ſame profit, he could not ſell under ſixty-ſix pounds. The caſe was the ſame with the manufacturer, the artificer, the farmer, whoſe goods muſt have riſen in proportion, as what he received in payment, decreaſed in intrinſic value; and the difference between the old and the new coin being three fourths, or ſeventy-five *per cent*, he muſt of conſequence have raiſed his wares, ſeventy-five *per cent*. So, a barrel of wheat, if ſold before at ſix ſhillings, muſt then ſell for twenty-four ſhillings: a yard of cloath, if worth twelve ſhillings muſt then be worth forty-eight ſhillings. However juſt this be; yet ſome there are, who would fain believe, that if they owe twenty ſhillings they diſcharge that debt, if they pay twenty ſhillings, although there be leſs ſilver in the ſpecies of coin they pay, than in that which they received: as if a perſon had borrowed from me twenty barrels of wheat at twenty ſtone each, ſhould pretend to pay me, by returning me twenty barrels at ſixteen ſtone each, if the barrel was by law reduced to that weight; whereas he ſhould return me four hundred ſtones of wheat, otherwiſe I muſt certainly loſe eighty ſtones, or two barrels of wheat by the bargain; I ſhould hereby, no doubt, receive the ſame number of nominal barrels, but at the ſame time ſhould really loſe one fifth part of the wheat ſo lent. The caſe is the ſame as to money; if I lend twenty pound in good ſterling ſilver, it is not enough that the ſame number of nominal pounds, which are but imaginary names, ſhould be repaid me, I muſt receive the ſame quantity of ſterling ſilver, that I have lent; for otherwiſe, if I have paid twenty pounds, or four hundred ſhillings in ſterling money, and receive twenty pounds, or four hundred ſhillings in baſe money, worth three fourths leſs than ſterling, it is evident that I loſe three fourths of my debt, and receive but five pound in intrinſic value, inſtead of twenty pounds. And, if at that time the merchant had complied, and parted with his ſterling money; if he had brought it to the office, there to receive twenty-

one

one ſhillings of the baſe money, (in reality not worth above three ſhillings and four pence) for every twenty ſhillings of ſterling money, his ſtock, if twelve thouſand pounds, muſt at once have been reduced to three thouſand pounds, nay to two thouſand pounds, for the goldſmiths did not value theſe ſhillings at more than two pence each [f]. ELIZAB. A. D. 1601.

This leads me to another obſervation; the rate of land in this kingdom. The land-lord, who during the debaſing of the monies, under Henry VIII, Mary, Edward VI, and Elizabeth, found that inſtead of one ſhilling of good ſilver, he received but three pence an acre, that is, who inſtead of being paid twelve pence *per* acre in ſterling money, received a ſhilling of the mixed-money, worth but three pence, and that he conſequently loſt nine pence *per* acre, or the three fourths of his rent, when any of his leaſes expired during that time, in order to receive his former rent, twelve pence ſterling *per* acre, he muſt then have raiſed the price of his land to four ſhillings the acre, of the then current money; which, when in the ſubſequent reign, the ſterling money was reſtored, and the mixed-money decried, proved a great charge to the leſſee, who thereby found himſelf obliged to pay four ſhillings ſterling for that acre of land for which he formerly paid but twelve pence ſterling; an additional rent of ſeventy-five *per cent.* I hope I ſhall be excuſed, for dwelling ſo long on this article; I thought it incumbent on me, to take off the aſperſions, ſo groſly and unjuſtly caſt on the merchants of that time, by thoſe who made the moſt of that ſcheme.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1° Elizabeth, there was coined of the baſe money three ounces fine and nine ounces allay, by Sir Edmund Peckham, *&c.* in weight, 19828 lb. worth in ſterling - - - -	15541	10	3¼
4° Elizabeth, there was ſtruck, by the ſame, of the good money eleven ounces fine, in weight 2977 lb. which, at 3 *l.* the pound weight, makes — — — — -	8931		
40° and 43° Elizabeth, by Sir Richard Martin, in weight 89844 lb. 10 oz. 15 dwt, worth in ſterling — — —	70105	9	2¾
Total in Engliſh money	£ 94577	19	6
which, at the rate of ſixteen pence Iriſh, for every Engliſh ſhilling, comes to — — — — — — — —	118222	9	4½

This prince, at his acceſſion to the crown, finding the rebellion in Ireland intirely ſuppreſſed by the late queen, iſſued a proclamation [g] for regulating the currency of her mixed money; and at the ſame time ordered, that a new kind of money, *viz.* Shillings and Six-pences, nine ounces fine, ſtruck for Ireland, by virtue of two indentures [h], of the twentieth of Au- JAMES I. A. D. 1602-3.

[f] Leake, p. 269. [g] Appendix, No. 26. [h] Mint-books, Tower, Lond.

JAMES I. A. D. 1603. guſt, in his firſt year, and of the twelfth of January, in his ſecond year, ſhould paſs here, as the lawful and current coin of this kingdom; that the baſe Shilling, of the late queen, ſhould paſs for four pence, her Six-penny pieces, for two pence; and that her Pennies and Half-pennies of copper, ſhould ſtill paſs for the ſame value.

The Shillings of this coinage, have the king's buſt in armour, his head crowned, looking to the left, with this inſcription, IACOBVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. reverſe, the harp crowned, and EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. a bell, mint-mark. The Six-penny piece is like the Shilling, except the legend on the reverſe, which is, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. See Plate VI. Numb. 124 and 125.

1604. The latter end of this year, this prince having changed his title of king of England and Scotland, into that of king of Great-Britain, thought proper to alter likewiſe, the inſcription on his Engliſh and Iriſh coins, as appears by a proclamation [i], dated the twentieth of October, 1604, whereby he orders, "that the ſtile, James king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, ſhall "be from henceforth uſed in all inſcriptions upon his current monies and "coynes of gold and ſilver hereafter to be mynted."

I muſt beg leave to give here the preamble of another proclamation [k] of his, publiſhed on that ſubject in London the ſixteenth of November following. "Although it be moſt certayn, that nothing is more appropriate to "ſoveraign dignities of princes, than the ordering of their monies, and "ſettling them at ſuch prices and valuations as they ſhall think fit upon ne"ceſſary cauſes; yet have we always bene of opinion, that *juſt princes* ſhould "not uſe that liberty of their power, in *abuſing* or *enhanſing* the price of mo"nies *without all reſpect to the common benefit of their ſubjects*; in which "conſideration it is evident to all men, that ſince our entrie into this realme "we have bene ſo far from changing the auncient and honorable ſtandard "of the ſtarling money of this our realme of England, as we have on the "contrary reſtored to our realme of Ireland monies of pure ſilver, in lieu "of the baſe coyne, with which the neceſſity of the tymes, by accidend of "warres, conſtrayned our ſiſter the late queene of happy memory to pay the "armies."

A third proclamation [l] was publiſhed here, the twenty-ſecond of January, ordering that the mixed monies ſhould thenceforward paſs at the fourth part of their former value, that is the Shilling for three pence, and the Six-penny piece for three half-pence. And as the king's title was altered on
1605. his Engliſh coins, ſo was it likewiſe on his Iriſh. The Shillings and Six-penny pieces, ſtruck in the tower of London, and ſent over this year, have on one ſide his head, like the former, with this inſcription, IACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. reverſe, the harp crowned and this legend,

[i] Roll offic. Dub. 16 Jac. I. pars 5 dorſo.
[k] Rymer, vol. xvi. p. 605.
[l] Appendix, No. 27.

HENRI-

HENRICVS. ROSAS. REGNA. IACOBVS. *Henry united the roſes, and James the kingdoms:* alluding to the union of the red and white roſes, the houſes of Lancaſter and York, in the perſon of Henry VII, his great-grand-father, and to the union of the two crowns of England and Scotland under one prince, by his acceſſion to the former. The Six-pences are like the Shillings, but have on the reverſe, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. mint-marks, a roſe, a martlet. See Plate VI. Numb. 126 and 127. JAMES I. A. D. 1605.

According to Malynes [m], eighty-two of theſe and the former ſhillings went to the pound, and therefore weighed ſeventy grains one fourth, and the ſix-pences thirty-five grains one eighth; yet ſome of the beſt preſerved that I have, though worn and clipped, weigh from ſixty-two grains to ſeventy grains and a half, and the Six-penny pieces, from thirty grains and a half to thirty-three grains and a half.

By a proclamation [n] of the nineteenth of May, it was ordered that the Engliſh Shillings ſhould paſs in this kingdom for ſixteen pence; and by another [o], of the eighteenth of May 1612, all goldſmiths and others were prohibited under ſevere penalties, melting any of the gold or ſilver coins current in this kingdom. The following year this prince ordered farthings [p] to be made of copper, and to paſs equally current in England and Ireland. They have on one ſide two ſcepters in ſaltire through a crown, with this epigraphe, IACO. D. G. MAG. BRI. (ſome have BRIT.) reverſe, the harp crowned, and FRA. ET. HIB. REX. they are very thin, and not broader than one of the preſent Engliſh ſilver groats. See Plate VI. Numb. 128. 1607. 1612. 1613.

As at this time, the Engliſh money was current in this kingdom at one third part more, than it was in England [q]. the Twenty-ſhilling piece laureat of that king paſſed here for twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence, and the other parts in proportion, the Engliſh Crown-piece of five ſhillings paſſed for ſix ſhillings and eight pence; the Engliſh Shilling for ſixteen pence, and the other parts proportionably. The exchange [r] between Dublin and London, was at twenty ſhillings Iriſh, for fifteen ſhillings Engliſh, with ſix or eight pence in every pound, payable in London; and by a patent of Charles I, it appears that there was at this time an office and maſter of the exchange of monies, between this kingdom and England. In the firſt ten years of this reign [s], there was coined in Iriſh ſterling money, one hundred ſixty-ſix thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-three pounds, eleven ſhillings.

King Charles I. ſoon after his acceſſion, granted a patent * to Frances, ducheſs dowager of Richmond and Lennox, and to Sir Francis Crane, knight, for the term of ſeventeen years, impowering them to ſtrike copper farthings, and by proclamation [t] ordered that they ſhould equally paſs in England and Ireland. They are very ſmall and thin, and have on one ſide two ſcepters CHARL. I. A. D. 1625.

[m] Lex mercatoria, p. 305.
[n] Appendix, No. 29.
[o] Ibid. No. 30.
[p] Lex mercatoria. p. 278.
[q] Ibid. 360.
[r] Ibid.
[s] Mint-books, Tower, Lond.
[t] Appendix, No. 32.
* Ibid. No. 31.

in

CHARL. I. A. D. 1625. in ſaltire through a crown, and this inſcription, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRI. reverſe, the crowned harp, and, FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. They weigh about ſix grains, and have a wool-pack, a bell, or a flower-de-luce, mint-marks. See Plate VI. No. 129.

1627. By a patent and indenture of the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt, 1627 [u], it appears, that Henry earl of Holland was made keeper of the exchanges between Ireland and England, for the term of thirty-one years, and that he was thereby obliged to exchange any ſums of money brought to his office, to be remitted to and from England and Ireland, at a reaſonable premium, not

1632. exceeding ſix pence in every twenty ſhillings. And in the year 1632, Sir Thomas Ayleſbury, knight, was by the king's patent [x] appointed ſole agent for making, ſelling and vending, all money-ſcales and weights, through England and Ireland.

1634. As too large quantities of the above mentioned copper farthings were probably ſent over from England by the patentees, or their agents, the lord deputy Wentworth and council found it neceſſary to ſtop ſuch an evil, and to iſſue a proclamation [y] the ſixteenth of September, 1634, whereby it was ordered, that no perſon ſhould be forced to take farthing-tokens, and that none ſhould pay above two pence in farthings, in any one payment. In December following, the parliament then ſitting, took into conſideration a much greater miſchief; the tranſportation of foreign gold and ſilver out of this kingdom, to France, Spain, and the Low-countries, whereby this country was drained of its current ſpecies; and after many conferences [z] between the lords and commons, they came to a reſolution to

1635. petition the king for the re-eſtabliſhment of a mint in Dublin. The lord deputy having accordingly tranſmitted their petition [a], his majeſty was pleaſed to grant their requeſt [b], and to order "an indenture [c] to be drawn for that "ſervice, buildings to be erected, and ſuch other preparations to be made, "as might tend to the perfecting of that buſineſs." It appears from a letter of the lords of the council in England, to the lord deputy and council here [d], that ſome ſteps had been taken to forward this ſcheme, and that draughts of an indenture, and other papers relating to it, had been delivered to lord Wentworth. It was thereby agreed that, "gold and "ſilver money ſhould be ſtruck here, of the ſame ſtandard of thoſe of "England, for weight and allay, and of ſuch ſpecies, and with ſuch im-"preſſions and ſtamps, as his majeſty ſhould direct, or as the lord deputy and "council ſhould think fit, ſo as they be of an impreſſion clearly diſtinguiſh-"able from the monies of England:" * but through the calamities of the times, this beneficial project came to nothing; and inſtead of it, the king granted another patent [e] to Henry lord Maltravers, and Sir Francis Crane and appointed them "to cauſe farthing-tokens, to be made of braſs with

[u] Appendix, No. 35, 36.
[x] Ibid. No. 33.
[y] Ibid. No. 37.
[z] Ibid. No. 38.
[a] Ibid. No. 39.
[b] Ibid. No. 40.
[c] Ibid. No. 41.
[d] Ibid. No. 42.
[e] Ibid. No. 34.
* Ibid. No. 43, 44.

"ſuch

" ſuch a diſtinction, as would readily make them known from all others." CHARL. I. A. D. 1635.
Theſe had the crown and ſcepters like the former, with this epigraphe CAROLV. D. G. MA. BRI. and on the reverſe, a roſe crowned, inſtead of the harp, with a piece of braſs in the middle, and FRA. ET. HI. REX. mint marks, a crown, a croſs, or a mullet. They weighed eighteen grains, and paſſed equally in both kingdoms [f].

By a proclamation * of the ſixth of April this year, it was ordered, that the 1637.
title or name of Iriſh money or harps, ſhould be aboliſhed, and that all accounts, receipts and payments, ſhould be reduced into ſterling, and made in Engliſh money. " All accounts in the exchequer," ſays lord Strafford [g], " and all payments upon contracts betwixt man and man are now reduced " into ſterling money, ſo as hereafter, we ſhall not need for diſtinction to " add Iriſh or ſterling; for all hereafter is to be underſtood after the Engliſh " accompts, twenty ſhillings to the pound." From the words of the proclamation, that all accounts, receipts and payments, ſhould be reduced into ſterling, ſome have been of opinion that all rents due or payable to the crown before, ought to have been paid ſince that time, at the rate of one Engliſh ſhilling, inſtead of twelve pence Iriſh; but, that no ſuch thing was intended, I humbly preſume, will appear clearly from the above quotation out of lord Strafford's letters; and, that no more was thereby meant, than to take off and avoid the confuſion and trouble, which the diſtinction between Iriſh and ſterling money, muſt have before that time, occaſioned in the accounts of the exchequer, and other public and private tranſactions.

After the moſt execrable maſſacre of 1641, the lords juſtices and council, 1642.
in order to raiſe a fund, immediately wanted, to maintain an army to ſuppreſs the rebels, iſſued a proclamation [h], the fourteenth of January, 1642, to encourage his majeſty's loyal ſubjects to bring in their plate for the ſervice of the government, which was chearfully complied with, and the ſame haſtily coined into ſeveral kinds of ſpecies of different ſhapes. One kind has only the weight ſtampt on them, as nineteen penny-weight eight grains, —nine penny-weight eight grains—three penny-weight twenty grains—one penny-weight ſix grains. Another ſort, inſtead of the weight, has only the value, V. for five ſhillings. See Plate VI. Numb. 130, 131, 132, 133.

The next year, purſuant to the king's letter, dated at Oxford the twen- 1643.
ty-fifth of May, the lords juſtices iſſued a ſecond proclamation [i], the eighth of July following, for further encouragement to the loyal ſubjects to bring in their plate to Sir John Veale, knight, Peter Vanderhoven and Gilbert Tongues, goldſmiths, authoriſed, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of this kingdom, to receive and coin the ſame into pieces of Five-ſhillings, Half-crowns, Shillings, Six-penny pieces, four-penny pieces, three-penny pieces, two-pen-

[f] Leake, p. 332. * Appendix, No. 45. [h] Appendix, No. 46.
[g] Strafford's letters, vol. ii p. 90, 103. [i] Ibid. No. 47.

ny

CHARL. I. A. D. 1643.

ny pieces, and Pennies; to be of the ſame weight and allay with the money then current in England, and to be each of them ſtamped on one ſide, with the letters C. R. for *Carolus Rex*, and a crown over them, and on the other ſide the value of each of the ſaid pieces, without any inſcription. See Plate VI. Numb. 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

The money ſtruck by virtue of the ſaid commiſſion, was, by this proclamation, declared to be the current coin of this kingdom, and ordered to paſs and be taken as ſuch. The Crown-piece weighs ſeventeen penny-weight fifteen grains, the Half-crown, eight penny-weight nineteen grains, the Shilling, three penny-weight thirteen grains, the Six-pence, forty-three grains and a half, the Groat, twenty two grains, the Three-pence, eighteen grains, the Two-pence ten grains. I have not the Penny, but I ſuppoſe it was like the reſt, and marked 1D and its weight to have been about five or ſix grains. About one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds worth of plate was coined at this time †.

It appears by the king's letter, above-mentioned, that his majeſty ſtill deſigned to reſtore the royal mint in Dublin, but that it was prevented by the troubles in England.

There was another ſort of money coined in this kingdom without inſcription, having on one ſide a plain croſs, and on the other the value $\frac{5}{V}$ for five ſhillings, and perhaps ſmaller pieces. This is ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck during the ſiege of Dublin, in 1641 [k]: but from the croſs imprinted on it, I ſhould rather think that it was coined in imitation of, and oppoſition to the laſt mentioned, and much about the ſame time, by the chiefs of the rebels, who pretended to act under the king's authority; (as appears by ſeveral of their petitions to the king, in Carte's life of the duke of Ormond *; for amongſt other acts of their general aſſembly at Kilkenny in 1642, we find one [l] whereby it was ordered, "That a ſeal ſhould be "made for the kingdom; that every perſon whatſoever, talking or diſ-"courſing, in writing or otherwiſe of the enemies, ſhall not call them by "the name or names of Engliſh or proteſtants, but ſhall call them by the "name of puritanical or malignant-party [m]. That coin and plate ſhall be "raiſed and eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, according to the rates and values "hereafter-mentioned, and that there ſhall be forthwith coined the ſum of "four thouſand pounds, to paſs current in this kingdom, according to a "proclamation or act publiſhed by direction of this aſſembly in the city of "Kilkenny, and not otherwiſe; that the right honourable the earl of Caſtle-"haven, and ſuch others as his lordſhip ſhall call to his aſſiſtance, ſhall preſent "unto the ſupreme council of this kingdom an inſtitution and order of "knighthood, concerning the honour of St. Patrick, and the glory of this "kingdom." It ſeems therefore more probable that this coin was ſtruck by the rebels, by virtue of this act of their aſſembly; as were, probably,

† Chronol. of the world, Dub. 1743. p. 62.
[k] Iriſh hiſt. lib. p. 170.
[l] Appendix, No. 48.
* Duke of Ormonde's letters, p. 47, 99, 110, and life of Ormond, vol. i. p. 380.
[m] Carte's letters of Ormonde, p. 99, 110, 111.

the

the copper pieces, called St. Patrick's Half-pence and Farthings, which I likewiſe aſcribe to them, and ſuppoſe to have been ſtruck about this time: for they too well allude to ſome paſſages in this act, to doubt of their having been coined upon this occaſion, in honour of St. Patrick and of their new order of knighthood. Theſe Half-pennies have on one ſide, the figure of a king crowned, with a radiant crown, kneeling and playing on the harp, and over the harp the imperial crown of England of a different metal from that of the coin, that is braſs upon copper, or copper upon braſs, with this inſcription, FLOREAT REX. reverſe, the figure of St. Patrick mitred, and ſtanding with a croſier in his right hand, and a leaf of trefoil in his left, which he holds out to the people about him, and on his left ſide the arms of the city of Dublin, three caſtles 2. 1. with this legend ECCE GREX. Mr. Leake has miſtaken theſe three caſtles for ſix *fers de moline*, or *queues d'ermines*, four and two. The farthing has likewiſe on one ſide a king crowned and playing on the harp, a crown of copper or braſs over it and round, FLOREAT REX. reverſe, St. Patrick mitred, holding in his left hand a double or metropolitan croſs, a church behind him, and ſtretching out his right hand over a parcel of ſerpents and other venomous creatures as if driving them out of the church, and alluding to the proteſtants, called in the before-mentioned act the puritanical,—the malignant party; inſcription, QVIESCAT PLEBS. The Half-pence or larger ſort have ſome of them a ſtar, mint-mark, and others have none: they weigh from five penny-weight ten grains to five penny-weight fifteen grains. The ſmaller ſort, or Farthings, have no mint-mark, and weigh from three penny-weight eighteen grains to four penny-weight ten grains, and both have a graining round. See Plate VII. Numb. 141 and 142. CHARL. I. A. D. 1642.

There are ſtill preſerved, by the curious, ſome few ſilver pieces, with the ſame impreſſions and inſcriptions of theſe copper pieces: it is thought that they were ſtruck as medals, but for my part I think they were ſtruck upon the ſame occaſion, and intended by the Kilkenny-aſſembly to paſs for ſhillings.

In the years 1645 and 1646, another kind of money was ſtruck at Cork, *viz.* Shillings and Six-penny pieces of ſilver. Theſe have on one ſide the word CORK and under it the year 1645, or 1646, and on the other ſide the value XII^{D}. and VI^{D}. See Plate VII. Numb. 143. The ſhilling weighs ſeventy-five and one fourth grains, and the Six-pence thirty-ſeven grains three fourths.

Before the reſtauration of king Charles II, and during the common-wealth and Cromwell's government, no money was coined for the particular uſe of Ireland; but divers perſons in Dublin and other places in this kingdom, in order to ſupply the great ſcarcity of ſmall change, coined copper tokens, with their names and places of abode ſtamped on them, whereby they obliged themſelves to make them good. To this time may be aſcribed thoſe of Richard Greenwood, of High-ſtreet, Dublin; Thomas Flood, of ditto, merchant; Thomas Gould, of ditto, merchant; John Warren, of ditto, chand- O. CROMWEL. A. D. 1648-9.

O. CROMWEL. A. D. 1648-9. ler; Nicolas Delone, of Lazy-hill, Dublin; Desminier, of Bridge-street, Dublin; and of William Keough, of Kilkenny, goldsmith; besides, no doubt, many others which I have not. All these tokens are made of brass, or copper, not broader, but thinner than our present farthings, and like so many promissory notes passed for one penny each, in the neighbourhood, and amongst the customers of those who issued them, whose names, together with the value 1d. and their coat of arms, sign, or cypher, are imprinted on their respective pieces: which expedient has often been put in practice in the subsequent reigns.

1651. This year several persons, in London, sent over great quantities of counterfeit and clipped English money and base Peru-pieces, which by their agents they imposed on the merchants here; for which villainy some of the guilty were taken and executed. This occasioned a proclamation which was issued in October or November, 1652, whereby it was ordered, that the clipped money should not be given or taken in payment, but by weight, at the rate of five shillings the ounce, and the base Peru-pieces, for their intrinsic value only 1d. The most part of this counterfeit money, sent from London, from time to time, to Dublin, Waterford, and other places of Ireland, were Half-crowns, which were so bad that the one half of them were not worth two pence in silver [q]; and the Peru-pieces, which were then current here for four shillings and six pence, were not worth above two shillings and four pence. And by an exact assay made [r], it appeared that six hundred and thirty-five pounds worth of these pieces at the current price of four shillings and six pence, were not intrinsically worth above four hundred and one pound in sterling money; so that two hundred and thirty-four pounds were lost in that small parcel. This occasioned several representations from the council here. To the council of State, the committee of Irish-affairs, secretary Thurloe, and to the lord protector, in England, to shew them the necessity of erecting a mint here, as the only expedient left to retrieve the affairs and the trade of Ireland [s]; but though this request was often repeated until the latter end of 1656, yet I do not find that it was granted.

1656.

CHAR. II. A. D. 1660. This prince after his restauration, and in the twelfth year of his reign, granted a patent [t] to Sir Thomas Armstrong, knight, for the term of twenty-one years, for coining copper farthings, in such place as he should judge most convenient, and in such a quantity as he could conveniently issue among his majesty's subjects of this kingdom. The said farthing tokens to be made of copper by engines, to weigh twenty grains or more each at the discretion of the said Armstrong, and to have on one side two scepters crossing a diadem, and on the other side, a harp crowned with the king's stile, *Carolus secundus magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex*, with a privy mark, from time to time. Any other farthings were by this patent prohibited to be used through Ireland under pain of forfeiture of the coin

[p] Appendix, No. 49. [q] Ibid. No. 50. [r] Ibid. No. 49, 50, 51, 52.
[s] Ibid. No. 51. [t] Ibid. No. 53.

and

and engines, and all other uſual penalties; the ſaid Armſtrong to pay yearly to the king for this privilege ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence. Theſe farthings have one ſide two ſcepters in a ſaltire through a crown, and this inſcription, CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. B. reverſe, the crowned harp, and FRA. ET. HIB. REX. and ſome of them weigh twenty-eight grains, inſtead of twenty: but as Sir Thomas "could never be admitted to make uſe of "this grant, nor obtayne allowance from the chiefe governor of Ireland to "iſſue the ſaid farthing-tokens," [u] he could not proceed, and therefore we may well ſuppoſe that very few were coined and ſent abroad. CHAR. II. A. D. 1662.

His majeſty having alſo taken into conſideration the hardſhips, under which his ſubjects of Ireland labored for want of good ſilver ſpecies, and by the great quantity of baſe money imported into this kingdom, was pleaſed by his letter of the thirtieth of October, to order the lords juſtices and council of Ireland to iſſue a proclamation for raiſing the value of gold and ſilver coins; and accordingly, the twenty-ninth of January following, a proclamation came out for aſcertaining the value of, and declaring the ſeveral gold and ſilver coins therein mentioned, to be the current coin of this kingdom, [x] at the rates following, *viz.*

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gold	The golden Rider weighing	6	12	1	2	6
	The half golden Rider,	3	6	0	11	3
	The Spaniſh, or French quadruple Piſtole	17	8	3	4	0
	The Spaniſh, or French double Piſtole	8	16	1	12	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Piſtole	4	8	0	16	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Half-piſtole	2	4	0	8	0
	The Double Ducat of gold	4	12	0	18	0
	The Single Ducat	2	6	0	9	0
	The Spaniſh Suffrain	7	2	1	8	0
	The Spaniſh Half-Suffrain	3	12	0	14	0
Silver	The Mexico, or Sevil piece of eight, the Rix-dollar, or Croſs-dollar	17	0	0	4	9
	The Halves, ditto	8	12	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	The Quarters, ditto	4	6	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	The Half-quarters, ditto	2	3	0	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$
	The Portugal-Royal	14	0	0	3	8
	The Half, ditto	7	0	0	1	10
	The Quarter, ditto	3	12	0	0	11
	The Duccatoon	20	16	0	5	9
	The Half, ditto	10	8	0	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
	The Quarter, ditto	5	4	0	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$

[u] Appendix, No. 65. [x] Ibid. No. 54.

CHAR. II. A. D. 1660.

The old Peru-piece, and French-Lewis - - -	17	0	0	4	6
The Halves, ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	8	12	0	2	3
The Quarters, ditto - - - - - - - - - -	4	6	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The Half-Quarters, ditto - - - - - - - - -	2	3	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$

Two pence to be allowed for each grain deficient in the weight of the gold, and three pence for every penny-weight wanting in the ſilver. And,

1661. Whereas ſeveral perſons, in all cities, corporate and market-towns, had taken the liberty to make ſome kind of braſs or copper tokens with ſuch ſtamps as they thought proper, and uttered them for one penny each piece, to the great prejudice of the ſubject, for that for the value of every twenty pence that the braſs ſtood them in, there was raiſed about twenty ſhillings of pure ſilver; the lords juſtices and council did therefore think proper to iſſue two proclamations this year; the firſt on the ſeventeenth of Auguſt [y] forbidding any perſon, or perſons whatſoever, to make, or cauſe to be made, any braſs or copper money or tokens, without ſpecial licence from his majeſty, under pain of ſuch penalties and puniſhments, as by the laws of this kingdom could be juſtly inflicted. But as no notice was therein taken of the patent granted to Sir Thomas Armſtrong, who might have ſuffered conſiderably, had his farthings been decried with the reſt, a ſecond proclamation [z] came out the thirteenth of September following forbidding any perſon to make any copper or braſs money, or tokens, without ſpecial licence from the king, "which Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, hath by letters pa-"tents under the great-ſeal of England." Here the Government acknowledges that Sir Thomas had the king's patent, and in conſequence thereof makes a proviſo for him in this proclamation, and yet we find that the chief governor (I ſuppoſe the duke of Ormond, who was lord-lieutenant in 1662) would not allow this patent, nor let him utter his farthings.

1662. The following year, 1662, the king granted another patent [a], bearing date the twenty-eighth of April, to Sir Thomas Viner, baronet, Robert Viner and Daniel Bellingham of Dublin, goldſmiths, for the term of twenty-one years, for coining ſilver money from the Half-penny to the four-penny piece, of eleven ounces two penny-weight fine and eighteen penny-weight allay, paying to his majeſty twelve pence out of every pound troy of the ſilver ſo coined. According to the patent theſe coins were to bear the following ſtamps, *viz.* the Half-penny piece, a crown on one ſide, and on the other a harp; the penny-piece, on one ſide the king's head with the figure I, and on the other ſide a harp; the Two-penny piece, on one ſide the king's head with the figure II, and on the reverſe, a harp crowned; The Three-penny piece, the king's head crowned, with the figure III, and his majeſty's title, *Carolus* II, *&c.* on one ſide, and on the other a crowned harp with this legend, *Oblectat et Reparat*; and the Groat or four-penny piece, the king's head with his title

[y] Appendix, No. 55. [z] Ibid. No. 56. [a] Ibid. No. 57.

and

and the figure IIII on one ſide, and on the reverſe, the harp crowned, with the ſame motto *Oblectat et Reparat*. But as I have not met with any of theſe coins, or any perſon that ever ſaw them or heard of them, I preſume that as the patentees were to bear the whole expence of the coinage, and to pay all the officers of the mint, beſides what they were to pay to the king, they found it would not turn to their advantage, and conſequently dropped the undertaking. CHAR. II. A. D. 1662.

As the proclamation publiſhed the twenty-ninth of January, 1660, did not expreſsly mention the Mexico plate pieces, commonly called Pillar-pieces, and for this reaſon many did ſcruple and refuſe to take them in payment according to the rate and value of the Mexico, or Sevil-pieces of eight, though they were of equal fineneſs and of greater weight; the lord lieutenant, (duke of Ormond) and council, did therefore, iſſue a proclamation [b], the nineteenth of September, this year, whereby it was ordered, that the ſaid Pillar-pieces, weighing ſeventeen penny-weight, ſhould paſs and be received in payment for four ſhillings and nine pence each, and the leſſer pieces in porportion, with the like allowance of three pence for every penny-weight deficient in their reſpective weight.

About this time ſmall change muſt have been very ſcarce, ſince we find that private perſons and towns were obliged to coin copper tokens. I have of this year the Penny-piece ſtruck at Kinſale, having on one ſide a port-cullis with the figure I[D], and round it KINSALE. 1672, and on the other the arms of the town. See Plate VII. Numb. 145. I have alſo the Half-penny of Michael Wilſon, having on one ſide the ſcutcheon of his arms, with this inſcription, MIC. WILSON. OF. DVBLIN. reverſe, St. George, killing the Dragon, and HIS HALF-PENY. 1672. 1672.

Exporting the current money of this kingdom, notwithſtanding, and contrary to the laws and ſtatutes in force in the ſame, was carried to ſuch a pitch, and became ſo prejudicial to the ſubject, that the lord lieutenant (earl of Eſſex) and council, in order to put a ſtop to this growing evil, iſſued a proclamation [c], the twenty-eighth of July this year, ſtrictly commanding that all and every the laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, heretofore made, for keeping the coin of the kingdom within the ſame, ſhould be henceforth firmly and inviolably kept, and that no perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to export, carry or ſend away any money current within this kingdom, nor any plate, bullion, gold or ſilver wrought or unwrought, without licence from the lord lieutenant and council, except only ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary for their abſolute and neceſſary expences, which they ſhall be obliged to diſcover to his majeſty's ſearchers, under pain of incurring the forfeitures in and by the ſaid laws and ſtatutes limited and appointed [d], being the forfeiture of the value of the money, plate, or bullion, ſo car- 1673.

[b] Appendix, No. 58. [c] Ibid. No. 59.
[d] Stat. 9 Edw. III.—5 Rich. II.—2 Hen. IV.—2 Hen. VI.—12 and 43 Eliz. which ſee before.

ried

CHAR. II. A. D. 1673. ried, or intended to be carried out of this kingdom, whereof the diſcoverer is by the ſaid ſtatutes to have one fourth part; all his majeſty's ſearchers and other officers, being hereby ſtrictly commanded to be careful and vigilant about the full execution of all and ſingular the ſaid laws and ſtatutes.

And whereas, divers perſons, and many cities and towns, did ſtill continue their former practice of making and uttering copper and braſs tokens, another proclamation [e] was iſſued by the ſaid lord lieutenant and council, the ſeventeenth of October following, forbidding any perſon whatſoever to make or ſtamp any braſs, copper, or other tokens, without licence from his majeſty.

1675. Among the manuſcript letters of the earl of Eſſex, then lord lieutenant, I find one from his excellency to the lord Ranelagh [f], of the tenth of February 1674-5, whereby it appears that the government was then conſidering of ſome means for making good and lawful farthings, and that a propoſal for that purpoſe had been offered to him, which, with this letter, he tranſmitted to the ſaid lord, to be laid before the king, for his majeſty's approbation: but although this propoſal was thought here very reaſonable and advantagious for the ſubject, who labored under many difficulties for want of ſmall change [g], yet I do not find that it was accepted.

In the ſame manuſcript copy-book, is another letter of his excellency to Mr. ſecretary Coventry, of the twentieth of the ſame month [h], wherein he incloſes a proclamation for the king's approbation, to raiſe the value of the Portugal Cruſadoes from three ſhillings and eight pence to three ſhillings and ten pence each, weighing fourteen penny-weight, and the Half-cruſadoe, weighing ſeven penny-weight at one ſhilling and eleven pence.

Notwithſtanding the late proclamation againſt exporting of gold and ſilver out of the kingdom, it was ſtill found neceſſary to put a ſtop to this pernicious practice; another proclamation [i] was therefore publiſhed by the lords juſtices and council the twenty-ſixth of July this year, forbidding all perſons whatſoever to export, or carry out of the kingdom, any gold, or ſilver money, plate or bullion, and charging all his majeſty's officers to put the laws in execution againſt the offenders.

1677. Divers merchants, ſtrangers and others, having brought into this kingdom large quantities of a certain Dutch coin, then called, the New-lyon-dollars, ſtamped with a lyon rampant on one ſide, and a man with an eſcutcheon on the other ſide, with this motto, *Confidens Domino non movetur*, and the year 1674. 1675. 1676. which, by themſelves or their agents, they impoſed on the ſubject at the rate of four ſhillings and nine pence each, though not really and intrinſically worth more than three ſhillings and four pence farthing, being found upon trial to be two ounces five penny-weight worſe than the ſtandard of England; a proclamation was iſſued [k] the ninth of

[e] Appendix, No. 60. [f] Ibid. No. 61. [g] "The country ſuffers much under the want "of ſmall money legally authoriſed, therefore "I wiſh the propoſal concerning it, which I "ſent to your lordſhip, were conſidered and ordders given therein." Earl of Eſſex's manuſcript letter to lord Ranelagh, of the tenth of March, 1674-5. [h] Appendix, No. 62. [i] Ibid. No. 63. [k] Ibid. No. 64.

April

April this year, by the lord lieutenant (Eſſex) and council, declaring that no officers of his majeſty's revenue, nor any perſon of what quality or condition ſoever, were by any law in force in this kingdom, required or inforced to take or receive in payment any of the aforeſaid pieces. CHAR. II. A. D. 1677.

This year, a very fair copper half-penny was ſtruck in Dublin, of the bigneſs of our preſent half-penny, it has on one ſide the arms of this city with the date 1679 over it, and this inſcription, ✠ THE DVBLIN HALF PENNIE. reverſe, the harp crowned, and LONG LIVE THE KING. See Plate VIII. Numb. 175. 1679.

Upon application and a repreſentation made to the king, by Sir William Armſtrong, knight, that neither his father, nor himſelf, were ever admitted to make uſe of the patent heretofore granted to his late father, nor obtain allowance from the chief governor of Ireland, to iſſue his farthings, as the king's coin amongſt his majeſty's ſubjects of that kingdom; and that having laid out conſiderable ſums of money for copper, for the working thereof into farthings, and other incidental charges, they had ſuſtained great loſs and damage. His majeſty was therefore pleaſed to grant new letters patent [l], bearing date the eighteenth of May, to the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, and colonel George Legg, for the making copper half-pence, for the uſe of this kingdom, during the term of twenty-one years, they paying yearly to the crown ſixteen pound thirteen ſhillings and four pence. The ſaid half-pence, to be made by engines, and to weigh one hundred and ten grains troy. In conſequence of this, the lord lieutenant (duke of Ormond) and council iſſued a proclamation [m], the nineteenth of July following, declaring the copper half-pence made by Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel George Legg, by virtue of the ſaid patent, to be the lawful and current coin of this kingdom, and forbidding any perſon whatſoever to make or counterfeit the ſaid copper half-pence, or to import any counterfeit; or to make any kind of braſs or copper tokens, half-pence or farthings, or to import the ſame, under pain of ſuch penalties and puniſhments, as by the laws and ſtatutes in this kingdom, and by his majeſty's prerogative royal, might be inflicted upon ſuch perſons, for their contempt and breach of his majeſty's royal commands. 1680.

This proclamation, however, provided that none ſhould be inforced to receive more than five ſhillings of the ſaid half-pence in any one payment of one hundred pounds, and ſo proportionably in all greater or leſſer ſums; and that in caſe any of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhould happen to be ſurcharged in the courſe of their trade with more of the ſaid half-pence, than they could utter, the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel Legg, their deputies and agents, were hereby required to pay at any time, the ſum of twenty ſhillings in current gold or ſilver, for every twenty-one ſhillings of ſaid copper half-pence, that ſhould be brought to them.

Theſe half-pennies have on one ſide the king's head laureat, looking to the left, with this inſcription, CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. reverſe, a harp crowned between the dates of the years 16—80. 16—81. 16—82. 16—83. 16—84.

[l] Appendix, No. 65. [m] Ibid. No. 66.

and

CHAR. II. A. D. 1680. and MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. See Plate VII. No. 144. This was certainly the beſt and handſomeſt copper money yet ſtruck in, or for Ireland. Such as were coined during the firſt three years, weigh from one hundred and eighteen to one hundred and nineteen grains, and thoſe of the two laſt years, about one hundred and nine to one hundred and ten grains.

1683. Another proclamation [n] was iſſued the ſixth of June this year, by the lord deputy (earl of Arran) and council, for aſcertaining the value of foreign gold and ſilver coins current in this kingdom, at the rates following, *viz.*

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gold	The golden Rider, weighing — — —	6	12	1	2	6
	The Half golden Rider — — — —	3	6	0	11	3
	The Spaniſh, or French Quadruple-piſtole —	17	4	3	10	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Double-piſtole — —	8	14	1	15	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Single-piſtole — —	4	7	0	17	6
	The Spaniſh, or French Half-piſtole — —	2	3½	0	8	9
	The Double-ducat — — — — — —	4	12	0	18	0
	The Single-Ducat — — — — — —	2	6	0	9	0
	The Spaniſh Suffrance — — — — —	7	2	1	8	6
	The Spaniſh Half-ſuffrance — — — —	3	13	0	14	3
Silver	The Ducatoon — — — — — — —	20	16	0	6	0
	The Half-ducatoon — — — — —	10	8	0	3	0
	The Quarter-ducatoon — — — — —	5	4	0	1	6
	The Mexico, Sevil, or Pillar-piece of eight, the Rix-dollar, Croſs-dollar, and French-lewis,	17	0	0	4	9
	The Halves ditto — — — — —	8	12	0	2	4½
	The Quarters ditto — — — —	4	6	0	1	2¼
	The Half-quarters ditto — — — —	2	3	0	0	7⅛
	The Twelfth of the French-lewis — — —	1	12	0	0	4¾
	The old Peru-piece of eight — — —	17		0	4	6
	The Half ditto — — — —	8	12	0	2	3
	The Quarter ditto — — — —	4	6	0	1	1½
	The Half-quarter ditto — — —	2	3	0	0	6¾
	The Portugal-royal — — — — —	14		0	3	8
	The Half ditto — — — — —	7		0	1	10
	The Quarter ditto — — — — —	3	12	0	0	11

Two pence to be allowed for each grain deficient in the weight of the gold, and three pence for each penny-weight wanted of the ſilver, and ſo proportionably for greater and leſſer want of weight, in each of the ſaid pieces of gold or ſilver reſpectively.

[n] Appendix, No. 67.

We

We have obſerved in the preceding article, that the late king had granted a patent, bearing date the eighteenth of May, 1680, to Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, and colonel Legg, for coining copper half-pence. The ſeventeenth of June following, they by deed of aſſignment [p] transferred it to Sir John Knox, of Dublin, alderman, who this year, petitioned King James for a new patent, upon his ſurrendering the old. Whereupon his majeſty was pleaſed to direct his warrant [q] to the then lords juſtices, bearing date the twenty-third of October 1685, authorizing them to accept of the ſaid ſurrender from, and to cauſe new letters patents to be made to the ſaid Sir John Knox, knight, for the making of copper half-pence for the uſe of this kingdom. Accordingly a new grant was made under the great-ſeal of Ireland [r] to the ſaid Sir John Knox, knight, then lord mayor of Dublin, for the remainder of the time yet unexpired of the former grant, and under the ſame reſtrictions and limitations. Theſe half-pennies have on one ſide the king's head laureat, looking to the right with this inſcription, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. reverſe, the crowned harp between the dates 16—85. 16—86. 16—87. 16—88. and MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. See Plate VII. Numb. 146.

JAMES II. A. D. 1684-5. 1685.

The ſixteenth of January this year a proclamation [s] was iſſued by the lord deputy (earl of Tirconnel) and council, reciting the proclamation publiſhed in 1683, by the earl of Arran, late lord deputy, and declaring that all the foreign gold and ſilver coins therein mentioned ſhould paſs within this kingdom, according to the weights and rates therein ſpecified. 1687.

King James arrived in Dublin from France on the twenty-fourth of March, 1688-9, and the next day publiſhed a proclamation [t] for raiſing the value of Engliſh and foreign gold and ſilver coins, and ordered, that they ſhould paſs current in Ireland, at the following rates, *viz.*

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gold	The golden Rider,	6	12	1	4	0
	The Half golden Rider	3	6	0	12	0
	The French and Spaniſh Quadruple-piſtole	17	4	3	16	0
	The Spaniſh, and French Double-piſtole	8	14	1	18	0
	The Spaniſh, and French piſtole	4	8	0	19	0
	The Spaniſh, and French Half-piſtole	2	4	0	9	6
	The Double-ducat	4	12	1	0	0
	The Single-Ducat	2	6	0	10	0
	The Spaniſh Suffrance	7	2	1	11	0
	The Spaniſh Half-ſuffrance	3	13	0	15	6
	The Guinea	0	0	1	4	0
	The Half-guinea	0	0	0	12	0

[p] Appendix, No. 68. [q] Ibid. No. 69. [r] Ibid. No. 70. [s] Ibid. No. 71. [t] Ibid. No, 72.

JAMES II. A. D. 1689.

		Weight.		Value.		
		dwt.	grs.	*l.*	s.	*d.*
Silver	The Ducatoon	20	16	0	6	3
	The Half-ducatoon	10	8	0	3	1½
	The Quarter-ducatoon	5	4	0	1	7
	The Mexico, Sevil, or Pillar-piece of eight, the Rix-dollar, Croſs-dollar, and French-lewis,	17	0	0	5	0
	The Halves ditto	8	12	0	2	6
	The Quarters ditto	4	6	0	1	3
	The Half-quarters ditto	2	3	0	0	7½
	The Twelfth part of the French-lewis	1	12	0	0	5
	The old Peru-piece of eight	17	0	0	4	9
	The Half ditto	8	12	0	2	4½
	The Quarter ditto	4	6	0	1	2¼
	The Half-quarter ditto	2	3	0	0	7
	The Portugal-royal	14	0	0	3	10
	The Half ditto	7	0	0	1	11
	The Quarter ditto	3	12	0	1	0
	The Engliſh Crown	0	0	0	5	5
	The Engliſh Half-crown	0	0	0	2	8½
	The Engliſh Shilling	0	0	0	1	1
	The Engliſh Six-pence	0	0	0	0	6½

Two pence to be allowed for every grain deficient in the weight in any of the gold pieces, and three pence for each penny-weight wanted in the ſilver, and ſo proportionably for greater or leſſer want of weight in the ſeveral pieces herein mentioned. This is the firſt proclamation, where I find mention made of the currency of Engliſh money in this kingdom ſince the reſtauration: as the ſhilling is hereby raiſed to one ſhilling and one penny, we muſt ſuppoſe that it was before current for twelve pence, the Half-crown at two ſhillings and ſix pence, the Crown at five ſhillings, and the Guinea at twenty ſhillings, and conſequently that the exchange between England and Ireland was then at par in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word. Gold and ſilver muſt have been very plentiful here in the latter end of the preceding reign, which was probably owing to its currency being raiſed in 1683. But now the ſcene changes, on the proſpect of a civil war; the proteſtant merchant, the monied man, ſecures his effects and flies to England. Without money, how could king James maintain his army? Its value therefore muſt be raiſed, and as Guineas are leſs cumberſome and of an eaſier carriage than Crowns, or any other ſilver coins, he raiſes the value of Engliſh gold twenty *per cent.* and the Engliſh ſilver eight one third *per cent.* only, and other foreign gold and ſilver ſpecies in proportion; that what little money was left in the kingdom, and the few thouſand livres he had borrowed from the French king, might go a greater way; wherefore, as the ſmall French pieces of three ſous, though not worth above one penny three

three fifths ſterling, were a very convenient coin to pay a ſoldier with, they were by proclamation [t], of the fourth of May following, made current, and ordered to paſs for three pence half-penny each. JAMES II. A. D. 1689.

But after all, when it was found that this ſcheme did not bring in money faſt enough to anſwer his courtiers demands, or ſupply the neceſſities of the ſtate, this prince, led and adviſed by thoſe about him, who ſought their own more than their maſter's intereſt, laid aſide the patent by him granted but four years before to Sir John Knox, and then in the hands of colonel Roger Moore, and having given an order [u] for ſeizing on that gentleman's engines and tools for coining, ſet up mints of his own, one at Limerick, in the deanry-houſe, and the other in Dublin, in Capel-ſtreet; which laſt conſiſted of two preſſes, one called the James-preſs, and the other the ducheſs [x]; over which were appointed ſeveral officers, *viz.* ſix commiſſioners divided into two claſſes, the firſt and ſecond, four comptrollers, two ſecretaries, one for each claſs, two warders, one treaſurer, four tellers, four feeders, eight laborers at the fly, two porters, a meſſenger; a ſtore-keeper and two door-keepers. Each ſet of men were obliged to work at each preſs twelve hours night and day, wherefore a double ſet of hands was required [y]. The commiſſioners in Dublin were, John Trinder, Thomas Goddard, William Talbot, William Brumfield, Francis Rice, and Edward Fox, eſqrs; and Walter Plunket, at Limerick. The ſecretaries Mr. John Tringer and Mr. Samuel Clark, Mr. Hewlet, treaſurer, Meſſrs Holland, Morgan, Oſborn and Dempſey, comptrollers.

This ſettled, they went to work, and king James, on the eighteenth of June iſſued a proclamation [z] for making two ſorts of money, of braſs and copper mixed-metal, current in this kingdom. The one for twelve, and the other for ſix pence. Theſe pieces have on one ſide that prince's head laureat, with this inſcription IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. and on the reverſe, two ſcepters in ſaltire through a crown, between the letters I. R. with the date of the year, and the value of each piece above, *viz.* XII. on the Shilling, and VI. on the Six-pence, under it the month wherein each piece was ſtruck, and round it, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. The Shilling has the king's neck bare, but on the Six-pence, it is garniſhed. See Plate VII. Numb. 147 and 148. By another proclamation [a], of the twenty-ſeventh of the ſame month, a larger piece was ordered to be ſtruck of the ſame kind of mixed metal, and to paſs as current money within this kingdom, at the rate of half a crown, or thirty pence. They have the king's neck garniſhed, and the value XXX inſtead of XII. as to the reſt, the ſtamp and inſcription is the ſame as that of the ſhilling. See Plate VII. Numb. 155. Theſe Half-crowns weigh from ſeven penny-weight twelve grains to nine penny-weight fifteen grains; the ſhillings from three penny-weight fifteen grains to four penny-weight

[t] Appendix, No. 73. [u] Ibid. No. 74. [x] Mint book of orders, 1. R. 1689. Audit office, Dublin. [y] Ibidem. [z] Appendix, No. 75. [a] Ibid. No. 76.

JAMES II. A. D. 1689. fifteen grains, and the Six-pences from one penny-weight twenty grains to two penny-weight eight grains. Some of these coins for every month, from June, 1689 to April, 1690, inclusive, are in the hands of the curious.

But although mortgages, bills, bonds, or obligations, debts due by record, and money left in trust, were by the forementioned proclamations excepted, and not to be reimbursed in this copper money; yet a proclamation came out on the fourth of February following [b], whereby that prince ordered, that the said money should be paid and received in payment, for all manner of debts whatsoever, without exception.

As the mint could not go on without metal, the secretary of state, lord Melfort, sent an order to lord Mountcashel master general of the ordnance, to deliver to the commissioners of the mint, some old brass-guns, which were in the castle-yard [c]. A circular order [d] was also sent to all the collectors of the revenue, to procure all the copper and brass, that could be had in their respective districts, and to send it up as fast as possible. And in order to encourage the subject to bring their plate and their gold and silver species to the mint to exchange it for this copper money, the commissioners of the mint were ordered [e] to give six pence in the pound in copper for all silver and gold brought into the mint, where it was to be taken at the current value and full weight.

For a further inducement to take this money, it was thought proper to issue a proclamation [f] the twenty-eighth of February following, declaring "that all persons should be at liberty, by way of loan, to pay into the trea-"sury any sums of the said money, or of any other money current in this "kingdom, and that all such persons shall upon demand be repaid the said "sums in the *current money* of the said kingdom, with the interest thereon, "at the rate of six *per cent. per annum.*" And by another proclamation [g] of the ninth of June, 1690, this prince instead of six *per cent.* promised to pay ten *per cent.* for such money, as should be brought into his treasury by way of loan.

1690.

In March, 1690, three new and different kinds of money were struck, *viz.* Penny pieces, and Half-penny pieces, made of a mixture of lead and tin; and crown pieces of a white mixed metal. The Penny-piece of the bigness of a shilling, and the Half-penny of that of a six pence; both having on one side, the king's head laureat, the neck bare, and this inscription, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA, and on the reverse a piece of prince's metal fixed in the middle, with the harp crowned and MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. with the date of the year 1689, 1690. See Plate VII. 150 and 151. and Plate VIII. Numb. 176. I have one of each date. Some of these pennies have the value 1[D] stamped behind the king's head, and others have not, these last answering the description given in the warrant [i]. The Half-penny differs from

[b] Appendix, No. 77. [c] Ibid. No. 78. [h] Irish-hist. lib. p. 172. Leake, p. 383.
[d] Ibid. 79. [e] Ibid. No. 80. [i] Appendix, No. 83.
[f] Ibid. No. 81. [g] Ibid. No. 82.

the

the Penny in that it has the king's head, Cæſar-like, with ſhort hair. Theſe were by proclamation, of the twenty-eighth of March [k], ordered to paſs, as lawful and current money of Ireland. JAMES II. A. D. 1690.

The third kind of money ſtruck in this and the next month, were the Crowns of white metal; theſe have on one ſide the figure of the king in armour, on horſe-back, holding a drawn ſword in his hand, his head laureat, and this inſcription, IAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. reverſe, a ſpeck of prince's metal fixed in the middle, with the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, in four crowned ſhields croſs-wiſe, a crown in the center, and in the quarters or angles of the croſs AN̄O. DŌM. 1690. with this legend, CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIUMPHO. and upon the rim MELIORIS. TESSERA. FATI. ANNO. REGNI SEXTO. A proclamation was iſſued the twenty-firſt of April following [l], whereby they were ordered, under very ſevere penalties, to be taken and received in payment, at the rate of five ſhillings.

This Crown is ſo exceedingly ſcarce, that the learned biſhop Nicholſon [m] thought they had not been made current, and that the Succeſs at the battle of the Boyne had prevented the publiſhing of this proclamation: but, as beſides the printed proclamation which is in the books of the council office, and one in my poſſeſſion, I have ſeen two or three others in different hands; it is evident therefore that the proclamation was made public, and conſequently that this coin was iſſued out. And moreover, from the twenty firſt of April, to the firſt of July, there was time ſufficient to iſſue a good deal of that money, and even more than of the braſs and copper crowns, which were coined about two or three months after.

On the fifteenth of June following three proclamations were publiſhed; one [n] for the calling in of the large half-crown pieces of braſs and copper ſtruck before the month of May preceding, which were to be reſtamped or coined anew into crown pieces, though of the ſame bigneſs. Another [o] for making the ſaid crown pieces of mixed metal, to paſs as the current coin of Ireland, at the rate of five ſhillings each.

Theſe crowns have on one ſide the effigies of the king in armour, on horſe-back, holding a drawn ſword in his right hand, his head crowned with laurel, and this inſcription, IAC. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. on the other ſide the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland in four crowned ſhields, croſs-wiſe, and in the center a crown, with CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIVMPHO. and in the four angles of the croſs AN̄O. DŌM. 1690. See Plate VII. Numb. 157. Some want the ſtroke (—) over the words *Ano* and *Dom.* The Crowns, which were molten down and coined anew, weigh from eight penny-weight fifteen grains to nine penny-weight fifteen grains, and on thoſe that were only reſtamped, the former impreſſion is ſtill viſible.

[k] Appendix, No 84. [l] Ibid. No. 85. [n] Appendix, No. 86. [o] Ibid. No. 87.
[m] Iriſh hiſt. lib p 172.

New

JAMES II. A. D. 1690. New half-crown and ſhilling pieces were at this time coined ſmaller and lighter than the former, but with the ſame ſtamps and impreſſions; they have likewiſe the month wherein they were coined, and the king's neck bare. The Half-crown weighs from four penny-weight twenty grains to five penny-weight, and the Shilling from three penny-weight two grains to three penny-weight ſix grains. See Plate VII. Numb. 149 and 155.

The third proclamation [p], under pain of death and forfeiture, forbad any perſon whatſoever to give more than thirty ſhillings in copper and braſs money for any piſtole or French-lewis of gold, and ſo in proportion for any other piece of Spaniſh or French gold; or for any guinea, more than thirty-eight ſhillings of the ſaid copper and braſs money, and ſo in proportion for any other piece of Engliſh gold; or more than ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence of the ſame braſs and copper money for any crown-piece of ſilver, and ſo in proportion for any other piece of ſilver.

By all the beforementioned proclamations, the ſubjects were ordered to take and accept in payments, the ſaid braſs and copper money, and any one refuſing to receive the ſame, at the rates therein mentioned, was to be puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigor of the law, as contemners of the king's royal prerogative and commands. The counterfeiting of this precious coin was declared high-treaſon, and the exporting or importing of it was alſo forbidden under ſevere penalties.

It appears from archbiſhop King's ſtate of the proteſtants of Ireland [q], and from the coins extant, that the metal, this money was made of, was very bad; being a mixture of old guns [r], old broken bells [s], old copper, braſs and pewter taken from the abſentees [t], old kitchen furniture, and the refuſe of metals molten down together, and valued by the workmen in the mint at no more than three or four pence the pound weight [u]; but when coined into ſix penny, twelve penny, and half-crown pieces, and made current by arbitrary power, it paſſed at the rate of five pounds ſterling the pound weight, or eleven thouſand two hundred pounds the ton; when at the real value, namely, four pence the pound weight, this compound metal was not worth more than thirty-ſeven pound ſix ſhillings and eight pence the ton. But when the Half-crown was reſtamped and made current at five ſhillings, and the Shilling, or Twelve-penny piece made near one half lighter, then did a ton of this metal fetch in twenty-two thouſand four hundred pounds ſterling, and a pound weight of it paſs at the rate of ten pounds ſterling. Archbiſhop King obſerves [x], that in twelve months time, from the firſt ſetting up of the mint to the firſt of July 1690, there was coined of this money to the value of nine hundred ſixty-five thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling. Dean Story ſays [y], there was not much above one million

[p] Appendix, No 88.
[q] Page 152.
[r] Appendix, No. 78.
[s] Ibid. No. 89.
[t] Ibid. No. 90.
[u] King's ſtate of the proteſtants, p. 152.
[x] Ib. ut ſupra.
[y] Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 93.

one

one hundred thouſand pounds: but it appears from an abſtract of that coinage[z], that the whole ſum amounted to one million five hundred ninety-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred ninety-nine pounds and ſix pence. The account ſtands thus. JAMES II. A. D. 1690.

Weight of Metal. Pounds.	ounces.			Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
62422	2¼	coined into	large ſhillings	245879	17	0
110308	15		large half-crowns	443498	10	0
172731	1¼		large ſhillings and half crowns	689378	7	0
14080	3		ſmall ſix-pences	49042	6	6
8914	11¾		ſmall ſhillings	41800	0	0
21267	¾		ſmall half-crowns	127200	0	0
389724	2¼			£ 1596799	0	6

This weight makes one hundred ſeventy-three tons nineteen hundred two quarters and twenty-one pounds, at four pence *per* pound, thirty-ſeven ſhillings and four pence *per* hundred, or thirty-ſeven pound ſix ſhillings and eight pence *per* ton, and amounts to ſix thouſand four hundred ninety-five pounds eight ſhillings and four pence, which when coined and iſſued as current money produced one million five hundred ninety-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred ninety-nine pounds and ſix pence; and as we muſt add to this ſum, what was produced by the raiſing of the large half-crown pieces, from two ſhillings and ſix pence to five ſhillings, we ſhall find on the ſecond article of this abſtract an encreaſe of four hundred and forty-three thouſand four hundred ninety-eight pounds ten ſhillings; and ſuppoſing but one half of the large ſhillings in the firſt article to have been reduced in weight, we ſhall have another encreaſe of one hundred twenty-two thouſand nine hundred thirty-nine pounds eighteen ſhillings and ſix pence; a very moderate computation, if we conſider the number of theſe large ſhillings, and ſmall half-crowns mentioned in the firſt, third and ſixth articles of this abſtract. Theſe two ſums added to the above amount will give us two million one hundred ſixty-three thouſand two hundred thirty-ſeven pound nine ſhillings, the produce of ſix thouſand four hundred ninety-five pounds, the real value of the metal. There might be a further addition to this large ſum, if we knew what proportion of the third article was coined into half-crowns and re-ſtamped into crowns, which conſequently doubled in value, as alſo what ſums were coined into white mixed metal crowns, in pewter pennies and half-pennies. Now let the impartial reader judge what a prodigious ſum of money was raiſed by this ſcheme in ſo ſhort a time! one hundred and eighty thouſand two hundred ſixty-nine pounds fifteen ſhillings and nine pence *per* month. Yet, of all this, when that unhappy prince fled from Ireland, there was but little left and found in the mint, not above twenty-two thouſand four hundred

[z] Madden's MSS. Trin. col. Dublin, cl. F. tab. 4. No. 4.

eighty-

JAMES II. A. D. 1690. eighty-nine pounds, as appears by the accounts of lord Coningſby vice-treaſurer of Ireland [a], and for which he accounted as follows.

		l.			d.	l.	s.	d.
17292	copper crowns	4323	valued at	1	each	72	1	0
126503	large half-crowns	15812	17	6	1	527	1	11
2489	ſmall crowns	311	2	6	¾	7	15	6
9043	large ſhillings	452	3		½	18	16	9
4757	ſmall ditto	237	17		¼	4	19	1¼
6000	copper ſix-pences	150			¼	6	5	0
4808	pewter crowns †	1202			¼	5		0
		£. 22489	accounted for			£. 621	19	4½

And although great part of this copper and braſs money was forced on the proteſtants [b], by taking their goods and giving them this coin in payment, yet it appears from a proclamation [c] iſſued the twenty-third of February, 1690, that the Roman catholic ſubjects were far the greater ſufferers by it; ſince, as the proclamation ſays, it was found by experience, that they had then in their poſſeſſion the whole, or the far greater part of the ſaid coin. What then became of all the gold and ſilver, the produce of this copper money, if thoſe who ſtood for and in defence of that prince, and ſhould have ſhared in the ſpoil, were ſo great ſufferers? he ran away with their ſubſtance, and left them to ſhift for themſelves. Glorious recompence for ſo much blood ſpilt in his ſervice!

After this prince had left Ireland, another kind of copper and braſs money was ſtruck by his adherents in Limerick, during the ſiege of that place, which, from the word ſtamped on their reverſe, were called, *Hibernias*. As ſome of theſe are thinner, others thicker, ſome larger and ſome leſs, and the former legend being ſtill viſible on many of them, it is plain, that ſome of the former ſhillings were only reſtamped there, and the larger pieces molten down and coined anew. They have on one ſide the king's head laureat, with this epigraphe, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. and on the reverſe, Ireland repreſented by a woman ſitting and reſting upon a harp, holding up a croſs in her right hand, and round it HIBERNIA. 1691. See Plate VII. Numb. 152. All theſe different kinds of money have a graining round the edge, or, as the proclamations have it, are fringed round. Another kind of pewter half-penny was ſtruck in 1689, but where, is uncertain; the draught of it was ſent me by the ingenious Mr. Charles Smith of Dungarvan, and is repreſented in Plate VII. Numb. 153. It has on one ſide the figure of the king on horſe-back, holding a ſword in his right hand, and two round ſpecks of braſs on the fore and hind part of the horſe, with this legend, IACOBVS.

[a] Book of acc. 1690, Audit office, Dublin.

† In the original, theſe crowns are called Half-crowns, but as no ſuch, as it appears, were coined of pewter, they muſt be the white mixed metal crowns.

[b] Appendix, No. 92.

II. DEI.

II. DEI. GRATIA. reverſe, two ſcepters in ſaltire through a crown of braſs, creſt a lion, and under the crown a harp, the word HALF.—PENY. on each ſide of it, and round the whole, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1689. It is very probable that this Half-penny was ſtruck in the mint at Limerick, at the ſame time that the forementioned pewter half-pence and farthings were ſtruck in Dublin; and that they might be the better diſtinguiſhed from each other, they had a different ſtamp. The ſame gentleman has favoured me with the draught of a ſilver piece, which I take to be a medal ſtruck on the landing of king James in Ireland. It repreſents on one ſide that prince in his royal robes, the crown on his head, and a ſcepter or ſtaff in his hand, a ſhip behind him, and, before, multitudes of people waiting to receive him, with this inſcription, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. reverſe, two ſcepters in ſaltire through a crown, with this motto, INTEMERATA. and round the whole, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1689. See Plate VII. Numb. 154. Another piece, of white mixed metal, was ſtruck here by this prince, of the bigneſs of his copper Six-pence, it has on one ſide his head laureat, with this inſcription, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. reverſe, a harp crowned between the figures II—II, the date 1689 over it, and this legend, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. See Plate VIII. Numb. 177. There are ſilver pieces with the ſtamps of the beforementioned copper ſix pences, ſhillings, half-crowns and crowns, which were either deſigned for proof-pieces, or for ſome curious, who happening to be at the mint, gave a piece of ſilver to be ſtruck for them. JAMES II. A. D. 1690.

The firſt thing king William did, after the glorious and ever-memorable day of the Boyne, with reſpect to the coin of this kingdom, was to iſſue a proclamation [c] from his camp at Finglas, near Dublin, whereby he reduced the extravagant value of the late copper and braſs money, to the value of copper money, formerly current in Ireland. The large copper and braſs half-crowns, and new ſtamped crowns of king James, were ordered to paſs at one penny each, the ſmall half-crowns at three farthings, the large copper ſhillings and ſix-pences at one farthing each. WILLIAM and MARY. A. D. 1688. 1690.

It is very probable, that the king renewed or confirmed to colonel Roger Moore the patent which he had from Sir John Knox, for it appears [d], that from this time he continued to coin half-pennies and farthings of copper, and ſome of pewter [e]. Thoſe of copper have on one ſide the heads of the king and queen in profile, looking to the left, the king's laureat and firſt, with this inſcription, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. reverſe, the harp crowned, and MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. with the date on each ſide of the crown, 16—90. 16—91. 16—92. 16—93. 16—94. See Plate VII. Numb. 158. I have not ſeen any of the pewter half-pence and farthings, but I am told, they had the ſame ſtamp and inſcription, with a little ſpeck of braſs or copper in the middle.

[c] Appendix, No. 93.
[d] Hibern. Patriot, p. 63.
[e] A large number of them is accounted for by lord Coningſby. Book of Acc. 1690. Audit. office.

WILLIAM and MARY. A. D. 1690. By a proclamation [f] of the ſeventeenth of February, 1692, it appears that a proclamation (which I cannot find) had been publiſhed ſome time before for making theſe tin and copper farthings and half-pence current in this kingdom. And on the twenty-third of February, this year, another proclamation [g] was iſſued by the lords juſtices and council, for decrying and totally aboliſhing the braſs and copper money lately coined by king James; thereby declaring, that none of it ſhould hereafter be paid or received in payment, by or between any perſons whatſoever.

1692. Some ill-affected and deſigning perſons having about this time ſpread ſome falſe rumours, as if the copper and tin half-pence and farthings coined by the then patentee, were not to be received in payment, which might have cauſed a great obſtruction to the trade of this kingdom; the lord lieutenant and council thought proper, in order to quiet the minds of the people, to iſſue a proclamation [h], the ſeventeenth of February, declaring, that the ſaid copper and tin half-pence and farthings, ſtruck by virtue of the royal patent, and having the ſtamps and inſcriptions beforementioned, were to be taken and received in payment, as current money of this kingdom.

WILL. III A. D. 1695. After the death of that excellent princeſs Queen Mary II. new copper half-pence and farthings were ſtruck here, having on one ſide the king's head laureat, looking to the left, with this epigraphe, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRA. reverſe, the crowned harp and MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. with the date on each ſide of the crown 16—95. 16—96. *&c.* See Plate VII. Numb. 159. Theſe and the laſt mentioned half-pence weigh from four penny-weight ten grains to four penny-weight twenty grains.

The value of gold and ſilver monies having of late been raiſed abroad, was a great inducement to many to tranſport the current coin out of this kingdom. In order therefore to prevent that miſchief, it was thought proper to raiſe likewiſe the value of all foreign gold and ſilver coins current in Ireland; and accordingly a proclamation [i] was iſſued the twenty-ninth of May this year, for raiſing the ſaid gold and ſilver, and declaring the ſame to be current within this kingdom, at the rates and value therein mentioned, *viz.*

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gold	The Spaniſh, or French Piſtole	4	8	1	1	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Half-piſtole	2	4	0	10	6
Silver	The Duccatoon	20	16	0	6	8
	The Half, ditto	10	8	0	3	4
	The Quarter, ditto	5	4	0	1	8
	The Mexico, Sevil or Pillar-piece of eight, the Rix-dollar, or Croſs-dollar, and all other Dollars, and the French-Lewis,	17	0	0	5	4
	The Halves, ditto	8	12	0	2	8
	The Quarters, ditto	4	6	0	1	4

[f] Appendix, No. 94. [g] Ibid. No. 92. [h] Ibid. No. 94. [i] Ibid. No. 95.

The

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	WILL. III A. D. 1695.
Silver	The old Peru-piece of eight	17	0	0	4	10	
	The Half, ditto	8	12	0	2	5	
	The Quarter, ditto	4	6	0	1	2½	
	The Cruſadoe of Portugal	10	20	0	3	6	
	The Half, ditto	5	10	0	1	9	

Two-pence to be allowed for each grain deficient in the weight of any piece of gold, and three half-pence for each half-penny-weight wanting in any piece of ſilver. And although no mention is made in this proclamation, of the value of the Engliſh gold and ſilver coins, yet I preſume we may date from this time their raiſing here likewiſe in value, the Guinea to twenty-ſix ſhillings; the Half-guinea to thirteen ſhillings; the Crown to five ſhillings and ten pence; the Half-crown to two ſhillings and eleven pence; the Shilling to one ſhilling and two pence; and the Six-pence to ſeven pence.

Such great quantities of counterfeit half-pence had been about this time imported into this kingdom from Scotland, and other parts beyond the ſeas, and diſperſed in the northern parts of Ireland, that there was hardly any other ſmall change to be ſeen or found in thoſe parts, but ſuch raps or counterfeit coin. For remedying of which evil, the lords juſtices and council iſſued a proclamation the thirteenth of Auguſt [k] to prohibit the importation of this falſe money, commanding all juſtices of peace, mayors, and other magiſtrates, and all officers of his majeſty's revenue, to ſeize and ſecure all quantities or parcels of the ſaid counterfeit half-pence, declaring alſo, that all perſons concerned or aſſiſting in the importation of the ſame ſhould be proſecuted, according to the utmoſt rigour of the law. 1697.

Another proclamation [l] was iſſued the tenth of December following, for putting a ſtop to another growing evil of a much more dangerous conſequence; the importing or making counterfeit pieces of gold and ſilver, and uttering them in this kingdom. It was therefore ordered, that no perſon ſhould import, make, or utter, any counterfeit piece of gold or ſilver, or buy the ſame knowing it to be ſo, before it was cut through the middle, or ſo defaced and broken, that it could not paſs; ſtrictly commanding all judges, juſtices of the peace, and other officers of juſtices, duly to put the laws of force in this kingdom againſt coiners, and utterers of falſe money, in execution; that they might be puniſhed as enemies to the public welfare of this land.

On the twenty-firſt of February following, a proclamation [m] came out for ſettling the ſtandard of weights to be uſed in the weighing of the gold and ſilver monies in this kingdom, and forbidding any perſon to make, ſell or adjuſt the ſaid weights, except Vincent Kidder, the perſon appointed by this proclamation for that purpoſe.

[k] Appendix, No. 96. [l] Ibid. No. 97. [m] Ibid. No. 98.

WILL. III A. D. 1698. Several coiners of falſe money, having about this time fled from England and other places, and taken refuge in this kingdom, where they did continue their wicked and pernicious trade, the lords juſtices and council iſſued a proclamation [n], commanding all magiſtrates and officers of juſtice to apprehend ſuch falſe coiners, and offering a reward of ten pounds for taking any of them.

1701. On the ſecond of June, 1701, the laſt year of this great prince, of glorious and immortal memory, a proclamation was iſſued [o], for reducing the value of the ſeveral ſpecies of gold and ſilver current in this kingdom to the reſpective rates therein mentioned, *viz.*

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gold	The Spaniſh, or French piſtole	4	8	0	18	6
	The Spaniſh, or French Half-piſtole	2	4	0	9	3
Silver	The Ducatoon	20	16	0	6	0
	The Half, ditto	10	8	0	3	0
	The Quarter, ditto	5	4	0	1	6
	The Mexico, Sevil, or Pillar-piece of eight, Croſs-dollar, and other dollars, and the French-Lewis,	17	0	0	4	9
	The Halves ditto	8	12	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	The Quarters ditto	4	6	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	The old Peru-piece of eight	17	0	0	4	6
	The Half, ditto	8	12	0	2	3
	The Quarter, ditto	4	6	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	The Cruſadoe of Portugal	10	20	0	3	3
	The Half, ditto	5	10	0	1	7

Two pence to be allowed for every grain wanting in the weight of the gold, and three half-pence for every half penny-weight deficient in any piece of the ſilver.

It is thought that at this time, the Guineas, which before paſſed for twenty-ſix ſhillings were reduced to twenty-three ſhillings, and the Half-guinea to eleven ſhillings and ſix-pence; the Crown which paſſed for five ſhillings and ten pence, or, as ſome ſay, for ſix ſhillings, was reduced to five ſhillings and five pence; the Half-crown to two ſhillings and eight pence half-penny; the Shilling to one ſhilling and one penny; and the Six-pence to ſix pence half-penny. But as I could not find the proclamation for it, I muſt give it as I got it: upon common report.

ANNE. A. D 1701-2. There was no money of any kind ſtruck for Ireland during the reign of queen Anne. Some few regulations only were made relating to the currency of money in this kingdom; and the firſt that I find is a proclamation [p] pub-

[n] Appendix, No. 99. [o] Ibid. No. 100. [p] Ibid. No. 101.

liſhed

liſhed the nineteenth of Auguſt, 1708, whereby, for the more effectual inforcing the ſeveral proclamations beforementioned to regulate the weights and currency of foreign coins in this kingdom, it was declared, that all the ſaid coins, though they ſhould want of their reſpective weight, ſhould be paid and received in payment on allowance being made of two pence for each grain deficient in the weight of any piece of gold, and of three half-pence for every half penny-weight wanting in the weight of any piece of ſilver; and that any piece of the ſaid gold or ſilver, being ſtanding weight, ſhould paſs and be received at the rates ſet forth in the ſaid proclamations. ANNE. A. D.] 1708.

By another proclamation [q] of the thirteenth of July, this year, the value of foreign gold and ſilver coins was aſcertained, and the ſame made current at the reſpective rates therein mentioned, *viz.* 1712.

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Gold	The Spaniſh Quadruple-piſtole	17	8	3	14	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Double-piſtole	8	16	1	17	0
	The Spaniſh, or French Piſtole	4	8	0	13	6
	The Spaniſh, or French Half-piſtole	2	4	0	9	3
	The Spaniſh or French Quarter-piſtole	1	2	0	4	7½
	The Moidore of Portugal	6	22	1	10	0
	The Half-moidore	3	11	0	15	0
	The Quarter-moidore	1	17½	0	7	6
Silver	The Ducatoon	20	16	0	6	0
	The Half, ditto	10	8	0	3	0
	The Quarter ditto	5	4	0	1	6
	The Mexico, Sevil, or Pillar-piece of eight, the Croſs-dollar, and other Dollars, and the French-Lewis	17	0	0	4	9
	The Halves, ditto	8	12	0	2	4½
	The Quarters,	4	6	0	1	2¼
	The old Peru-piece of eight	17	0	0	4	6
	The Half, ditto	8	12	0	2	3
	The Quarter, ditto	4	6	0	1	1½
	The Cruſadoe of Portugal	10	20	0	3	3
	The Half, ditto	5	10	0	1	7

With the allowances before mentioned, for any deficiency of weight in any of the ſaid pieces of gold or ſilver reſpectively.

On the twenty-fourth of July, this year, another proclamation [r] was publiſhed, for making the New French Lewis d'Or and ſilver current in this kingdom, at the following rates, *viz.* 1714.

[q] Appendix, No. 102. [r] Ibid. No. 103.

The

ANNE. A. D. 1714.

		Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. l.	s.	d.
Gold	The French Lewis-d'Or of the new ſpecies —	5	5	1	2	0
	The Half, ditto ——— ——— ———	2	14½	0	11	0
	The Quarter, ditto ——— ———	1	7¼	0	5	6
Silver	The French Silver Lewis of the new ſpecies ——	19	15	0	5	6
	The Half, ditto — — — — —	9	18½	0	2	9
	The Quarter, ditto — — — — —	4	21¼	0	1	4½

With ſuch allowances as above, and all the aforementioned gold or ſilver pieces being ſtanding weight to be paid and received in payment, at the above reſpective rates *.

GEO. I. A. D. 1714. 1718.

On the fifth of May, 1718, a proclamation [s] was iſſued by the lords juſtices and council, for the more effectual inforcing of the two laſt proclamations, which it recites, declaring that no gold or ſilver money ſhould be paid without weighing the ſame, and making ſuch allowances for any deficiency of weight as in the ſaid proclamation is ſet forth.

1722.

This year, his majeſty granted a patent to William Wood, Eſq; for the term of fourteen years, for the ſole privilege of coining copper Half-pence and Farthings in England, for the uſe of Ireland, " The whole quantity " for that ſpace of time, being limited to three hundred and ſixty tons of " copper, a pound of copper to be coined into two ſhillings and ſix pence; " one hundred tons to be iſſued the firſt year, and twenty tons each year " for the thirteen remaining years; a rent of eight hundred pounds *per*

* By an Engliſh ſtat. 8 Ann. (made perpetual 4 Geo. I. cap. 9.) it is enacted, cap. 45, that if any perſon ſhall mark on the edges any counterfeit coin reſembling her majeſty's coin, or other coin made, or which ſhall be made current in this kingdom, with letters, grainings, or other mark like thoſe on the edges of money coined in the queen's mint, or other current coin in this kingdom, every ſuch offender, his aiders and abettors, ſhall be guilty of high treaſon. Cap. 46. If any perſon ſhall colour, gild, or caſe over with gold or ſilver, or any waſh or materials producing the color of gold and ſilver, any coin reſembling her majeſty's coin, or other coin made, or which ſhall be made current in this kingdom, or any figured blanks of baſe metal, or coarſe gold or ſilver, of the ſize of milled money, or gild over ſilver blanks of fit ſize, and figure, to be coined into pieces reſembling the current gold coin of this kingdom, every ſuch perſon, his aiders and abettors, ſhall be guilty of high-treaſon. Cap. 47. If any inſtrument or engine, uſed or deſigned for coining or counterfeiting gold or ſilver money, ſhall be found concealed in the houſe or poſſeſſion of any perſon not employed in ſome of the queen's mints, any perſon may ſeize the ſame, and carry them to ſome juſtice of the peace to be produced in evidence againſt that perſon who ſhall be proſecuted for ſuch offences. Cap. 51. Any perſon to whom any gold or ſilver money ſhall be tendered, any pieces whereof may be ſuſpected to be counterfeit, may cut, break, or deface the ſame, and thereupon appearing to be counterfeit, the tenderer ſhall bear the loſs, but appearing to be lawful, the perſon who cut it ſhall take it at its currency. Cap. 52. If any diſpute ariſe, whether the piece ſo cut be counterfeit, it ſhall be determined by the chief officer of the place where tendered, if a city, or town-corporate; or if not, by the next juſtice of peace of the county, who may adminiſter an oath as they ſhall ſee convenient for determining any queſtion relating to the ſaid piece. Cap 53. All officers concerned in the receipt of her majeſty's revenue, may cut or deface every piece of counterfeit or unlawfully diminiſhed ſilver money tendered them for her majeſty's uſe.

[s] Appendix, No. 104.

annum

" *annum* being reſerved to his majeſty, and two hundred pounds *per an-* Geo. I.
" *num* to his majeſty's clerk-comptroller, to be paid annually by the pa- A. D.
" tentee, for the full term of fourteen years." [t] Had the whole quantity 1722.
of copper limited by the patent been coined, the three hundred and ſixty tons at two ſhillings and ſix pence *per* pound, would have amounted in current value to one hundred thouſand eight hundred pounds, and, as the copper, according to Sir Iſaac Newton's report, of the twenty-ſeventh of April, 1724, was not worth in the market above twelve or thirteen pence the pound, the whole quantity would not have coſt in Briſtol above forty thouſand three hundred and twenty pounds, the difference therefore in favour of the patentee would have been ſixty thouſand four hundred and eighty pounds, out of which deducting fourteen thouſand pound, the reſerved rent for fourteen years, there would have ſtill remained forty-ſix thouſand four hundred and eighty pounds for his profit and expences of coinage. But as " theſe Half-pence were not ſo equally coined in weight as " they ſhould have been," [u] had the patentee been permitted to go on he would have made a much larger profit, to the very great diſadvantage of Ireland.

As this affair made a great noiſe, both in this kingdom and in England, I ſhall, in order to clear this matter, beg leave to give the following account. On ſeveral parcels of theſe Half-pence being ſent over, at different times by Mr. Wood, in order to be iſſued out and uttered, a ſmall number out of each parcel were taken at random, weighed, and divided into four ſorts, *viz.*

The different Parcels.	Weight of 1 Half-pe.	Number in a pound		Current value.		
		Integers.	Decimals.	*d.*	½*d.*	Dec.
The firſt ſort - - - - - -	120 grs.	58	33	29	0	33
The ſecond ſort - - - - -	111	63	06	31	1	06
The third ſort - - - - - -	103	67	96	33	1	96
The fourth ſort - - - - - -	196	72	91	36	0	91
The mean proportion - - -	107 5	65	11	32	1	11

	Quantity coined.	Intrinſic value.	Current value.			Loſs to the public.		
		l.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
If the firſt ſort had been coined	360	40320	97994	8	0	57674	8	0
If the ſecond ſort - - - - -	tons	- - - -	105940	16	0	65620	16	0
If the third ſort - - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	114172	16	0	73852	16	0
If the fourth ſort - - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	122488	16	0	82168	16	0
If in the mean proportion - -	- - - -	- - - -	109384	16	0	69064	16	0
If according to the patent - -	- - - -	- - - -	100800	00	0	60480	00	0

[t] Report of the Committee 34 July, 1724. [u] Sir Iſaac Newtons Report, 27 April, 1724.

Thus

Geo. I. A. D. 1722. Thus the public would have loſt, at a medium, ſixty-nine thouſand and ſixty-four pounds ſixteen ſhillings, and even had Mr. Wood made his Half-pence of the weight limited by the patent, yet the loſs to this kingdom would have amounted to ſixty thouſand four hundred and eighty pounds, every half-penny in the pound weight exceeding the number directed by the patent, giving the patentee one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty pounds profit. I ſhall further obſerve, that the Engliſh half-pence being but forty-four half pieces to the pound, three hundred and ſixty tons would make in current money ſeventy-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty pounds only, that is, twenty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty pounds leſs than by the patent for Ireland.

For theſe reaſons, the lords juſtices and council, both houſes of parliament, and the grand-juries of the city and county of Dublin, petitioned his majeſty [x], to put a ſtop to the currency of theſe Half-pence; and accordingly Mr. Wood, in 1724, ſurrendered his patent [y]. About ſeventeen thouſand pounds value [z] of theſe Half-pence and Farthings were ſent over and uttered in this kingdom in the years 1722 and 1723.

Theſe coins have on one ſide the king's head laureat, looking to the left, with this inſcription, GEORGIUS. DEI. GRATIA. REX. reverſe, Ireland repreſented by a woman ſitting, holding a palm-branch in her right hand, reſt-
1724. ing her left on a harp, and round it, HIBERNIA. 1722.—1723.—1724. Another Half-penny and Farthing of 1722 have the figure of Ireland, on the reverſe, ſitting alſo, but holding the harp with her two hands, and HIBERNIA 1722. See Plate VII. Numb. 160 and 161. Theſe are a much handſomer coin, than the Engliſh copper-ones of that prince, the head more reſembling his majeſty, and in the opinion of Sir Iſaac Newton [a] who tried them, the beſt copper money that had been, yet, made for Ireland.

1725. This year a proclamation was iſſued, the twenty-ſecond of January [b], for making the new gold coin of Portugal current in this kingdom, at the rates following, *viz.*

	Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The New gold coin of Portugal — — — — —	18	9	4	0	0
The Half, ditto — — — — — —	9	5	2	0	0
The Quarter, ditto — — — — —	4	15	1	0	0
The Half-quarter, ditto — — — —	2	8	0	10	0
The Sixteenth, ditto — — — — —	1	3	0	5	0

With an allowance of two pence for each grain deficient in the weight of any piece of the ſaid gold.

[x] Hiſtorical-Regiſter, 1724. Report of the Committee, 1724, and the Hib. Patriot. Appendix, No. 105.

[y] Leake, p. 419.

[z] Ibid. Mr. Tindal ſays that Wood agreed to reduce his coinage from 100000 *l.* to 40000 *l.* Contin. of Rapin, vol. iii. p. 975. edit. Dublin, 1748.

[a] Newton's report.

[b] Appendix, No. 106.

For

For ſome years paſt, the want of ſmall change was ſo great, that ſeveral perſons in the North, and other parts of the kingdom were obliged to make copper and ſilver tokens, which they paſſed as promiſſory notes among their workmen, cuſtomers, and neighbours, thoſe of copper for two pence, and thoſe of ſilver for three pence; the inſcription on the firſt is, *I promiſe to pay the bearer two pence*, and on the other, *I promiſe to pay the bearer three pence*, and each has the name of the perſon who iſſued them, with the place of his abode. I have ſome of theſe tokens ſtruck at Armagh, Belfaſt, Dromore, Lurgan and Porta-down; and probably the like were ſtamped in other places. In Dublin, Mr. James Maculla, a brazier, iſſued a very neat copper penny and half-penny, having on one ſide this inſcription, *I promiſe to pay the bearer on demand twenty pence for theſe*, and on the reverſe, *Caſh notes val. received*, 1729, *James Maculla*. 1ᴰ or ½ᴰ. GEO. II. A. D. 1727.

In order to remedy the many inconveniencies, which affected the trade, and particularly the linen-manufacture of this kingdom, by the want of good copper money, his majeſty was this year graciouſly pleaſed at the humble requeſt of the lords juſtices and council of Ireland, to direct that a proper agent ſhould be appointed to contract for fifty tons of copper, to be delivered to the maſter of his majeſty's mint, in his tower of London, and alſo to authoriſe and command the ſaid maſter of his mint to receive from ſuch perſon, as the lord lieutenant, or the lords juſtices, or any of them, ſhould appoint and contract with for that purpoſe, fine copper, which, when heated red hot, would ſpread thin under the hammer without cracking, and out of the ſame to coin fifty tons, or ſuch greater quantity as ſhould be neceſſary for the ſervice of this kingdom, one ſixth part in farthings, and five ſixths in half-pence, of ſuch ſize as that fifty two Half-pence, and one hundred and four Farthings may make a pound avoirdupois, excepting only ſuch errors by accident, not by deſign, as might happen by the unequal ſize of the bars, not exceeding the thirtieth part of a pound weight. And that his majeſty's effigies with the inſcription, *Georgius* II. *Rex*, ſhould be ſtamped on one ſide of each piece, the Iriſh harp crowned on the other ſide, and over it the word *Hibernia*, with the date of the year under it; directions were alſo given to the monier of the mint that none of this money ſhould be diſtributed before it had been properly and duly aſſayed. 1736.

His majeſty was likewiſe graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that the coſts of the ſaid fifty tons of copper, and all charges attending the coining and tranſmitting the ſaid coin into this kingdom, ſhould be paid by his vice-treaſurer, receiver-general, or pay-maſter-general of this kingdom, or their deputies for the time being, and that whatever profit ſhould ariſe from the ſaid coinage, after the above neceſſary expences defrayed, ſhould be made good to the nation, and go into the public revenue at large of this kingdom, to be employed, as any part of the unemployed revenue of the ſame is employed. Suppoſing therefore that the copper coſt thirteen pence *per* pound, the fifty tons, at twenty hundred *per* ton, will amount to five thou-

Geo. II. A. D. 1736. ſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence ſterling, and the produce when coined, at the rate of fifty-two half-pence to a pound, will be ten thouſand five hundred and thirty-three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh, of which deducting the charges of coining and expences from London to Dublin, the remaining ſurplus is to be accounted for and brought into the public revenue, without any profit to his majeſty or loſs to the nation.

1737. A certain quantity of this money was accordingly coined in the tower of London and ſent over in April, 1737; and after having been duly aſſayed before his majeſty's council, by the aſſay-maſter of Ireland, the lords juſtices and council, by his majeſty's order, iſſued a proclamation [e] the ſixth of May following, for making this coin current in this kingdom, as alſo for continuing the currency of ſuch other good copper money, as was before coined and current in the ſame by virtue of any patent granted by his majeſty's Predeceſſors; declaring at the ſame time, that the ſaid copper money, either old or new, ſhall not to be inforced on the ſubjects, but that it ſhall be paid to ſuch only as are willing to receive it, and not above ſix pence value in any one payment. Any perſon preſuming to make, vend, or utter, any other half-pence or farthings, or other pieces of braſs or copper, or other baſe metal, or other than the copper money coined under the ſaid patents, or that now is, or ſhall be hereafter coined in his Majeſty's tower of London for the uſe of this kingdom, or that ſhall counterfeit any of the ſaid copper money, ſuch perſons to be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

This coin is certainly beautiful and very neatly ſtamped, having on one ſide his majeſty's head laureat, with ſhort hair and the neck bare, looking to the right and this inſcription, GEORGIVS. or GEORGIUS. II. REX. reverſe the harp crowned, with the word HIBERNIA. above, and under it the date of the year of each coinage, 1736.—1737.—1738.—1741.—1742.—1744.—1746.—1747.—1748. and on the Farthings 1737.—1738.—1744. The Half-penny weighs from one hundred and thirty-four grains to one hundred and thirty-five grains troy, and the Farthings from ſixty-four to ſeventy-one grains. See Plate VIII. Numb. 170 and 171.

The great diſproportion in value between ſuch gold and ſilver coins, as had been made current in this kingdom by the ſeveral proclamations before-mentioned, (the gold being rated at about two and a half *per cent.* more than the ſilver,) proved a great temptation to many to melt down the ſilver coin, to tranſport it as bullion, and even to carry it away in ſpecies, in defiance of the ſeveral laws and ſtatutes in force in this kingdom. To remedy this miſchief, ſeveral ſchemes were offered to the government, and many curious diſſertations wrote on that ſubject; it was at laſt thought proper to bring the gold and ſilver to near a par, by lowering the value of the firſt; wherefore a proclamation [f] was iſſued by the lords juſtices and council, the twenty-ninth of Sep-

[e] Appendix, No. 107. [f] Appendix, No. 108.

tember

tember this year, for ascertaining the rates of such foreign gold species as are thereby made current in this kingdom, at the rates following, *viz.* GEO. II. A. D. 1737.

	Weight. dwt.	grs.	Value. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Guinea, at	0	0	1	2	9
The Half-Guinea	0	0	0	11	4½
The Moidore	6	22	1	9	3
The Half-moidore	3	11	0	14	8
The Quarter-moidore	1	17½	0	7	4
The Quadruple-piſtole	17	8	3	13	0
The Spaniſh, or French Double-piſtole	8	16	1	16	6
The Spaniſh, or French Piſtole	4	8	0	18	3
The Spaniſh, or French Half-piſtole	2	4	0	9	2
The Spaniſh or French Quarter-piſtole	1	2	0	4	7
The French Lewis-d'or of the new ſpecies	5	5	1	2	0
The French Half-Lewis-d'or	2	14½	0	11	0
The French Quarter Lewis-d'or	1	7¼	0	5	6
The piece of new gold coin of Portugal	18	10½	3	17	8
The Half-piece, ditto	9	5¼	1	18	10
The Quarter-piece, ditto	4	14½	0	19	6
The Half-quarter, ditto	2	7½	0	9	10
The Sixteenth, ditto	1	3½	0	4	11

Two-pence for a grain, one penny for half a grain, and one half-penny for one quarter of a grain, to be allowed on any ſuch deficiency in the weight of any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold, which, though of ſtanding weight are hereby ordered to paſs, and to be taken as if they weighed down the ſcale.

This regulation was no doubt intended for the good of this kingdom and calculated with no other view than to preſerve and keep at home the ſilver ſpecies current in this country: but experience has taught us, that thoſe who laid that ſcheme were miſtaken in its conſequence. We have indeed guineas in greater plenty, than we had before, but generally ſo light, that whoever has an hundred of them, and thinks to have one hundred and thirteen pounds fifteen ſhillings intrinſic value, will often find, if he weighs them, that he has not in fact above the value of an hundred and ſix pounds five ſhillings, at a moderate medium; whereas, if before the reduction of the gold he had an hundred moidors of full weight, he was ſure to have one hundred and fifty pounds, or at leaſt one hundred and forty-four pounds eleven ſhillings and eight pence, if according to Sir Iſaac Newton's Tables, they be intrinſically worth twenty-ſeven ſhillings and nine pence Engliſh, which in Iriſh currency is twenty-nine ſhillings and eleven pence, (though they are by this proclamation reduced to twenty-nine ſhillings and three pence, he could therefore loſe but five pounds eight ſhillings and four pence on his hundred and fifty pounds, whereas he loſes ſeven pound ten ſhillings on his hundred light

GEO. II. A. D. 1737. guineas; and thirty-four pound twelve ſhillings and three pence (at a moderate medium) of the real, intrinſic value of the ſilver, if he keeps one hundred and fifty pounds in ſuch Engliſh ſhillings and ſix-penny pieces, as are moſtly current at preſent here.

The ſcheme propoſed by ſome others, was, as I take it, much better adapted to the circumſtance of Ireland; I mean the raiſing the value of the ſilver ſpecies formerly current in this kingdom to a par with that of the gold; had this been done, it would have prevented the melting of ſilver, which is daily wrought into plate or tranſported abroad: This miſchief is grown to ſuch a pitch, that a new, or well preſerved crown or half-crown is become a great rarity, even among the curious: They no ſooner appear than they diſappear. What ſilver is now left, is ſome Engliſh money, not worth melting, ſhilling pieces hardly worth nine pence or ten pence, and ſix-penny pieces not worth a groat.

This muſt continue to be the caſe, while ſilver is under rated here, and paſſes at a leſs value than in England, where bullion is ſold at a medium at five ſhillings and ſix pence the ounce, and here among the goldſmiths at five ſhillings and nine pence, ſo that at a moderate computation, there is at leaſt two ſhillings and ſix pence, or two ſhillings and eight pence profit in about every fifteen ounces of bullion ſent abroad, which together with the under-valuation of the crown ſilver, makes a difference of ſeven pound one ſhilling and nine pence *per cent.* "All theſe difficulties," ſays Mr. Prior in his excellent diſcourſe on coins, [g] "would be effectually removed, by having a mint eſtabliſhed in Ireland, and ſeveral ſpecies of copper, ſilver and gold coins made "of ſuch a ſtandard, weights and value compared with the Engliſh as ſhould be "thought proper and convenient for us."

From what has been ſaid before it appears that from the year 872, down to the reign of Edward VI. there were mints, and money coined in Ireland for the ſervice of the kingdom: "ſince therefore," as another very judicious author obſerves, [h] "it was not deemed contrary to the intereſt of England, to "to allow the people of Ireland the benefit of a mint, when the kings of "England made a profit by their duty of ſeignorage [i]; it cannot be ſuppoſed, "that a mint in Ireland will at any time interfere with the intereſt of England, when the expences of coinage is defrayed by the public, and no profit ariſeth from it to the king's treaſury. On the other hand, it evidently "appears to be the intereſt of England, that there ſhould be a mint in Ireland; for then the people of Ireland would not be under a neceſſity of bringing over Engliſh coin, which they are now forced to do, notwithſtanding "the ſevere laws made in England to prohibit the exportation of it." King Charles I. as we have ſeen before had reſolved to have a mint erected in Dublin, but was prevented by the civil wars in England; and king Charles II. granted a patent for coining here ſmall pieces of ſilver: when therefore the

[g] T. Prior on Coins, p. 61.
[h] Bindon on Trade, p. 241
[i] Three thouſand pound a year. Carte's life of Ormond, vol. i. Appendix, No. 38.

neceſſity

neceſſity of a mint in this kingdom and its real advantage for carrying on our linen manufacture is well conſidered, " it is to be hoped [k] that his moſt " gracious majeſty, out of affection for his faithful people of Ireland, will " be pleaſed to grant them this favor, which doth not in the leaſt interfere " with the intereſt of any of his other ſubjects, ſince it wholly relates to " ourſelves, and is deſired only to remove the many inconveniencies we ſuf- " fer in our domeſtic commerce." GEO. II. A. D. 1737.

From what has been ſaid in the foregoing ſheets, the judicious and unprejudiced reader may draw a fair and juſt parallel between the former and preſent ſtate of the coin in this kingdom, between the tyrannical, arbitrary government of ſome former reigns, and the lenity and juſtice of the preſent under the illuſtrious houſe now on the throne: under the one every act of government was done *ex motu proprio*, by the prince's own will; under the preſent, what has been done with regard to the current coin of Ireland, was by a gracious condeſcenſion to the humble requeſt and repreſentation of the lords juſtices and council; as every other act of government has been done with the concurrence of the lords and commons in parliament aſſembled. Our religious and civil liberties are maintained, and protected, and law and juſtice adminiſtered to every ſubject without diſtinction. And every ſubject, who hath any ſenſe of his own happineſs, or any regard for that of his poſterity, will doubtleſs join in the moſt ſincere and hearty wiſhes, that the reign of his Majeſty KING GEORGE may be long and proſperous; and that the invaluable bleſſing of an eſtabliſhed legal conſtitution, by which theſe kingdoms are diſtinguiſhed amongſt all the nations of the earth, may be continued down, as long as time ſhall laſt, under the government of a prince of his Majeſty's Royal Houſe. 1748.

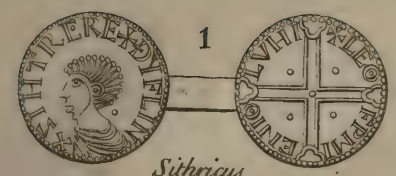
[k] T. Prior, p. 62.

ADDENDA.

SINCE the foregoing ſheets were printed, I have ſeen in a curious collection of coins, in the poſſeſſion of Ralp Howard, Eſq; a Half-groat of Henry VIII. with the arms of England on one ſide, and on the other, the crowned harp between the letters H. A. See Plate VIII. Numb. 172; the Half-crown ſtruck by the rebels in 1642. Same Plate Numb. 173; and the Farthing coined by Sir Thomas Armſtrong, in 1660. Numb. 174.

APPENDIX.

Plate the 1st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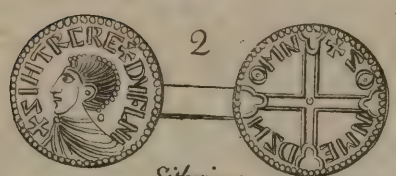
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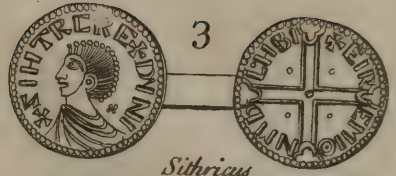
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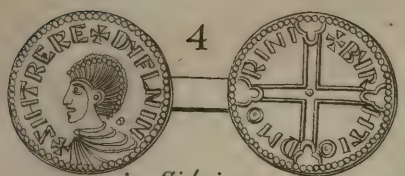
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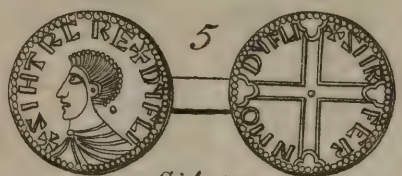
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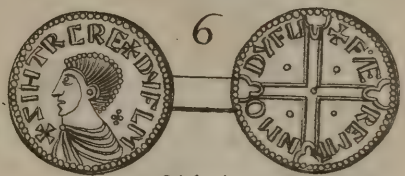
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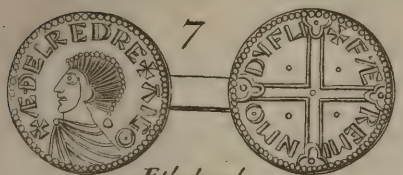
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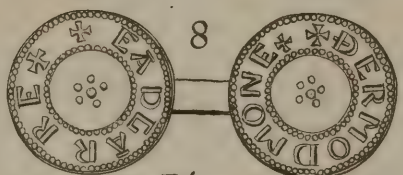
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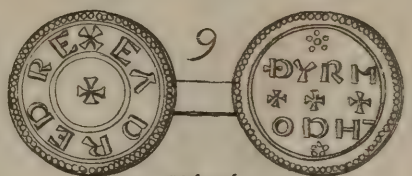
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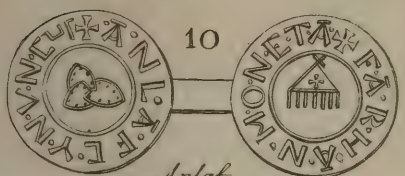
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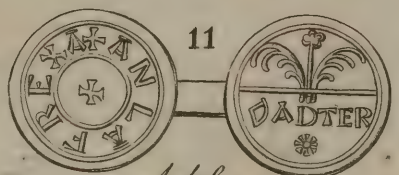
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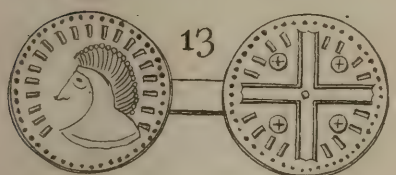
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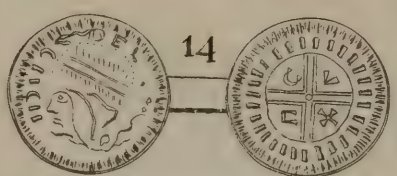
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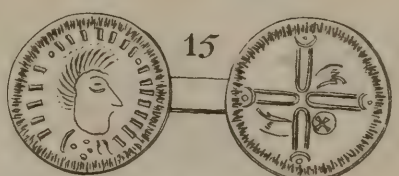
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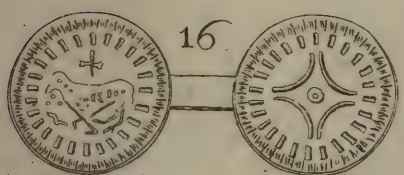
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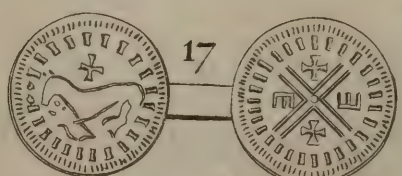
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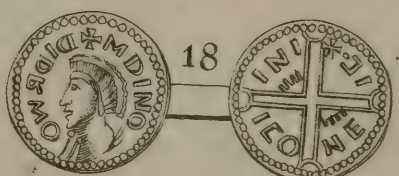
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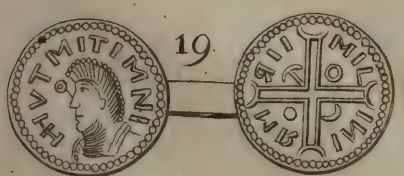
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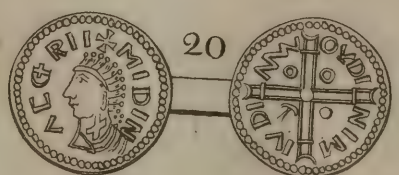
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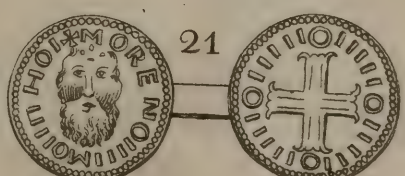
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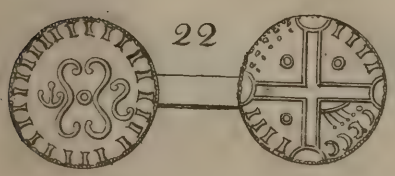
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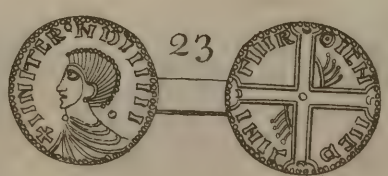
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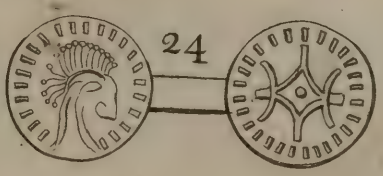
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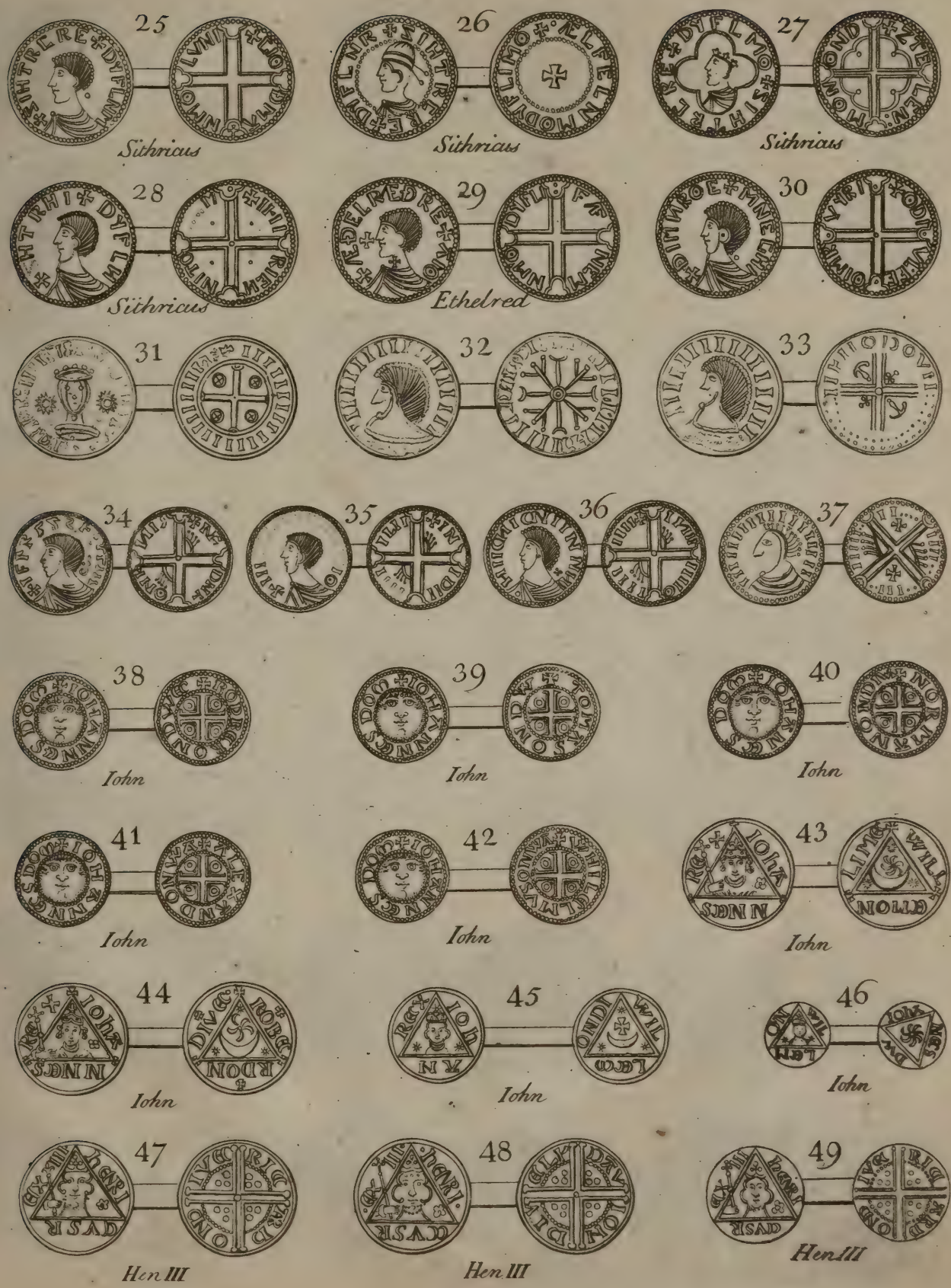
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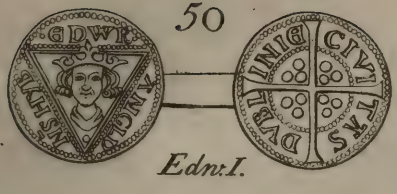
Plate the 3.d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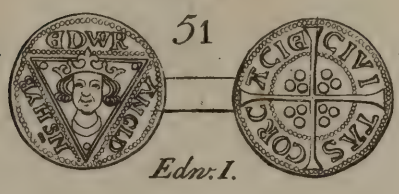
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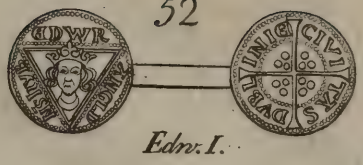
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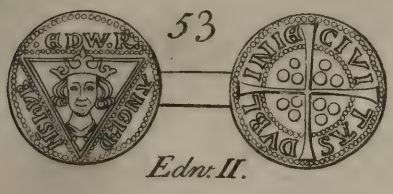
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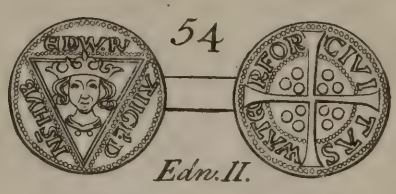
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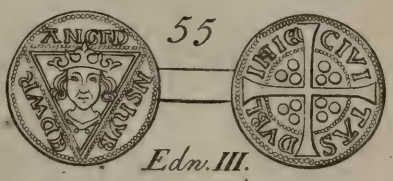
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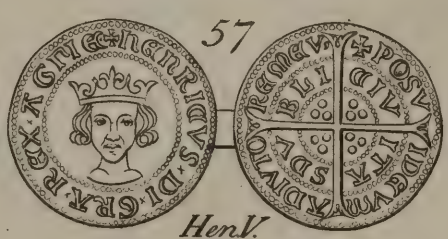
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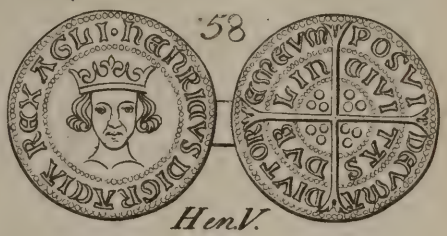
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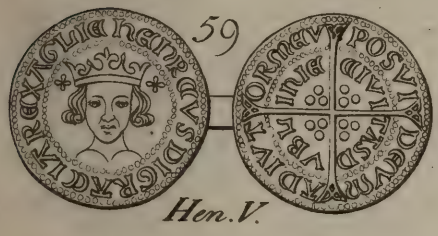
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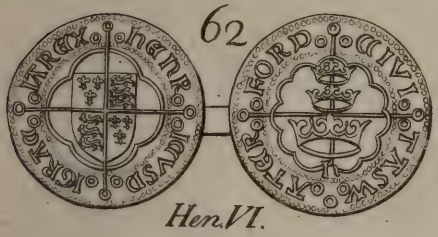
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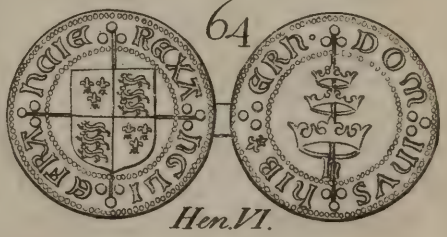
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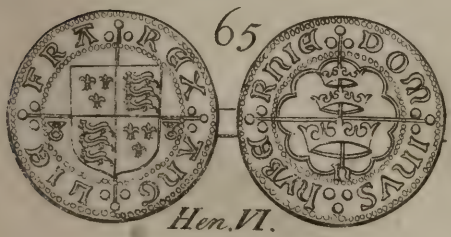
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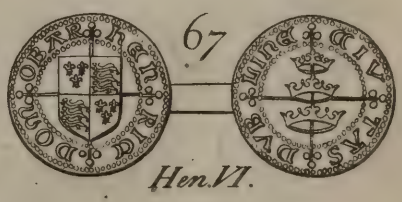
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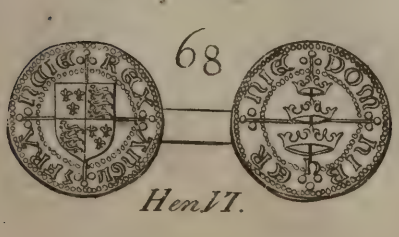
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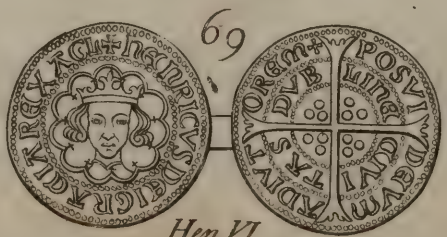
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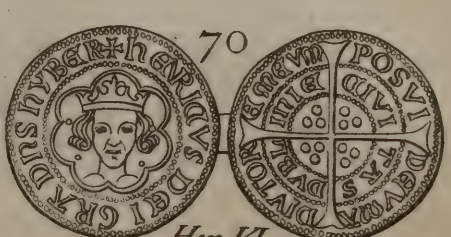
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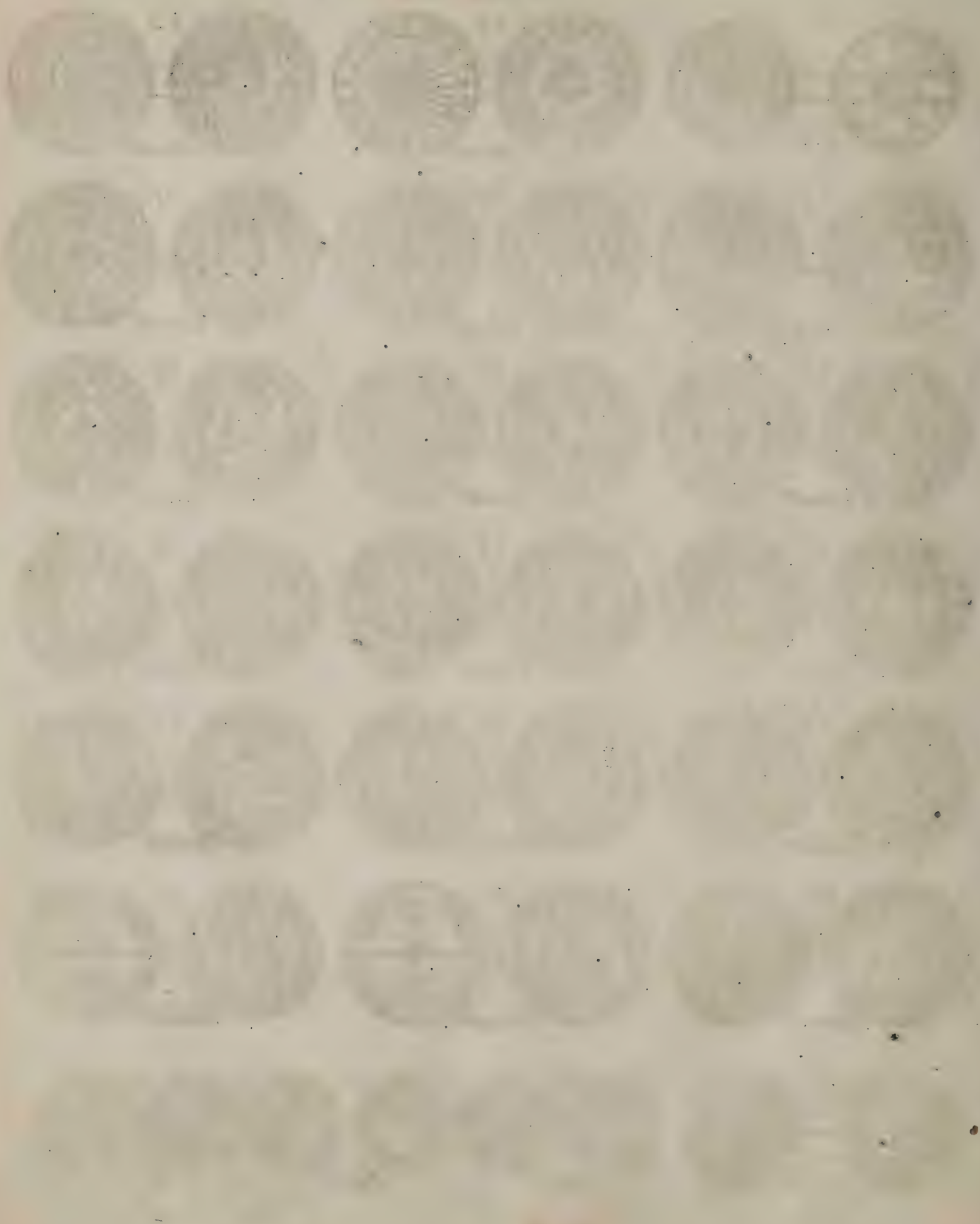

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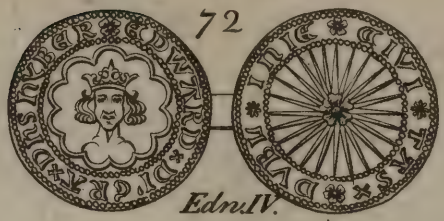
72 Edn IV.



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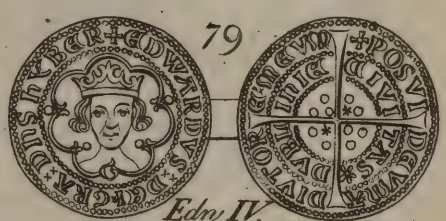

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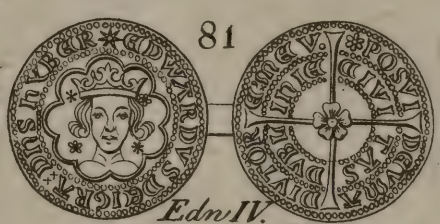

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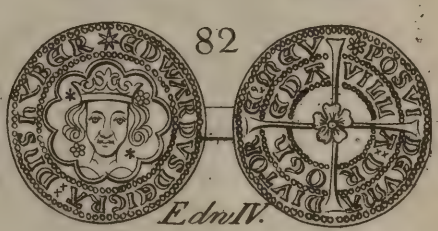

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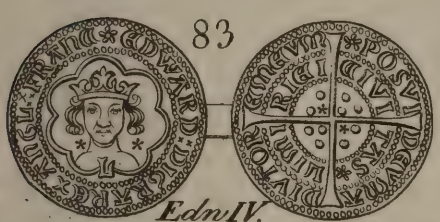

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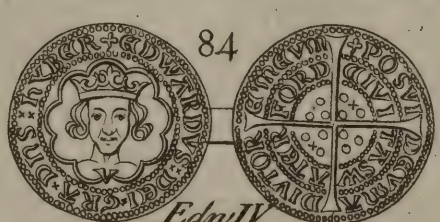

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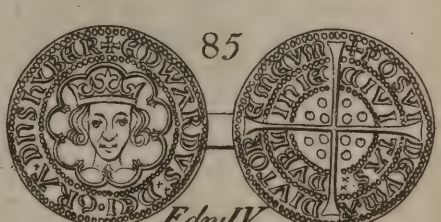

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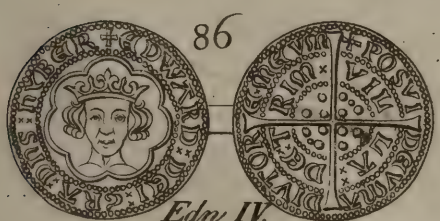

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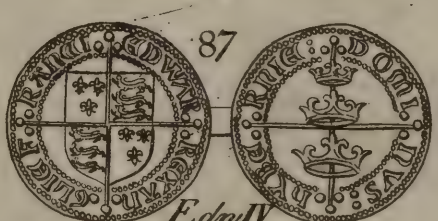

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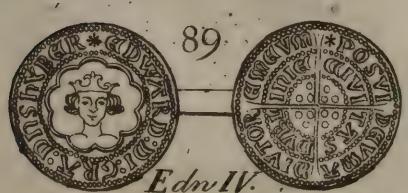
89 Edn IV.



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91 Edn IV.

92 Edn IV.

Plate the 5.th

93

Edn.IV.

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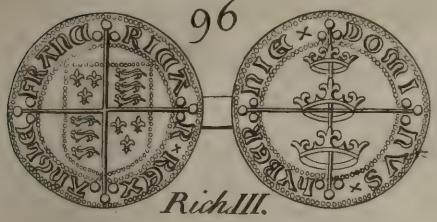
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Hen.VII.

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Hen.VII.

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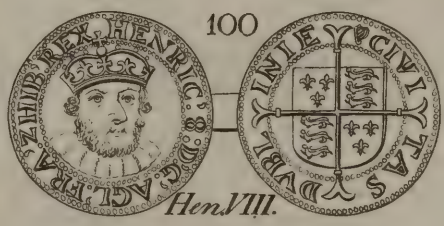
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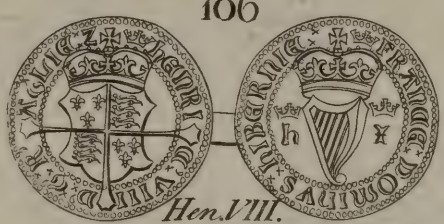
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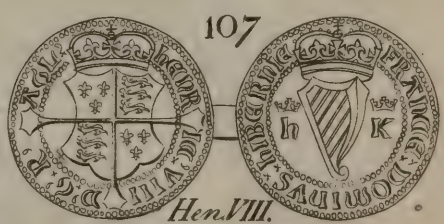
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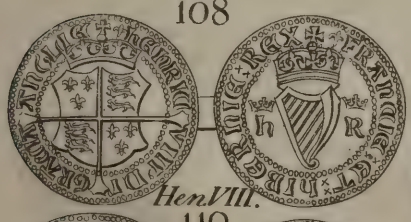
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109

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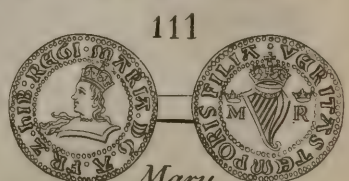

Mary.

110

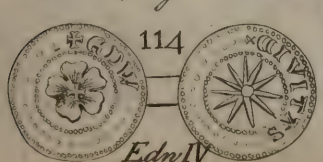
Mary.

113

Phil.&Mary.

112

Philip&Mary.

114

Edn.IV
letters worn

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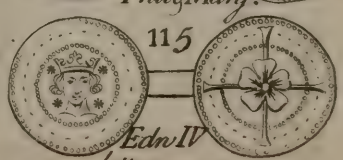
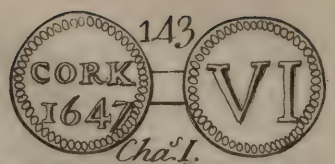
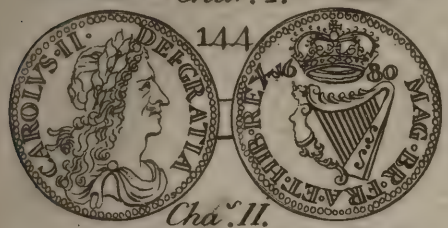
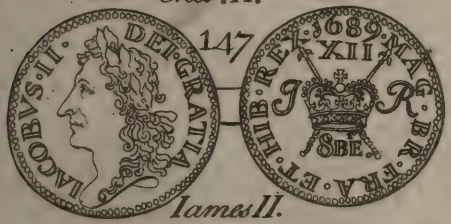

Edn.IV
letters worn

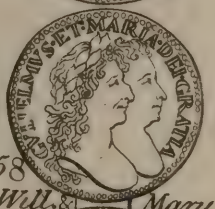
Plate the 6.th

Plate the 7.th









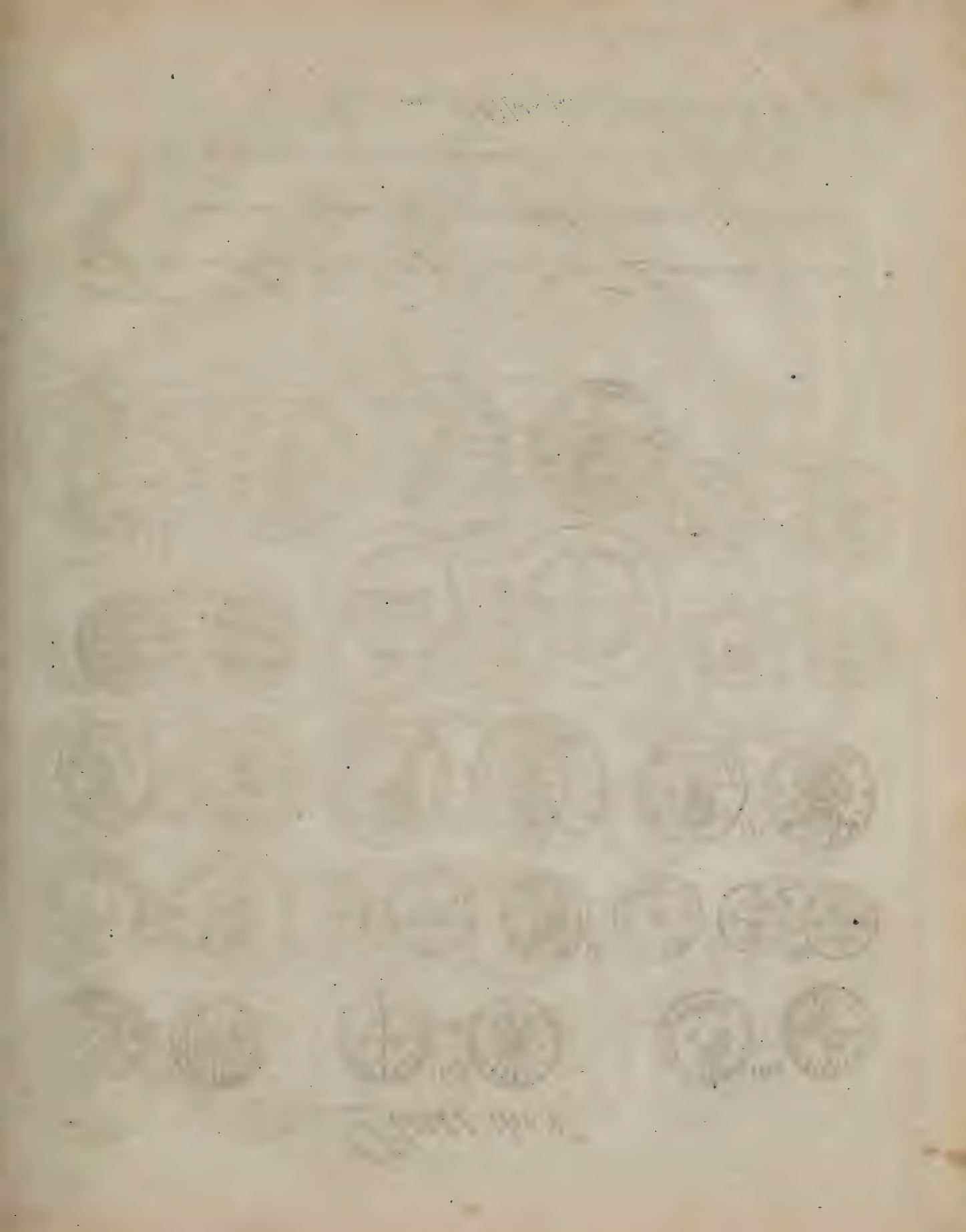
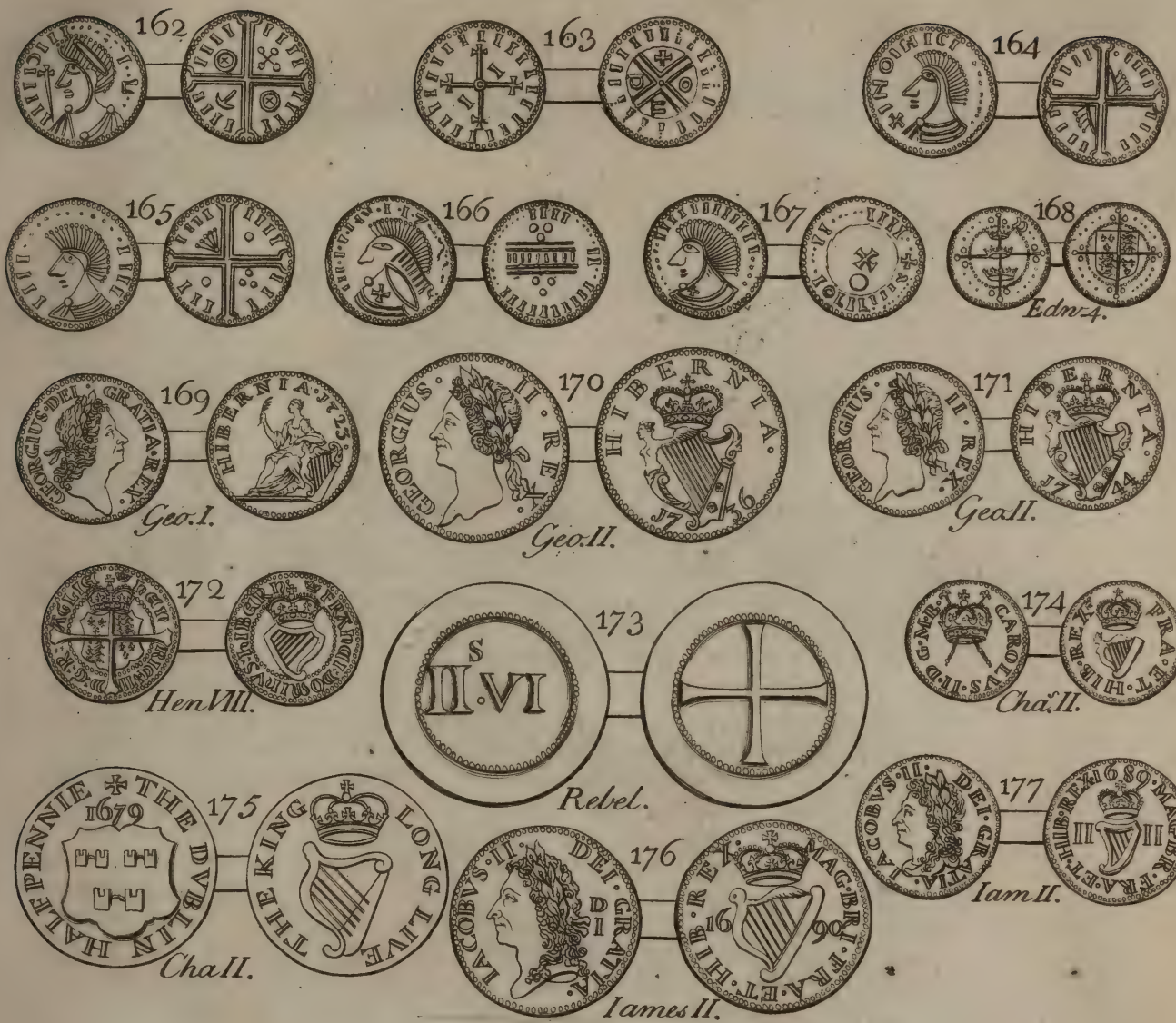


Plate the 8.th



To the R.t Hon.ble and Hon.ble the President and the Members of the Physico-Historical Society.

These Plates are most humbly Inscribed by

Their most Obliged & Obedient Servant

James Simon

APPENDIX.

De Monetâ nigrâ.

No. I. REX cuſtodi terræ ſuæ Hiberniæ, vel ejus locum tenenti, ſalutem. Licet nuper, dato nobis intelligi quod quidam homines Hibernici, quam nigram monetam, vocatam Turneys, in partibus Hiberniæ fabricari fecerunt, & tam ipſi, quam alii, per monetam illam mercandiſas, victualia, & alia emunt, vendunt, & exercent, ad deteriorationem monetæ noſtræ de ſterlingo, & noſtri dampnum non modicum & præjudicium manifeſtum,——vobis mandaverimus quod in civitatibus, burgis, villis mercatoriis, & aliis locis, in terrâ prædictâ, publicé proclamari, & ex parte noſtrâ firmiter inhiberi faceretis, ne quis mercandiſas, victualia, ſeu alia quæcumque per prædictam nigram monetam, emere, vendere, ſeu exercere præſumeret, ſub foris factura monetæ & rerum earumdem,—Quia tamen, ex parte communitatis terræ noſtræ prædictæ, accepimus quòd prætextu inhibitionis & proclamationis prædictarum, maximum dampnum, tàm nobis, quàm hominibus terræ noſtræ prædictæ, pro defectu monetæ de ſterlingo, eo quod dicta nigra moneta ibidem ex cauſâ predictâ currere non poteſt, de die in diem evenit, & majora, proceſſu temporis, evenire formidantur, niſi ſuper hoc celeriùs apponatur remedium oportunum. Volentes utilitati noſtræ & hominum noſtrorum terræ prædictæ proſpicere in hac parte, vobis mandamus quòd habito cum illis de concilio noſtro partium illarum aviſamento pleniori ſi vobis conſtare poterit quòd majus commodum nobis & hominibus terræ prædictæ accreſceret ſi hujuſmodi nigra moneta ibidem currat, quàm inhibitio & proclamatio prædictæ teneantur, tunc in civitatibus, burgis, villis mercatoriis, & aliis locis in terrâ prædictâ, tàm infra libertates, quàm extra, ubi expedire videritis.—Publicè proclamari faciatis quòd dicta nigra moneta in terrâ prædictâ currat, & ea ibidem utatur quouſque de aliâ monetâ pro terrâ prædictâ provideri fecerimus, vèl aliter inde duxerimus demandandum proclamatione & inhibitione prædictis, per vos juxta mandatum noſtrum prædictum vobis prius directum factis non obſtantibus.

Rymer's Act. Pub. vol. v. p. 113. An. 1339.

Teſte

Teſte Edwardo duce Cornubiæ, & comite Ceſtriæ, filio regis cariſſimo, cuſtode Angliæ, apud Berkhampſtede, 12° die Junii,—per ipſum cuſtodem & concilium.

Rymer, vol. v. p. 104. An. 1339.

No. II. De cuneis in Hiberniam mittendis. Rex dilecto clerico ſuo Johanni de Flete cuſtodi cambii noſtri Londoniæ, ſalutem. Cum per nos & concilium noſtrum, ordinatum exiſtat, quod moneta denariorum ſterlingorum, obolorum & ferlingorum ad Cambium noſtrum in Hibernia apud Dubliniam pro noſtro & populi noſtri partium illarum commodo fabricetur, per quod nuper vobis mandavimus, quod octo paria Cuneorum pro denariis ſterlingorum, octo paria Cuneorum pro obolis, & octo paria Cuneorum pro ferlingis, apud dictum Cambium noſtrum Londoniæ ſine dilatione fieri & ea attornato dilecti clerici noſtri magiſtri Johannis Rees, theſaurarii noſtri Hiberniæ in hac parte, pro fabricatione denariorum, obolorum, & ferlingorum prædictorum liberati faceretis, ad dictas partes Hiberniæ, ex cauſa prædicta, eidem theſaurario noſtro deferenda, vobis mandamus quod ſi Cunea prædicta præfato attornato nundum liberaveritis, tunc eadem octo paria Cuneorum pro denariis ſterlingorum, octo paria Cuneorum pro obolis, & octo paria Cuneorum pro ferlingis, habeatis in Cancellaria noſtra die Jovis proximo futuro ubicumque tunc fuerit præfato attornato ibidem in præſentia Cancellarii noſtri liberanda; & hoc nullatenus omittatis & de cuſtubus, quas in facturâ & impreſſione eorumdem Cuneorum rationabiliter appoſueritis, cum illos ſciverimus vobis in compoto veſtro debitam allocationem habere faciemus.

Teſte Edwardo duce Cornubiæ & comite Ceſtriæ, filio noſtro Cariſſimo, cuſtode Angliæ, apud Kenyngton primo die Martii.---per concilium.

Rot. Tur. Bermingh. 25° H 6. An. 1447.

No. III. At a parliament held at Trymme, the Friday next after the Epiphany, before John earl of Shrewſbury, the king's lieutenant.

Cap. 22. For that, the clipping of the coin of our ſovereign lord the king, hath cauſed divers men in this land of Ireland, to counterfeit the ſame coin, to the great damage and deſtruction of the ſaid land, and is like to do more hereafter. Wherefore it is ordained and agreed by authority of this preſent parliament, that no money ſo clipped be received in any place of ſaid land, from the firſt day of May next to come, nor the money called O Reyly's money, or any other unlawful money, ſo that one coyner be ready at the ſaid day to make the coyn.

Ibidem. 35° H. 6. An. 1457.

No. IV. At a parliament held at Naas, the Friday next after the Feaſt of All-Saints, before Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, deputy to Richard duke of Yorke the king's lieutenant.

Cap. 12. As Ireland is greatly impoveriſhed by the daily exportation of ſilver plate, broken ſilver, bullion and wedges of ſilver, and by the great clipping of the coin by Iriſh ennemies, and Engliſh rebels, by which the coin is diminiſhed and greatly impaired, and the Iriſh money called the O Reyley's daily encreaſes; it is thereſore enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that every perſon who carries broken ſilver, bullion, or wedges of ſilver out of this land, ſhall pay for cuſtom to the king twelve pence for every ounce: except

except lords and meſſengers going to England upon buſineſs of the public, who may carry plate with them, according to their degrees.

No. V. At a parliament held at Drogheda before Richard duke of Yorke, lord lieutenant: Rot. Tur. Birm. 23 H. VI. An. 1460.

Cap. 2. Enacted, That the Engliſh Noble of lawful weight ſhall paſs in Ireland at the value of eight ſhillings and four pence, the Half-Noble at four ſhillings and two pence, the Quadrant-d'Or of the ſame coyn and weight at two ſhillings and one penny. The Groſs of London, York and Calais, not clipped within the extreme circle, at five pence, the Demy-Groſs at two pence half-penny, the Denier at one penny farthing; the Groſs clipped at four pence, the Demy-Groſs clipped at two pence, the Denier clipped at one penny. And as not only the dutchy of Normandy, but alſo the dutchy of Guienne, when they were under the obedience of the realm of England, yet were no leſs ſeparate from the laws and ſtatutes of England, and had alſo coynes for themſelves different from the coyne of England; ſo Ireland, though it be under the obedience of the ſame realm, is nevertheleſs ſeparate from it, and from all the laws and ſtatutes of it, only ſuch as are there by the lords ſpiritual and temporal and commons freely admitted and accepted of in parliament or great council, by which a proper coyne ſeparate from the coyne of England was with more convenience agreed to be had in Ireland under two forms; the one of the weight of half-quarter of an ounce troy weight, on which ſhall be imprinted on one ſide a lyon, and on the other ſide a crown, called an Irlandes d'argent, to paſs for the value of one penny ſterling; the other of vij. ob. of troy weight, having imprinted on one part of it a crown, and on the other part a croſs, called a Patrick, of which eight ſhall paſs for one Denier. That a Groſs be made of the weight of three deniers ſterling, and to paſs for four deniers ſterling, which ſhall have imprinted on it on one ſide a crown, and on the other ſide a croſs like the coyne of Calais, bearing about the croſs in writing the name of the place where the coyne is made; and that every perſon, who brings bullion to the mint, ought to receive and have for every ounce of ſilver, troy weight, nine of the ſaid Groſſes of the value of three deniers. That the coyne called the Jack be hereafter of no value and void, and that the above coynes be made in the caſtles of Dublin and Trymme. This act to commence on St. Patrick's day.

Adjourned to Monday after Trinity-Sunday, and then enacted; That the Rider of lawful weight paſs at four ſhillings, the Duckat of full weight at four ſhillings and two pence, the Jean of full weight at four ſhillings and two pence, the Crown at three ſhillings and four pence, the Burgoigne-Noble at ſix ſhillings and eight pence, the Salute at four ſhillings and two pence; and if any of ſaid gold or of the Engliſh-Noble, Demy-Noble, or Quadrant of gold, be not of full weight, that a proportionable abatement be made. As there is great variance in the receipt of the Groſs, Demy-Groſs and Denier, it is enacted, that the Groſs and Demy-groſs having the ſecond circle clear and not clipped, and if any writing appears above the ſaid circle in

two quarters, that then the Groſs ſhall paſs for five pence, and the Demy-Groſs for two pence half-penny, and that all deniers, that paſs in England, ſhall paſs here for one penny farthing; that the Denier with the croſs called Irlandes be utterly void, and that in lieu of it a penny be ſtruck in ſilver, having the weight of the fourth part of the New-Groſs of Ireland, to be imprinted, and inſcribed as the New-Groſs.

Rot. Tur. Birmingh. 1 Edw. IV An. 1460.

No. VI. At a parliament held at Dublin, before Thomas Fitz-Maurice earl of Kildare, lord deputy.

Cap. 4. Enacted, that a coyne of ſilver be ſtruck, *i. e.* le Maille of ſilver, and Quadrant, and that the ſaid coyne bear the ſame writing and crown as the New Denier bears, and that they be made according to the rate of the new Denier; and that the ſaid coyne be made in the caſtle of Dublin, and that the ſaid Maile and Quadrant be taken and received in ſaid Land.

Ibidem, 2 Edw. IV An. 1461.

No. VII. At a parliament held in Dublin, before Sir Rowland Fitz Euſtace, lord Portleſter, deputy to George duke of Clarence.

Cap. 6. As great variances have aroſe between the king's ſubjects for want of ſmall coyne for change, *viz.* the Denier and Quadrant; it is enacted, that a coyne of copper mixed with ſilver be made within the caſtle of Dublin, having on one ſide the print of a croſs, and on the other part a crown, of which four ſhall be taken for a penny; and that the ſaid coyne ſhall have graven, within the circumference of the ſaid croſs, the name of the place where it is made, and on the other part ſuns and roſes in the circumference of the ſaid crown, and that no ſum ſhall be ſtruck exceeding an hundred marks, and provided that it be of no manner of prejudice to the patent granted to Germyn Lynch.

Ibidem, 3 Edw. IV An. 1463.

No. VIII. At a parliament held at Weys, (Wexford) before Thomas earl of Deſmond, deputy to George duke of Clarence.

Cap. 32. An act for confirming letters patents made to Germyn Lynch of London, goldſmith, for coining money, the ſubſtance of which letter patent is as follows, viz. *Edwardus*, &c. we have ordained Germyn Lynch of London, goldſmith, warden and maſter-worker of our moneys and coynes within our caſtle of Dublin, and within our caſtle of Trymme, and graver of the punſons of the ſaid monie and coynes to occupy by himſelf or deputy during his life, giving him and them authority to make all our ſaid moneys and coines, according to the tenor and effect of our eſtatute or eſtatutes by authority of a parliament holden at Drogheda before Richard late duke of Yorke then lord lieutenant, on the Friday after the Feaſt of St. Blaſe the biſhop, 38 Hen. VI.—We give full power to the ſaid Germyn Lynch and his deputy, during his life, to make all our ſaid money and coines, and to do all things needful thereto within the town of Galway, that is, to make a piece of ſilver running at and of the value of four Deniers, whereof one hundred and twenty ſhall go to the pound of troy, and to the ounce of the ſame ten; whereof the maſter to anſwer us of one plate of every ſuch pound ſo made for the coinage, and the merchant one hundred and fourteen plates, and the maſter to have the other five plates to his uſe.—And alſo another piece of

of ſilver coine, of the value of two deniers, whereof two hundred and forty to go to the pound, or to the ounce of the ſame twenty, with proportionable allowance as before:—Alſo another piece of ſilver coyne of the value of one Denier, whereof four hundred and eighty go to the pound, and to the ounce of the ſame forty, with proportionable allowance as before, and that the ounce of every of the aforeſaid money coyned, ſhall be departed in like form after the ſaid afferance and rate.—Alſo eight pieces of braſs running at and of the value of one penny of our ſaid ſilver.—That all the aforeſaid moneys and coynes of ſilver and braſs ſhall be imprinted and bear ſcripture, and be of the weight, allaie and fyneſs, as is ſpecified in the ſaid ſtatute or ſtatutes.—We give full power to the ſaid Germyn or his deputy or deputies during his life, to make and ſtrike in the ſaid caſtles and town, and every of them, four pieces of braſs or copper running at one penny of our ſaid ſilver, to be imprinted with the figure of a biſhop's head, and a ſcripture of this word *Patrick* about the ſame head on the one ſide, and with a croſs with this word *Salvator* then about on the other ſide, and to make as much or as little of every ſort of the ſaid moneys or coynes of braſs or copper, as he ſhall think to be profitable and good.—And we grant to the ſaid Germyn all the ſaid moneys and coynes of braſs and copper to his proper uſe, in ſuſtentation and finding of our labourers about the ſaid moneys at his charges, free and quit, without any thing therefore paying to us during his ſaid life.—The maſter of the mint to account for our ſhare of the profits of the ſaid coinage to ſuch perſon, as ſhall be aſſigned by the lieutenant or other governor of our ſaid land, and not in the exchequer.—That the weight and quantity of the ſaid moneys of braſs or copper be deviſed and made continually by the diſcretion of the maſter.—As the ſaid ſilver moneys may not be always made according to the right eſtandard, becauſe ſome time, in default of the ſaid maſter or workers, the ſaid money of ſilver may be made too much or too little in weight or in allay, or in the one or in the other, by ſix penny-weight in every of the ſaid pounds of troy; which ſix penny-weight ſhall be called remedy for the ſaid maſter, and if ſuch default be found in any of the ſaid pounds upon the due aſſen *(trial or aſſay)* before the deliverance over of the ſaid ſix penny-weight called remedy, that then it ſhall be challenged by the merchant, and not to be delivered, and then the ſaid maſter ſhall reforge the ſaid moneys ſo found defective, at his proper coſts, till it be made able according to the ordinance.—We grant power to the ſaid Germyn to make all manner of ponſons, ſcrews, graves, and other inſtruments neceſſary to the ſaid minters at London or elſewhere, for which inſtruments to be made, we grant to him ten marks yearly to be received by his own hand out of the profits of our ſaid moneys ariſing by ſuch mints, to be allowed him on account.—That he ſhall make a privy ſign on every piece of ſilver money.—Power to take at all times as many labourers yearly as ſhall be neceſſary.—And if any labourer refuſes to work at the ſaid mints, that the maſter or his deputy ſhall arreſt ſuch, and put them in priſon, till he labours as deſired.—All officers mini-

ſters commanded to aſſiſt the ſaid Germyn in the execution of the premiſſes.—Grant to all merchants repairing to any of the ſaid mints, free entry and iſſue in and out of the ſaid caſtles and town. Dated 6 *Auguſti primo Regni per Regem authoritate Parliamenti.*—It is enacted, that the ſaid Germyn ſhall enjoy the ſaid office, notwithſtanding any reſumption, act, or ordinance to the contrary; and that he ſhall have full power to act every thing, according to the ſaid letters patent or acts, within the cities of Waterford and Limerick during his life, in the ſame manner as is ordained to be done within the caſtles of Dublin and Trym, and that he ſhall make ſuch ſcripture on the ſaid coyne of ſilver as enſues, *viz.* on the part or ſide of the croſs, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum*, and on the ſide of the crown, *Edwardus Dei gratiâ Dominus Hibernie.*—*Cap.* 57. Being enacted, by a parliament held at Drogheda, *An.* 38 Hen. VI. before Richard duke of Yorke, lord lieutenant, that the Groſs, the Denier, the Demy-denier and the Quadrant, ſhould be ſtruck within the caſtles of Dublin and Trym. Now as the mayor, bayliffs and commons of Waterford are daily encumbered for want of ſmall coynes for change of greater coines, it is enacted, at their petition, that the above mentioned ſmall coynes be ſtruck at Waterford, in a place called Dondory, alias Raynold's tower, and that they be made of the ſame weight, print and ſize as is mentioned in the ſaid act to be done in the caſtles of Dublin and Trym, and that they ſhall bear this ſcripture, *Civitas Waterford.*—*Cap.* 57. As the Groſs, the Demy-groſs, the Denier, and other coynes are greatly diminiſhed by clipping; enacted, that no clipped money be received in payment.

Rot. Tur. Birmingh. 7 Edw.IV An. 1467.

No. IX. At a parliament holden in Dublin, before John earl of Worceſter, deputy to George duke of Clarence, lord lieutenant.

Cap. 7. Whereas in a parliament held before Thomas earl of Deſmond, in the fifth year of the preſent king *, it was enacted, that the Noble of due weight ſhould be of the value of ten ſhillings, the Demy-noble of five ſhillings, and the Quadrant of gold of two ſhillings and ſix pence, and that for laccage in weight of ſuch pieces of gold, they ſhould be refuſed; it is now enacted, that the laccage in weight in ſuch pieces of gold ſhall not be a cauſe for refuſing them, but the value of ſuch laccage ſhall be paid in current ſilver after the rate hereafter rehearſed.—*Cap.* 8. As Ireland is deſtitute of ſilver, and the ſilver there made of late is daily carried away into divers countries, and ſo the people of this land continually take clipped money, contrary to the ſtatute, it is enacted, that there be a piece of ſilver coined called a Double, having the print of a crown on one ſide, with this writing, *Edwardus Dei gratiâ Dominus Hiberniæ*, and on the other part a ſun with a roſe, with this inſcription about it, *Civitas Dublinie*, which ſhall paſs in Ireland for eight deniers, and ten ſuch pieces ſhall make an ounce according to the rightful ſtandard of the tower of London, and twelve ſuch ounces ſhall make the pound according to the ſtandard aforeſaid, and there ſhall be in every pound

* This Act could not be found.

ſix

ſix ſcore ſuch pieces of the weight of the ſaid country. Alſo there ſhall be made another piece of ſilver called a Groſs, having the print and ſcripture aforeſaid, which ſhall paſs in Ireland for four deniers; and twenty ſuch pieces ſhall go to an ounce of the ſaid country, and two hundred and forty ſuch pieces ſhall make the pound of the rightful ſtandard aforeſaid: of which coynes every merchant ſhall have for an ounce ſterling of ſilver ſix ſhillings, and the king ſhall have the reſidue, paying the maſter and workmen for their labour. And as the ſaid ſilver money cannot be continually made of equal ſtandard, becauſe ſometimes, in default of the maſter or workmen, they may be too great or too little in weight or allay, or in one or in the other, in weight of three deniers in every twenty ſhillings, the which weight of three deniers ſhall be called remedy for the ſaid maſter.—Alſo that there be a piece made of two deniers, or half the groſs of the proportions aforeſaid; of which forty ſuch pieces ſhall go to the ounce beſides the allay.—Alſo that a piece be made called the Denier, containing the half of the piece of two deniers, eighty of which ſhall go to the ounce beſides the allay.—Half-deniers and farthings to be made according to the ſame proportions, *mutatis mutandis*, with the like proviſions: and that the print of the half-denier and farthing be made according to the print of the denier, with a ſcripture as long as the maſter and workmen can make them.—That the ſaid moneys and coynes be made in the caſtles of Dublin and Trym, the cities of Waterford and Limerick, and the towns of Drogheda, Galway and Carlingford; and that no body ſhall after Eaſter next receive or pay any manner of ſilver coyne or money, but the coyne or money aforeſaid, and that all other ſilver coynes or money in Ireland be from the feaſt of Eaſter next damned and annulled; and if any perſon or perſons receives or pays otherwiſe, that ſuch payment ſhall be adjudged felony in the payer as in the receiver.

No. X. At a parliament held in Dublin, before Thomas Fitz-Morice earl of Kildare, lord juſtice. Rot. Tur. Birmingh. 10 Ed IV. An. 1470.

Cap. 4. It having been enacted, *An.* 7 Edw. IV. That a coin of ſilver be made called the Double, the Demy-double or Groſſe, the Demy-groſſe, the Denier, and the Demy-denier, to paſs through all Ireland, by which the people have been ſo greatly impoveriſhed, that many of them have given up their houſes and avoided the land, and all merchandiſes, and eſpecially victuals have grown exceſſive dear, from which many people are like to periſh through want. It is therefore enacted, that the maſter or maſters of the coinage ſhall have power to make and ſtrike within the caſtles of Dublin and Trym, and the town of Drogheda, five ſorts of ſilver coynes according to the fyneſs of the coynes ſtruck in the tower of London, *i. e.* the Groſſe, the Demy-groſſe, the Denier, the Demy-denier, and the Quadrant; the Groſs having on one ſide the print of a head crowned, with this writing, *Edwardus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ*, or the name of any other king for the time being, and on the other part the print of a croſs with the pelets according to the groſs made in Caleys, bearing in the circumference of the croſs

croſs in writing the place where the ſaid groſs is made and coined, and in the borders of the groſs this writing, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum*; of which groſſes eleven ſhall make the ounce of troy weight, and every of them not clipped to paſs for four deniers; the demy-groſs to be made in like manner as the groſs, with the ſame inſcriptions, as they can be comprehended in it, according to the diſcretion of the maſter and graver of the ſaid coynes, of which demy-groſſes twenty-two pieces ſhall make the ounce, and every of them not clipped ſhall paſs for two deniers; (the like in the other proportions) and that the fifth part of every pound be ſtruck in ſmall pieces, that is to ſay, Two-deniers, Deniers, Half-deniers and Quadrants. And as the ſaid half-denier and quadrant require more labour and coſts, in poiſing every pound, than the groſs, the demy-groſs and denier, it is enacted, that the maſter or maſters for the time being may allay every ounce of the ſaid demy-deniers and quadrants, according to a ſtatute made in a parliament held at Trym, before Thomas earl of Deſmond, the fifth of this king *. And as the ſaid money cannot always be made to agree according to the juſt ſtandard, being, in default of the maſter, ſometimes made too great, and ſometimes too ſmall in weight or allay by four deniers in every pound, which four deniers ſhall be a remedy for the ſaid maſter: It is enacted, that from this time to the feaſt of the Purification next, the Double ſhall be taken and paſs for four deniers, the Demy-double for two deniers, the Demy-groſs for one denier, and the Denier for half a denier; and after the ſaid feaſt, the ſaid double, demy-double, demy-groſs, denier and demy-denier to be damned and not taken for a coyne †, and whoever pays or receives in payment any clipped money after Chriſtmas next, that he ſhall be adjudged and taken as an attainted traitor.

Rot. Tur. Blrmingh. 11 Ed. IV An. 1472.

No. XI. At a parliament held at Dublin, before Thomas Fitz-Morice earl of Kildare, deputy to George duke of Clarence.

Cap. 6. Enacted, that all Groſſes ſhall paſs in Ireland as they did in the days of the kings Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. and Henry VI. in England and Calais, the ſame being not clipped, every piece of them at the value of five deniers, the Demy-groſs at two deniers and a half, the Denier at one denier and farthing; the Noble of gold being of full weight at ten ſhillings, the Scute (the Crown) and Quadrant of full weight according to the Noble; and if any of the ſaid nobles, ſcutes, or quadrants, be defective in weight, then the debtors ſhall pay the defect in ſilver, and if any refuſes to receive the ſaid coynes he ſhall loſe his debt.—*Cap.* 65. William Crumpe, merchant, and Thomas Barby, merchant, were by letters patent, dated the 18th of October 10° *Regis*, conſtituted maſters of the coinage in the caſtles of Dublin and Trym, and the town of Drogheda, to hold the ſaid office to them and the ſurvivor of them for their lives. Barby died, and the office ſurvized to Crump. The king, by the letters patent dated the

* This Act, as I obſerved before, could not be found.

† This muſt be underſtood of the coins ſtruck by virtue of the act 7 Edw. IV.

eighth

eighth of December the ſaid 10° *Regni*, conſtituted Patrick Keyn, of Dublin, goldſmith, ſurveyor and under maſter of the ſaid coyne in the ſaid places, and receiver of the money called Doubles, brought by the merchants into the ſaid places according to the manner, form and weight as preſcribed in a ſtatute made in that caſe; by force of which grant to the ſaid Patrick, he, as ſurveyor, undermaſter and maker of the ſaid coins, has ſtruck much of the ſaid coyne not of weight, nor of good allay, of his own authority, and againſt the will of the ſaid William Crump, by colour of the letters patent made to him. Upon this matter ſet forth by petition by the ſaid Crump, it was enacted, that he ſhould have the king's letters patent of pardon of all treaſons, offences, challenges or impeachments, which the king has againſt him, as maſter of the ſaid coinage, and that he ſhall not be troubled on account of the ſaid money being ſtruck, againſt his will, under weight and not of ſufficient allay.

No. XII. At a parliament held at Naas, before Thomas Fitz-Morice earl of Kildare, deputy to George duke of Clarence, and thence prorogued to Dublin. Rot. Tur. Birmingh. 12 Ed.IV. An. 1472.

Cap. 11. There being divers coiners in the city of Cork, the towns of Yoghil, Kinſale and Killmallock, *viz.* John Fannin, John Crone, Patrick Martel, William Synnot, Mortagh O Haurighan, Nicholas Rewy, and others, who make falſe coines without authority, only the ſaid John Fannin ſhews letters patent which are not of record, to the great damage of the ſaid city, towns and counties; it is enacted, that if the ſaid coiners do not appear before the deputy in parliament the firſt day of the next prorogation or adjournment, that they ſhall be attainted as traitors, and their lands, tenements, goods and chattels forfeited; and, that it ſhall be lawful for James earl of Deſmond, the mayors of Cork and Yoghill, and the ſoverains of Kinſale and Killmallock, to apprehend them and execute the law on their perſons as traitors attainted; and that no body ſhall maintain, ſupport, harbour or ſuccour them, under the penalty of forfeiting their goods and chattels, lands and tenements to the king, and their bodies to be at his will; and all letters patent ſhewn by the ſaid coiners to be void.

No. XIII. In the ſame parliament prorogued and held in Dublin. Ibidem, 13 Ed.IV. An. 1473.

Cap. 60. Enacted, that the king's coyne, *i. e.* the Groſs, the Demy-groſs, the Denier, the Demy-denier, and the Quadrant, be ſtruck for the time to come within the caſtle of Dublin only, and in no other place within the four counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare and Uriel, and in no other place in Ireland; of which Groſſes XIV ſhall make the ounce, XXVIII Demy-groſſes, LVI Deniers, CXII Demy-deniers, and CCXXIV Quadrants, according to the juſt ſtandard of the tower of London, and to be made according to the fineneſs and allay of the ſaid Tower. Every Groſs to be received at the rate of four deniers, and the others in proportion. The king, the maſter, and the workmen to receive for the coinage three deniers in every ounce of groſſes, four deniers in every ounce of the other ſorts, and no more: and ſo to remain to every merchant bringing bullion or plate to the mint four

four ſhillings and five pence for every ounce of groſſes, and four ſhillings and four pence for every ounce of the other ſorts.—That Germyn Lynch, goldſmith, be maſter of the ſaid mint during good behaviour, he anſwering for all manner of workmen whom he ſhall bring into the mint.—That this act be not prejudicial to William Crump in the fee granted to him upon the ſaid mint.—That Philip Brentwood be one of the principal workmen under the ſaid maſter, if he may be had at reaſonable wages.—That Chriſtoper Fox be one of the principal deputy-comptrollers of the ſaid mint, if he may be had at reaſonable wages, by the aſſent of the chief comptroller—That the juſtice of the C. B. and the baron of the exchequer have power to enquire and determine upon the ſaid maſter and workmen, as well by examination, as inquiſition, as the king may do in his ch. place.—That no pardon be available for the ſaid workmen and maſter, unleſs granted by parliament or by the governor of Ireland by advice of the council.—And that the ſaid maſter ſhall make the fifth part of the bullion coming to the ſaid mint, to be coined into ſmall coyne, *i. e.* into pieces of two deniers, denier, half denier, and quadrant under the penalty of ten pound.—not to be prejudicial to the right of Maurice Burghill and Patrick Keyne, when they had the office of maſter of the mint.

Rot. Tur. Birmingh. 15 Ed IV. An. 1475.

No. XIV. At a parliament held at Dublin, before William biſhop of Meath, deputy to George duke of Clarence.

Cap. 5. As a great deal of coyns called the Groſſes, the Demy-groſſes, and the Denier is not paſſed in this kingdom to the great damage of it, it is enacted, that the coin called the Groſs made in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. and Henry VI. not clipped, ſhall be of the value of ſix deniers, the Demy-groſs not clipped of the value of three deniers, and the Denier not clipped of the value of three half deniers. The Groſs made in England in the time of the preſent king, not clipped, ſhall paſs for five deniers, the Demy-groſs for two deniers and a half, and the Denier for one denier and a quadrant; and all the moneys ſtruck in Ireland to be of the ſame value as they now are.—That all the mints in Ireland ſhall ceaſe, except thoſe of Dublin, Drogheda and Waterford, and that the maſters of the ſaid mints ſhall, out of all the bullion brought to them, make no more than the third part thereof into, Two-deniers, Deniers, Half-deniers and Quadrants, under the penalty of ten pound, *toties quoties.*—*Cap.* 7. Liquefaction of bullion and other ſilver, being a great miſchief to the common people, defamation to the mint, and oftentimes a deſtruction to the mint-maſters; it is enacted, that no ſilver brought to the mint to be melted or ſtruck, ſhall be ſo done, but only by the maſters of the mint, or ſuch perſon for whom the maſter will anſwer, and whoever doth to the contrary, ſhall forfeit all ſuch goods, half to the king, and half to the maſter of the mint, and ſhall not be pardonable but by parliament.

Ibidem, 16 Ed. IV. An. 1476.

No. XV. At a parliament held at Drogheda, before William biſhop of Meath, deputy to George duke of Clarence, from thence adjourned to Dublin.

Cap.

Cap. 21. The ſilver coin lately made in Cork, Youghill, Limerick, and other places in Munſter, except Waterford, being neither lawful in itſelf, nor of lawful weight and allay; it is enacted, that the ſame be utterly damned and taken in no payment.—*Cap.* 23. Enacted, that the piece of gold called a Royal be taken in Ireland for thirteen ſhillings and four deniers, and the Demy-royal after the ſame rate; the piece of gold called the Angel at eight ſhillings and four deniers, the Demy-angel in proportion, and every leſſer piece of the ſame gold coins to paſs at the ſame rate; and as ſome of them be inſufficient in weight, that they be made good in current ſilver.—That the old Noble of gold paſs at twelve ſhillings, and every leſſer piece according to that rate, the inſufficiency of any of them to be amended as aforeſaid.—*Cap.* 43. To give a currency to forreign coyne imported into Ireland, it is enacted, that the Rider fine and good ſhall paſs for five ſhillings of Iriſh ſilver, the Ducat five ſhillings, the Leo five ſhillings, the Crown five ſhillings, the Cruſado five ſhillings, the Burgoin Noble ten ſhillings, the Half and Quarter in proportion, the Salute five ſhillings, and if any of the ſaid gold want in weight of the rightful ſtandard, ſo much to be abated in payment as it wants.—Proclamation to be made to give a currency to theſe coins.

No. XVI. At a parliament held at Trym, before Henry lord Grey, deputy to George duke of Clarence, from thence adjourned to Drogheda, and thence to Dublin. Rot. Turr. Birming. 18 Ed. IV. An. 1478.

Cap. 13. Enacted, that for the time to come the liberty of Meath be commenced, reſtored, uſed, exerciſed, held and continued, with all manner of liberties, franchiſes, uſages, free-cuſtoms, court-leets, offices, and officers, and all manner of every other thing belonging to the ſame in antient times, in as ample a manner, as was exerciſed and occupied in the time of Richard late duke of Yorke, or his noble progenitors lords of Meath; and that Henry lord Grey, lord deputy, ſhall enjoy, uſe, hold, exerciſe, and carry unto uſe and execution by himſelf or his deputy, the ſaid liberty, by the name of ſeneſchal and treaſurer of the ſaid liberty of Meath, in as ample a manner and form, with all manner of rights, commodities and profits, as ever any ſeneſchal or treaſurer heretofore occupied and enjoyed the ſame; and that all manner of acts, ſtatutes, ordinances, or grants, heretofore made to avoid or deſtroy the ſaid liberty, be of no effect in law. And further this act confirms a grant, made by the king, of the office of ſeneſchal and treaſurer of Meath to the ſaid Henry, dated at Weſtminſter the third day of March in the ſeventeenth year of his reign during the life of the ſaid Henry: And by this act the ſaid Henry, by himſelf or his officers, may for the future ſtrike and coin all manner of coins of ſilver within the caſtle of Trym, according to ſuch fyneſs and allay, as in the ſtatute for that purpoſe is provided.

No. XVII. At a parliament held at Dublin, before Gerald earl of Kildare, deputy to the king's ſon, Richard duke of Yorke, lord lieutenant. Ibidem, 19 Ed. IV. An. 1479.

Cap. 1. Enacted, that Germyn Lynch, maſter of the minters, have power to ſtrike coyne at four ſhillings and ten ſhillings *per* ounce, rendering to the merchant four ſhillings and four pence, and to king and workmen ſix deniers according to the fineſs and ſtandard of the tower of London; provided that the part of the coin belonging to the king and workmen be made and paid in groſſes, and provided that the king do not countermand the premiſſes.

Rot. Tur. Birmingh. 1 Ric. III. An. 1483.

No. XVIII. At a parliament held at Dublin, before Gerald earl of Kildare, deputy to Edward the king's eldeſt ſon, lord lieutenant, and from thence adjourned to Naas.

Cap. 7. As this act is partly deſtroyed by time or vermin, all that can be gathered from it relating to coins is, That the coin ſtruck within the caſtle of Dublin, or elſewhere in Ireland, by the king's officers according to the print deſcribed, (which cannot be read) ſhall paſs and be current among all the ſubjects, and that the refuſer ſhall forfeit twelve deniers for every half denier refuſed, one half to the king and the other half to the proſecutor; and if any cities or towns refuſe them, the ſaid forfeiture ſhall go half to the king, and half to be employed on the murrage and paviage of the ſaid city or town; the offenders to be committed to priſon untill payment. If the inhabitants, citizens or burgeſſes of Waterford, Wexford, Roſs, Kilkenny, Dungarvan, Yoghill, Cork, Kinſale, Kilmallock, Limerick, Galway, Athenry, or elſewhere within thoſe parts of ſaid land, be proved to offend in the premiſſes, they ſhall forfeit twenty pounds; and that the citizens and burgeſſes of ſuch cities and towns ſo refuſing ſhall loſe their franchiſes, untill they have made fine to the king for ſuch their contempts.—That the act do not extend to the citizens of Dublin or burgeſſes of Drogheda.—*Cap.* 8. As the weal publique has been for theſe three years paſt greatly damaged, for that the king's mints for ſtriking of ſilver coyn have not been ordered for the profit of the ſubject, by which all foreigners, as Portugals, Spaniards, Britons, Frenchmen and Flemings, practiſing merchandiſe, have uſed to bring in the coin of their countries, and other bullion, to be coined in the king's mint here, to the great profit of the ſaid foreigners in exchange, and damage of the king's ſubjects. And as it hath happened thereby, that the common people cannot have ſmall coins for buying and ſelling or paying ſmall ſums to ſervants, labourers and artificers, by which many of the inhabitants have and are about departing the land, and leaving their habitations deſolate and waſte, and the inconvenience and damage to the public cannot be remedyed by the order of that manner of mint, which was ſent out of England, and limitted to the weight of thirty-ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence for every pound of troy-weight of London, to be uſed in this land . . . . (the reſt of the preamble is deſtroyed) It is therefore enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for the maſter of the mint for the time being, to ſtrike and make four manner of ſilver coynes or moneys, *i. e.* Groſſes, Demy-groſſes, Deniers and Demy-deniers, in ſuch manner and in ſuch places,

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as is ordained by a ſtatute lately made in a parliament held on Monday after the Feaſt of St. Catherine, the tenth of king Edward IV. and that the ſaid four manner of coins, ſo to be ſtruck, be made of ſuch fineneſs and allay with all ſuch remedies in the weight of every twenty ſhillings for the maſter and workmen, as is ordered by a parliament in the twelfth of the ſaid king. The Groſs, the Demy-groſs, the Denier and Demy-denier, to have according to the king's commandment, the print on the one ſide of the arms of England with a croſs trefoile in every fine, with this inſcription, *Ricardus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ*, and on the other ſide three crowns, one above the other, with a croſs trefoil in every fine, bearing in the circumference of the ſame the name of the place, where in form aforeſaid it ſhall be lawfully coined: of which groſſes to be made and coined two hundred and twenty-five pieces with the aforeſaid remedies ſhall make the pound of troy weight, every one of them to paſs for four deniers, and the ſmaller coins in the like proportion, with the like inſcription, as far as the ſame can be comprehended therein by the maſter and gravers at their diſcretion; and for the eaſe of the common people, the fifth part of ſuch coin to be ſtruck in ſmall pieces, *i. e.* in Demy-groſſes, Deniers and Demy-deniers. That the maſter, in preſence of the controuler, may receive their ſtuff and all lawful bullion brought to the mint in cups, ſpoons, and other waſte, the merchant to receive back for every ounce of bullion four ſhillings and ſix pence, the maſter two deniers, and the reſidue of every ounce to go to the king.—*Cap.* 9. The profits of the mint, granted to the earl of Kildare, in conſideration of the charges he is at in the governement, during the time he continues in it.—*Cap.* 13. An act for breaking all counterfeit money, and that all letters patent and acts, made in behalf of Germyn Lynch to be maſter of the ſaid mint, ſhall be void.

No. XIX. Super monetâ novâ in Hyberniâ cudendâ.

Rymer's Fœdera, vol. vi. p. 413. 43 Elizab. An. 1601.

This indenture made the three and twentith daye of Aprill, in the three and fortith yere of the raigne of oure ſoveraigne Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queene of Englande, France, and Irlande, defender of the faith, *&c.* betweene our ſaid ſoveraigne ladye the Queene's majeſtie of the one partie, and Sir George Carye knighte, threaſurer at warre, and vice-threaſurer and general receiver of her majeſties revenues in her highneſs realme of Irelande of the other party, witneſſeth, that, whereas her majeſtie, by reaſon of the longe and chargeable warres contynued within her highnes realme of Ireland, hath bene driven to ſend greate ſommes of her highnes ſterlinge money of the ſtandard of Englande into the ſaid realme of Irlande, for the payment of her armye there and for other ſervices, and whereas, in and by one ſtatute made in the parliament holden at Weſtminſter in the third yere of kinge Henrye the ſeventh, yt was enacted amongeſt other thinges, that every marchant of Ireland, that ſhulde bringe any marchandizes, into this realme ſhould ymploye the money receaved for the ſame marchandizes, his reaſonable expences deducted, upon the commodities of this land, or ells without fraud put the

ſame money in due payment within this realme, uppon ſuch payne and forfeyture as by the ſaid acte amongeſt other things appeareth: and whereas by one other ſtatute made in the parliament holden at Weſtminſter, in the nyneteenth yere of the raigne of the ſaid late kinge Henry the ſeventh, it is enacted, that no manner of perſon ſhould carry nor convey, nor cauſe to be carryed out of this realme any bullion, plate or coyne of gould or ſilver into Ireland, over and above the ſomme of ſixe ſhillings eight pence, uppon ſuch paynes and forfeitures, as in and by the laſt mentioned acte amongeſt other thinges appeareth: and whereas in the times of the raignes of her highnes late ſiſter queene Marye, and of her highnes late brother king Edward the ſixte, and the tymes of the raignes of her majeſties late father and grandfather kinge Henry the eight, and kinge Henry the ſeventh, the moneys currant within the ſaid realm of Ireland were under the ſtandard of the moneys currant within the realme of England: and whereas her majeſtie, after the exemple of her progenitors, hath with the advice of her privye counſell, for divers greate and weightye conſiderations, reſolved, that the moneys currant within Ireland ſhould be under the ſtandard of the moneys currant within England, and thereupon determined to appoint and ordaine new ſorts of moneys diſtinct and differing from the moneys of the ſtandard of England, which new ſortes of moneys ſhould be the proper currant money of the ſaid realm of Ireland; and yet in ſuch manner, and with ſuch proviſion and moderation as in former tymes hath not bene done, and ſo as none of her highnes loving and faithful ſubjects ſhall be thereby prejudiced, for the better effecting whereof certain indentures were lately made, bearing date the—day of—in the fortith yere of her highneſs raigne; betwene the ſame our ſoveraigne lady of one party, and Richard Martyn of London, knighte, and Richard Martyn his ſonne citizen and goldſmith of London, maſters and workers of her highnes moneys within the towere of London, and realme of England, of the other partye, concerning the makinge and coyning of fyve ſorts of money; that is to ſay, the Shillinge Iriſhe running and currant for twelve pence Iriſhe; the Halfe-ſhilling Iriſhe, running and currant for ſix pence; the Quarter of the ſhilling running and currant for three pence Iriſh; the Penny running and currant for one penny Iriſh; and the Halfpenny running and currant for one half-penny Iriſh, as by the ſame indentures amongeſt other thinges, more fully and at large yt dothe and may appeare: by force of which indentures certayne quantities of the ſaid ſeverall kindes of moneys, mentioned in the ſaid indentures, have bene made and coyned accordingly. See the remainder in the place quoted.

By the Queene.

A. D. 1601. 20 May 43 Elizab. Rolls offic. Dublin 16 Jac. I. pars 5ª.

No. XX. The Queenes moſt excellent majeſtie finding by the recordes of both her realmes of England and Ireland, that in the tymes of divers her progenitors, kings of England and Ireland, it hath ben accuſtomed, as a thing by them found convenient for the good of the loyall ſubjects of both realms, that there ſhould be a difference betwene the ſtandards of the monies allowed

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to be currant in each of her ſaid realmes, and knowing by many lawes of her realme of England, and namely, by one made in the third yeare, and one other in the nineteenth yeare of her majeſties grandfather of famous memorie, king Henrie the ſeventh, that the tranſportation of monies of the coyne and ſtanderd of England into this her realme of Ireland is ſeverely forbidden, under great penalties, perceiving alſo by experience in ſome part heretofore, but more fullie and apparantlie now of late yeares ſince the laſt rebellion, which have cauſed her majeſtie to ſend great ſummes of money into this realme for the payment of her army, and for other ſervices, that a great part of ſuch monies into this realme ſent doe either come into the handes of her rebels by divers ſleights and cunnings of theirs, who by the uſe and meanes thereof trafficking in forraine countries do releive themſelves with ſuch warlike proviſions as they need, as with pouder, lead, match, armes, and weapons of all ſorts, and with wines, cloth and other neceſſaries, without which they could not poſſibly ſo long ſubſiſt in their treaſonable courſes, and bring ſo huge calamities to the reſt of her good ſubjects and waſt to the whole realme; or els the ſaid ſterling monies, as well in reſpect of their goodneſs being better then the monies of other countries, as alſo for want of marchandiſe wherein to employe them with this countrie, now eſpecially ſince the rebellion doth not yeeld, are partly by marchants, ſtrangers, and partly by the naturall marchants of the countrey uſing trade in forraigne countries, tranſported from hence into the ſaid countries, to the ineſtimable loſſe and impoveriſhment as well of this realme of Ireland, as alſo chiefly of her majeſties realme of England; hath therefore in her majeſties princely wiſdome entred into conſideration, with the adviſe of her privie councell, how thoſe great inconveniences might be avoided, and hath found after long and ſerious debateing, that the readieſt way to prevent the ſame is to reduce the ſtate of her monies and coynes to the antient courſe of her progenitors, that is, to a difference in fineneſs betweene the monies of the realme of England and her realme of Ireland, and for that purpoſe hath cauſed great quantities of monies, according to that antient ſtandard which was in uſe for this realme in the daies of her majeſties father, brother, and ſiſter, to be coined here into ſeverall pieces of Shillings, ſix pence, and pieces of three pence, ſtamped with her highnes armes crowned, and inſcription of her uſual ſtile on the one ſide, and on the other with an harpe crowned, being the arms of this her kingdome of Ireland, with the inſcription, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum.* And alſo certayne peeces of ſmall monies of meere copper, of Pence, Half-pence and Farthings, for the poorer ſort, ſtamped on each ſide as the other, and the ſame monies ſoe coined hath ſent into this her realme of Ireland, here to be eſtabliſhed as the lawfull and currant monies of this realme, and ſoe to be uttered and iſſued as well to her armie and officers in paiments to them, as alſo to all other her ſubjects of this realme and others here abiding or hither reſorting for traficke and entercourſe of buying, ſelling, and all other manner of tradeing amongſt themſelves,

themſelves, which ſaid coines, as well of ſilver of this new ſtandard, as alſo of meere copper for ſmall mony, her majeſtie doth hereby publiſh and make knowen to all men to be from henceforth, immediatly after the publiſhing of this proclamation, her coine and monies eſtabliſhed and authorized to be lawfull and currant within this her realme of Ireland and proper to this kingdome, and doth expreſsly will and command the ſame to be ſoe uſed, reputed and taken of all her ſubjects of this realme and of all others converſing here, and that they nor any of them ſhall not after the day of the publiſhing hereof refuſe, reject or denie, to receive in payment of wages, fees, ſtipend or payments of debts, or in bargaine, or for anie other matter of trade, commerce, or dealing betweene man and man, any of ſaid monies of either kind either mixt of ſilver or pure copper, but that they ſhall receive and accept the ſame at ſuch values and rates as they are coined for, *videlicet*, Shillings, for ſhillings, pieces of ſix pence, for ſix pence, and ſoe of all other the ſeverall kindes of this coine reſpectively, denouncing hereby to all ſuch as ſhall be found willfully and obſtinatlie to refuſe the ſaid monies of this new ſtandard, being tendered unto them in payments, or in anye dealings betwene partie and partie, that they ſhall for that their contempt receive ſuch puniſhment as by her majeſties prerogative royall may be inflicted uppon perſons contemning publike orders eſtabliſhed for the univerſall good of this her realme; and to the end that the ſaid monies may the better have their due courſe and paſſage among her majeſties ſubjects of this realme, and the good intended to both the realmes the more ſpeedilye take place, her majeſtie doth hereby alſo publiſhe and make knowne that her pleaſure is, that after the tenth of Julie ymmediatelye following the daie of this preſent proclamation, all other monies heretofore eſtabliſhed to be currant, or uſed as lawfull or currant monies within this kingdome ſhall be decryed, adnulled and called downe, and noe other monies of what coyne, nature, mixture, allay or fineneſſe now uſed in this realme of Ireland, be they either monies of her majeſties owne coyne and ſtampe currant in her realme of England, or of anye her predeceſſors, or of any forraine realmes permitted heretofore to be currant here, ſhall be any longer currant within her realme of Ireland, nor offered nor received by any perſon here inhabiting or here converſing by any manner of dealing amongſt men, but that all ſuch monies be from that daye forward held and eſteemed for bullion onely meete to be molten downe and brought unto her majeſties mynt, or exchange here, as hereafter is expreſſed. And although that this open and publike notification of her majeſties pleaſure bee and ought to bee to all her ſubjects and others being in this realme a ſufficient declaration and warrant, as well of the authorizing of the monies of the new ſtanderd nowe appointed to be currant, and alſo the calling downe and decrying of all other monies whatſoever from anie uſe here either publike or private: yet her highneſſe being a prince that in her gracious diſpoſition doth ever affect to make all her actions cleare and allowable, in her owne nature rather than in the power of ſupreme authoritie,

ritie, entending in this cauſe, to give to all perſons ſuch ſatisfaction as is reaſonable and in the daies of her progenitors, when ſuch monies were in uſe, was not offered, doth likewiſe hereby make knowne, that ſhee hath eſtabliſhed an exchange to be had and maintained in convenient places in both her kingdomes of England and Ireland: as namelie, in Ireland, at Dublin, Corke, Galway, and Carigfergus: and in England, at London, Briſtoll, and Cheſter. At which places ſhall be from henceforthe contynuallie reſident officers of her appointment, and in other places alſo of bothe the realmes, where it ſhall be found convenient for the eaſe of her ſubjects: at which places, and by which officers, all her ſubjects of either her realmes of England and Ireland, and all other reſorting unto this her realme of Ireland in trade of merchandiſe or otherwiſe, ſhall and may, from tyme to tyme, exchange and commute as well monies currant of England into monies of this new ſtanderd of Ireland, as alſo monies of this ſtanderd of Ireland into monies of the ſtanderd of England, at their pleaſure, in manner as is hereafter expreſſed. Firſt, all perſons, being either her majeſties ſubjects or the ſubjects of anye prince or ſtate in amitie with her majeſtie, who ſhall bring to anye place of exchange within Ireland any monies of the coyne of her realme of England, or of the coyne of any forraine countries, or any plate or bullion, being of the fineneſſe of the ſtanderd of England, or better, deſiring to receive for the ſame in England monies current of England, ſhall receive from the officer in Ireland a bill directed to ſuch place of exchange in England, where the partie ſhall deſire to have his payment, by which bill he ſhall receive of the officer in England, not onlie in monies of England, value for value of the monies, plate, or bullion, delivered in Ireland, but alſo an overplus of ſix pence Engliſh upon every twenty ſhillings Engliſhe by him delivered by tale, or of eighteen pence Engliſh upon every pound weight of ſuch monies, plate, or bullion, delivered by the partie by weight, and after the ſame rate for more or leſs in quantitie or number, delivered by weight or by tale. Item, all perſons, being her majeſties ſubjects or the ſubjects of anie other prince or ſtate in amitie with her majeſtie, which ſhall have in their handes anie quantitie or ſumme of the monies of this new coine, appointed for her majeſties realme of Ireland, and ſhall be deſirous to receive for the ſame in England, monies current of England, and thereupon ſhall deliver to anie of her majeſties officers of the Exchange in Ireland ſuch ſumme of monie, as he is deſirous ſo to exchange, he ſhall receive of the ſaid officers in Ireland a bill directed to ſuch place of exchange in England, as ſhall be deſired by the deliverer, by which bill he ſhall receive of the officer in England, to whome the ſame is directed, the like ſumme of monies of England by tale, as by the bill it ſhall appear he ſhall have delivered in Ireland, wanting onely twelve pence in the pounde, ſo as for everye twentye ſhillings of the new coyne of Ireland, delivered in Ireland, he ſhall receive in England nyneteen ſhillings current monie of England, and after the ſame rate for more or leſſe in quantitie delivered in Ireland. Item, if anye ſuch perſon, having

having in his handes, within the realme of Ireland, monies currant of England, ſhall be deſirous to exchange the ſame there for monies appointed to be currant in Ireland, the officer of the Exchange there, to whome he ſhall bring anye ſumme of Engliſh monie to be exchanged, ſhall deliver to him, for everye twentye ſhillings of Engliſh monie received, one and twentye ſhillinges of the coyne of Ireland, and after that rate for more or leſſe in quantitie received. Item, if any perſon, being her majeſties ſubject or otherwiſe, having cauſe to reſort unto the realme of Ireland, ſhall be deſirous to exchange monies currant of England into the monies currant of Ireland, for his uſe there, and ſhall deliver to that end anye Engliſhe monies to anye of her majeſties officers of exchange here in England, the ſaid officer ſhall deliver unto the ſaid perſon a bill, directed to ſuch place of exchange in Ireland, as the deliverer ſhall require, by which bill the officer of exchange in Ireland, receivinge the ſame, ſhall deliver to the bringer thereof, for every twentye ſhillinges Engliſhe, delivered in England, one and twentie ſhillinges of the new coyne of Ireland in Ireland, and after the ſame rate of more or leſſe in quantitie delivered. And whereas there are, at this preſent, diverſe old coynes of baſe allaye within that her majeſties realme of Ireland, uſed and paſſinge in payments betwene men, which beinge now decryed, adnulled, and called downe, her majeſtie doth thinke fitt to have the ſame brought in and reduced to one uniforme coyne of this new ſtanderd, her highnes is therefore pleaſed, that everye perſon whoe ſhall have in his hands any quantitie of ſuch baſe coyne, and ſhall bring in the ſame to any of the offices of her Exchange in Ireland, that the officer receivinge the ſame ſhall deliver to the bringer monie for monie of the monies of this new ſtanderd, now appointed to be currant in Ireland: and, foraſmuch as this notorious inconvenience aforeſaid cannot be prevented, without there be a due obſervation of ſuch lawes of this realme of England, as heretofore have bene made, reſtrainginge the tranſporteinge of the monies currant in England into that realme of Ireland in ſpecie, wherin great diſorder hath bene of late yeares committed, and therby great inconveniences enſued, her majeſtie doth ſtraightlye charge and commaund all magiſtrates and officers to whom it ſhall apperteyne, to ſee ſevere execution of ſuch lawes as doe prohibit the tranſportation of her coyne of England into Ireland, and namelye one ſtatute made in the nineteenth yeare of the raigne of her majeſties grand-father of famous memorie, kinge Henrye the ſeventh, her majeſties purpoſe being by this proclamation to admoniſh her loving ſubjects of both her realmes, and all others tradinge in her realme of Ireland, that they ſhall from henceforth forbear all tranſportation of monies of England into Ireland, for that her majeſtie will cauſe the former lawes, prohibiting the ſaid tranſportation of monies, to be ſo ſtraightly looked unto and executed, as the penalties thereof ſhall fall heavilye upon the offenders againſt the ſame, without any hope of remiſſion. Given at her majeſties caſtle of Dublin the twentieth of May in the fortie three yeare of her raigne. God ſave the Queene.

By

By the Lord Deputie and Councell.

A. D. 1602. Rolls offic. Dublin. 16 Jac. I. 5ª pars.

Mountjoy.

No. XXI. Whereas the queens moſt excellent majeſtie findinge by the ancient records of both her realmes of England and Ireland, and that in later times, alſo in the reignes of her highnes noble progenitors, as her grandfather, father, brother and ſiſter, there was a difference alwaies between the monies currant in ech of her highnes ſaid realmes, and in her princely wiſdome, by experience doth finde, that being occaſioned for the maintenance of her armies within this kingdome, to ſend over continually great and huge maſſes of her treaſure, which by ſiniſter means have been tranſported into forraine realmes contrarye to her majeſties lawes therin provided, and the rebels of this her realme have gotten into their poſſeſſion great quantities of her majeſties ſterling monies, wherewith from forraine parts they furniſh themſelves with powder, arms, munition, and all things neceſſary: for reformation and redreſſe whereof, her majeſtie in her princely wiſdome, and with the adviſe of her moſt honourable privie councell, hath thought fit and moſt beſt for the publicque good of both theſe her majeſties realmes of England and Ireland, to reduce the monies of this realme unto the ſame ſtanderd that formerly hath bene uſed, and therefore her majeſtie did by late proclamation of the twentieth of May, 1601, ſignifie her princely pleaſure, that theiſe new coines, now currant, ſhould onely be currant, and none other, and by the ſame did decrie and call in all other monies whatſoever, willing and ſtraightly charging and commaunding, that after the tenth of July then next followinge none ſhould trade, commerce, uſe, buy or ſell with anie of the ſaid decried monies, but onely with theſe new monies of her majeſties new ſtanderd, and that all the ſaid decried monies, as well of ſilver and gold as old copper, ſhould be occupied as bullion, and forthwith to be brought into her majeſties exchange, according to her highnes ſaid proclamation, as by the ſaid proclamation more at large may appeare; but now for as much as the merchants and others within this realme have not, nor doe obſerve the ſaid proclamation, but do ſtill trade, commerce, contract, buy and ſell, with the ſaid decried monies, and for theire private gaine doe keepe exchanges amongſt themſelves, and doe not bring in anie quantities of the ſaid decried monies into her majeſties ſaid exchange, according to her highnes ſaid proclamation, wherin they have incurred the danger of ſuch puniſhment, which by her majeſties prerogative royall may be inflicted upon them, which would be over heavie if the ſame were dulie laid on the offenders, and for that it is crediblie enformed to her majeſtie and councell in England, and to us the lord deputie and councell here, by the maſter of the exchange, that here in Dublin, ſince the publiſhing of the ſaid firſt proclamation, there hath been brought into the ſaid exchange in Dublin above threeſcore thouſand pound of the new ſtanderd, for which bills of exchange have been given here (beſides other great ſummes likewiſe of the ſaid new ſtanderd, given and exchanged by his miniſters at Corke, Gallway and Carrick-

fergus) which by a probable eſtimation may amount to as much or more, and that there hath not been of the ſaid decried monies or bullion brought into the ſaid exchange in Dublin, according to the ſaid proclamation, ſo much as the ſumme of twentye pound, the which her majeſtie doth not take in good part, beeing meerlie contrarie to the tenor and true meaning of the ſaid firſt proclamation, on which behalfe we have of late received two ſpeciall letters from her majeſtie *, that we ſhould by this new proclamation declare and make knowne her princely pleaſure, as well in confirmation of the ſubſtance of the ſaid former proclamation as with theiſe new additions and explanations to the ſame, hereafter following, *viz.* That her majeſtie eſtſoones willeth and commandeth hereby, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever henceforth ſhall trafficque or trade with the ſaid decried monies or bullion, or make any payment of wages, fees, ſtipends or debts, or ſhall uſe in bargaining, or any other matter of trade, commercing, or dealing, between partie and partie, for any matter of agreement, contract, or condition whatſoever, directlie or indirectlie, any of the ſaid decried monies, or any other monies, or bullion whatſoever, contrarie to the forme and true meaning either of the ſaid former or this preſent proclamation; and that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever, after the publiſhing hereof, do, or ſhall trafficque, or trade, with anie of the ſaid decried monies or bullion, or doe, or ſhall make anie paiments of wages, fees, ſtipends, or debts, or ſhall uſe in bargaining, or anie other matter of trade, commercing, buying, ſelling, or dealing between partie and partie for anie matter of agreement, contract, or condition whatſoever, directlie or indirectlie, anie of the ſaid decried monies or bullion whatſoever, contrarie to the forme and true meaning either of the ſaid former, or this preſent proclamation, ſhall, for his or theire contempt, be puniſhed by impriſonment, and by ſuch fyne, as his contempt ſhall deſerve in the judgement of the lord deputie or other governour generall of this realme and councell of the ſame, for the time being, and in the abſence of the ſaid lord deputie, or other governour, by the councell authorized in ſuch abſence, and by ſuch other perſon and perſons as by this proclamation are hereafter limitted and authoriſed; provided nevertheleſs, that all goldſmiths free of anie citie or corporate towne within this realme may, by way of trafficque, receive or exchange plate for plate, or anie other wrought gold or ſilver, and utter the ſame for monie of this new ſtanderd. And that it ſhall be lawfull to all her hignes magiſtrates or others her majeſties chief officers, as maiors, ſheriffes, chief officers of corporate townes, and juſtices of the peace, that ſhall be informed of the paiment or receipt of any ſuch monies or bullion decried, to ſeize upon the ſame to her majeſties uſe, and ſhall bring the ſame into her majeſties exchange, within thirty daies next after ſuch ſeizing upon paine of impriſonment, and ſuch fyne to be impoſed upon him as ſhall be thought fitt by the lord deputie, or by the councell authorized in his lordſhip's abſence, and that everie perſon giving information of the paiment or receipt of anie ſuch monies

* See Moryſon's hiſt. of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 145.

nies decried or bullion ſhall have the one half of ſo much as ſhall be ſeiſed and adjudged for his paines, or the moitie of ſuch fyne or fynes as ſhall be aſſeſſed upon the ſaid information, when the ſeizure cannot be made; and to be otherwiſe recompenſed or preferred as it ſhall ſeem meet unto us, or to ſuch perſon or perſons before whome ſuch information ſhall be made according to this proclamation, and according to the deſert of the informer. And whereas in her majeſties firſt proclamation it was limited, that for everie twentie ſhillings of the old decried ſterling monies brought into her highneſſe exchange here, there ſhould be allowed but one and twentie of the new currant monie, her highneſſe pleaſure is, that from henceforth her majeſtie is pleaſed to allow for everie twentie ſhillings of the ſaid old ſtanderd ſterling monie, the ſumme of two and twentie ſhillings of theſe new monies, and ſo rateablie and proportionable according to the ſumme brought into the ſaid exchange, and in like rate for all gold and ſilver or plate of the finen's of the ſterlinge monie decried, which ſhall be brought in according to the firſt proclamation or this. And whereas in her majeſties firſt proclamation, there was no expreſſe mention made of the gold monies or bullion of gold, nor of proffit for bringing in of them into her majeſties exchange, although incluſive it was contained, becauſe hereby all monies are decried in general tearms (except thoſe of the new ſtanderd) and offer made to receive all monies, plate, or bullion, of the finenes of the ſterling or better, (which ſtanderd ſterling doth comprehend gold monie as well as ſilver) yet for better explanation of her majeſties meaning and true ſcence of the former proclamation, we doe, by vertue of the ſaid letters, publiſh that her majeſties pleaſure is, that all monies, either forraine or of her highnes owne coine, plate or bullion of gold, being of the fineneſſe aforeſaid, which anie perſon ſhall bring to her majeſties exchang, that the maiſter of her majeſties exchange here, and his deputie or deputies, ſhall allow upon the worth of everie twentie ſhillings thereof not onlie twentie ſhillings of the new ſtanderd monie, but alſo the overplus of two ſhillings for the ſame in the ſaid new monie, and ſo ratablie and proportionably according to the ſumme ſo brought in. And that further her majeſties pleaſure is, for ſuch old baſe monie as ſhall be brought into her majeſties ſaid exchange, there ſhall be allowed after the rate of twelve pence upon the pound. And for that her majeſtie is informed that diverſe perſons of this realme (eſpecially merchants) uſing not plaine and ſincere meaning in the conſtruction of the firſt proclamation do take hold of ſo much thereof as ſerveth for the exchange of the monies of the new ſtanderd for ſterling to be delivered in England, but do not, according to the true ſcope and intent thereof, bring in anie ſterling monies for monies of the new ſtanderd to be here uſed, therefore her majeſties pleaſure is, that after the day of publiſhing of this proclamation, what perſon ſoever uſing the trade of merchandize, and all others, ſaving ſuch as be or ſhall be in her majeſties pay or entertainment within this kingdome, ſhall bring in anie monies of the new ſtanderd of this realme into her majeſties

exchange here, to receive for the ſame monies ſterling in England, ſhall withall deliver twentie two ſhillings in ſterling monies into the exchange, as much as one full fifth part, at the leaſt, of the ſumme by him delivered of the new monies to be exchanged doth amount unto, *viz.* in everie hundred pounds, twentie pounds ſterling ſilver, gold, or plate of the finenes aforeſaid to that value, and ſo rateablie for anie greater or leſſe ſumme, for which he ſhall have his bill, directed into England, to receive there ſterling for the ſame, for which ſterling decried monies or bullion ſo brought into the exchange he ſhall have two ſhillings in the pound without deduction, and for the reſt he ſhall pay twelve pence in the pound, according to the proclamation. And for ſuch as are or ſhall be in her majeſties pay or intertainment, they may have an exchange without putting in anie monie of the old ſterling or bullion of ſo much as there yearlie entertainment doth amount unto, ſo as they doe not excede that proportion, firſt takeing a corporall oath before the maiſter of the exchange, or his deputie or deputies, that the monie is his owne proper goods, without fraud or colluſion, and for anie other monies which ſhall not be of his entertainment, he to performe the tenor of this proclamation as the merchants and others ought to doe. And if he or they ſhall not accordinglie bring after that proportion of ſterling monies, with the monies of the new ſtanderd, when he or they ſhall come to the exchange, the maiſter of her majeſties exchange nor his deputies ſhall not be bound to give him bills of exchange according to her majeſties firſt proclamation. And for the preventing of another fraud uſed by ſome merchants reſorting to the exchange aforeſaid, who lend theire names for other men's monies, or take up monie upon credit, onelie to make profit by exchange therof, without trading in anie merchandize, but doe indeed make the ſaid exchange (inſtituted by her majeſtie for the good of her ſubjects taking her highneſſe pay here, and of the honeſt and true merchants dealing in trade of merchandiſe) a trade of private gaine; her majeſties pleaſure therefore is, and ſo we do publiſh, by this proclamation, that all and everie merchant (and none other) reſorting to her majeſties exchange, with monies of the new ſtanderd, to be exchanged for ſterling, to be delivered in England, ſhall bring a certifficate from the officers of her majeſties cuſtomehouſe where his goods were entred, what goods he entered there, and at what tyme, to the end therby the maiſter of the exchange and his deputies may diſcerne that he ſeketh nothing but the returne of his owne monie, and is not a colourer of other mens monies. Alſo we do declare, by this proclamation, that her majeſties pleaſure further is, that all and everie paſſenger and paſſengers coming from England do preſentlie repaire to the exchange, and deliver to the officers here, ſuch ſterling monies as they brought with them *, for monies currant within this kingdome. And if it be ſuſpected that anie paſſengers or others do not deale trulie in the deliverie of anie of the ſaid

* To be exchanged: I ſuppoſe is wanting.

ſterling

ſterling monie, that then her majeſties officers of the ſaid exchange with the officers of her majeſties cuſtome in the ſaid ports, may ſearch them to ſee what ſterling monies they have, unleſſe they and everie of them will take a voluntarie oath to open the truth, at the choiſe of anie ſuch merchant or merchants, or of anie other ſort. And whereas it is likely, that divers offences will be committed contrarie to the effect of this and the former proclamation, or anie one of them, by perſons offending therin, within remote places and provinces, which offences and offenders cannot ſo convenientlie be called up hither, before us the lord deputie and councell, here to be inquired of, ſenſured and puniſhed, as in thoſe remote places, for remedie whereof, and for the more expedition of juſtice in that behalf, we do further publiſh, command, and authorize hereby, in her majeſties name, that all and every offence and offences committed and done contrarie to the true meaning and effect of this and the other proclamation, within the ſeverall provinces of Mounſter, Connought, and Ulſter, ſhall be informed, examined, ſenſured, and puniſhed in manner and forme following, *viz.* ſuch offences aforeſaid as are or ſhall be committed within the province of Mounſter before, and by the preſident and councell of Mounſter for the tyme being; And the like offences committed, or to be committed, within the province of Connought, before and by the cheife commiſſioner and councell of Connought for the tyme being; and the like offence committed, or to be committed, within the remote parts of the province of Ulſter, before and by the ſeverall governours of Carrickfergus, Loughfoyle, and Balliſhennon, for the tyme being, within theire limits and juriſdictions: and that the ſaid preſident and other perſon and perſons, authoriſed hereby to receive ſuch information, ſhall from time to time, as convenientlie as they may, make their ſeverall certificates to us the lord deputie and councell here for the time being, or to the ſaid councell authorized in the abſence of the lord deputie as aforeſaid, what their proceedings ſhall be in that behalfe, Provided alwaies, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall ſeize any monie, bullion, or plate, by vertue of this proclamation, for anie offence committed contrary to the forme of the ſame, ſhall after ſuch ſeizure or cauſe of information given, preferre an information before the lord deputie, or other governour and councell of this realme for the time being, or before the privie councell in the abſence as aforeſaid, or before ſuch other perſon or perſons, as by this proclamation is ſeverally limitted and authorized to receive ſuch information in her majeſties name, within thirty daies after ſuch ſeizure and offence committed, or otherwiſe ſhall have no benefit of any penalty laid downe for any offence committed contrarie to the forme of this proclamation. Laſtly, her majeſties pleaſure is, and ſo we do publiſh by this proclamation, that where divers covetous perſons, as well merchants, retailers, victuallers, and ſuch like, do, by colour of this new ſtanderd mony, inhance the prices both of victuals and other neceſſaries, that therefore her highneſſe pleaſure and commandement is, and ſo we do hereby delare in her majeſties name, that all maiors

and

and cheif officers of corporations, and clerks of the markets, and all other juſtices of peace and other officers, to whome it ſhall appertaine, do diligentlie and carefully looke to theire offices and charge in this behalfe as they will anſwer at their perills, her majeſtie takeing it in verie evil part, that this her highneſſe purpoſe being intended for the generall good of the kingdome ſhould be thus perverted by ſome private perſons for theire private gaine. Given at her majeſties caſtle of Dublin, the ninth of June, 1602.

By the Queene.

A. D. 1602. Rolls offic. ib. ut ſupra.

No. XXII. Upon the late alteration of the ſtanderd of our monies in this realme, whereunto we were led as well by examples of our progenitors, who had ever made a difference betwene the monies of this realme and our realme of England, as alſo by a neceſſary providence of keeping the ſterling monies both from the hands of our rebels here, and alſo from tranſportation into forraine countries, which cheifly by the ſaid rebels and their fautors was done, we did erect an exchange for the uſe of all ſorts of our ſubjects and others, uſing entercouſe betwen theiſe two realmes, for converting of monies of the new ſtanderd of this realme into Engliſh monies in England, and of Engliſh monies into monies of this realme reciprocally, hoping that the honeſt and upright carriag of merchants, in an equal exerſiſe of trafficke betwixt the two realms, would have cauſed in the ſaid exchange an indifferent and mutuall commoditie both to the merchant for his trade, and to us in our payments, and both theire and our intentions have concurred in preſerving the ſterling monies from the rebels and from tranſportation into forraine countries, but in this little time of experience which we have made thereof, being not yet two years paſt, we have found our expectation greatlie deceived, and the ſcope given in the firſt inſtitution of the exchange exceedinglie abuſed by the ſleights and cunings of merchants, which though we did immediately upon the beginning of the exchange diſcover to be breeding, yet did we not thinke that the ſame would ever have growne to ſuch an height as ſince we have perceived, wherefore we did, by ſome reſtrictions and limitations, ſeek to containe thoſe frauds within reaſonable boundes, but it falleth out that the remedies propoſed have bene ſo farr from eaſing the grief, as whatſoever hath been by us preſcribed for redreſſe hath but ſerved for a ground and pretext of new inventions of deceit, for that by the cuning of ſome merchants the ſcope given by our proclamations to the ſaid exchange is ſo abuſed, as that ſome merchant, who hath brought commoditie into this kingdome out of our realme of England, hath not been content to ſell the ſame for reaſonable gaine, but haveing raiſed the price of the ſame commodity to ſo much in the new monies as doe in there true value of ſilver almoſt countervaile the ſterling he paid for it there, *viz.* that which coſt him tenn ſhillings ſterling to thirtye ſhillings ſterling, and after that rate, that which coſt him an hundred pounds to three hundred, he hath returned to our exchange the ſame three hundred pounds which being anſwered him there in ſterling, yieldeth him profit of three for one at leaſt, which is ſo great a gaine as noe adventure of anie

anie merchants unto the furthermoſt parts of traffique doth yeld, and to us ſuch a burthen, as if the ſame ſhould be permitted were nothing elſe in effect but to make our exchequer a mart for the cunning of merchants to worke upon; beſides, many of them have of purpoſe to make proffit by the ſaid exchange, bought vp old bills of debts from divers perſons, to whom paiment hath upon juſt conſideration been deferred, and compounding for the ſame for ſmall ſummes of monie of the new ſtandard, returned the whole upon us by exchang, whereby they have made an exceeding proffit contrary to the true meaning of our proclamation, intended for the uſe and benefit of ſuch as uſed an honeſt and direct courſe of merchandiſe, by which fraud theire is ever a great quantitie of monies of the new ſtand returned upon us for ſterling monies in this realme, but neyther is their anie proportionable quantities of ſterling monies heere, and conſequentlie there doth grow upon us an intollerable burden in continual payments of ſterling monies, and yet the two miſchiefs which were the chiefe cauſe of alteration of the ſtanderd are not remedied, that is the preſerving of the ſterling monies from the rebels, and from tranſportation into forraine countries, for little of it being brought in by the merchants of this countrie, and the ſame being not currant to be uſed heare amongſt our good ſubjects we find it is partly tranſported and partly falleth into the hands of the rebels, wherewith they have been the better ennabled to continue in their wicked courſes. Wherefore for redreſſe of ſo great abuſe daily practiſed by merchants, we doe hereby publiſh that our mening is, that from the day of the publiſhing hereof the places of exchanging of monies ſhall be onely at Dublin for this our realme of Ireland, and at London for our realme of England, for all ſuch as uſe the trade of merchandize, but for all others that are in our pay and haveing wages of us, as being of our armie or otherwiſe, there ſhall be a bancke maintained at Corke as heretofore to receive theire bills, but the bills received their ſhall be payable onely at London. And for the uſe of paſſingers and ſouldiours departing out of this our realme into England, there ſhall be likewiſe exchanges at Briſtoll and Cheſter, ſo as no ſuch ſouldiour or paſſinger do bring thither any bill containing above the ſumme of foure pounds: but for the merchants there ſhall not be at the ſaid places of Cheſter and Briſtoll anie payments of bills returned, but onely at our citie of London in ſuch manner as is hereafter expreſſed. And further our pleaſure and meaning is, that the ſaid exchange ſhall extend onely to ſuch as now are, or hereafter, from time to time, ſhall be in our pay here, ſerving us in the field, or in wards or garriſons, and to all officers of government of juſtice of our revenues, or of our exchange, and to ſuch others as are contained in our eſtabliſhment, to all and everie of whome we are pleaſed to allow the benefit of exchanging monies of the new ſtanderd of this realme into monies currant of England (wanting onely twelve pence ſterling in the pound) *viz.* yearly to each of them rateabely in his degree for ſo much as he doth ſave above his expence of that which he doth receive yearly of us, or ought to receive clearly, for his pay, all deductions and defalcations

falcations being forepriſed: and alſo for ſuch further ſumme or ſummes, as our deputie or other governour or governours of this our realme, and councell here, for the time being, or four of them at the leaſt, ſhall thinke meet to allow to them, or any of them, upon his or their demands, ſo as the ſumme or ſummes, ſo to be allowed, do not exceed the ſumme or ſummes of his or theire yearly fees, pay, or intertainment, and the warrant of ſuch our ſaid deputie, governour or governours, and councell, ſhall be ſufficient warrant to the maiſter of the exchange and his deputies, to make and give forth bills of exchange for ſuch ſumme and ſummes as ſhall be contained and ſett downe in the ſaid warrant or warrants, according to the purpoſe and true meaning of the ſame, ſo alwaies that the monies ſo to be delivered in exchange be his or their owne proper money, and not borrowed, and that there be noe fraud uſed by any of them in abuſing this our liberalitie and favour contrary to our true meaning; for prevention whereof, and for the better diſcoverie of all frauds, our pleaſure is, that the maſter of our exchang, and his deputie or deputies, for the time being, ſhall, and may have power and authority, by vertue hereof, as well by examination of the partie or parties, upon his or theire booke oaths, as by all other good means and circumſtances ſeeming moſt meet to him or them, for the better finding out of any abuſe tending to the defrauding of our true intention and meaning. And for others uſinge trade of merchandize although they deſerve noe fauour in regard of the fraude wherewith many of them have abuſed our gracious meaning, in the inſtitution of our exchange intended, and in regard of the exceſſive raiſing of the priſes of all wares, wherby both our ſubjects are extreamly burthened here, and we intollerablie charged in the exchang in England, yet in regard of the povertie of this our realme wherby we conceive that their wanteth ſufficient commodities of the growth and manufacture of this kingdome wherewith to maintaine trafficque, we are pleaſed to maintaine for their uſe an exchange in this manner. That everie ſuch perſon, not being of thoſe that belong to our eſtabliſhment, but a merchant, who ſhall deliver to the maſter of the exchange or his deputies, in this realme, one hundred pounds, wherof fortie pounds ſhall be of the ſtanderd of ſterling in monie or plate of ſilver, or of gold, and three ſcore pounds in mixt monies of the new ſtanderd of this realme ſhall receive of the ſaid maſter of the exchange, or his deputies, a bill directed to the bancke of exchange in England, where the ſame is payable, whereby he ſhall receive for ech hundreth pounds, delivered here in that manner, one hundred pounds in monies currant of England, wanting onely twenty pence in the pound, as heretofore as been ordained for ech pound of the mixt monies delivered, and for the ſterling no defalcation to be made, and after that rate for more or leſſe in quantitie. And to the end that the frauds uſed by ſome merchants may be the better prevented, and the maſter of the exchange, or his deputies, underſtand that he dealeth truly in bringing his monies to the exchange; our pleaſure is, that every ſuch merchant, reſorting to the exchange, ſhall bring a certifficat from the

the officers of our cuſtomehouſe where his goods were entred, what goods he hath entred there, and at what tyme, to the end that it may thereby be diſcerned, that he ſeeketh nothing but the returne of his owne monie, and is not a colourer of other mens, and that it may be lawfull to the maſter of our exchange, or in his abſence to his deputies to put every ſuch merchants or their factors, reſorting to the exchange for bills of exchange, to their corporall oath, that ſuch old decried monies brought by them to paſſe there new monies withall, came not, nor was brought out of England by the means, procurement, or knowledg, of any ſuch merchant or merchants, or their factors, directly or indirectly, after the publiſhing of this proclamation. And for that diverſe noblemen and gentlemen of this realm have cauſe many times to repaire into England, either for ſuits, or other neceſſarie cauſes, and ſome have children there, eyther at the univerſities, or at the innes of court, or chancery, or in our ſervice at court, who ſhall have cauſe for thoſe purpoſes, to uſe ſterling monies, and to have the monies of this realme converted into monies currant of England: We are pleaſed, that all ſuch ſhall have the benefit of the exchange in ſuch manner as for thoſe of our armies is above limited, for ſuch yearly ſummes of money, as our deputie or other our governour or governors of this our realme, and councell for the tyme being ſhall think good to allow to any of them upon their demands. And the warrant of our ſaid deputie or other governor or governors of this our realme for the time being, and councell, or four of them at the leaſt, ſhall be a ſufficient warrant to the maiſter of our exchange or his deputies, for the giving forth of bills of exchange proportionable, according to the ſaid warrants to the ſaid noblemen and gentlemen requiring the ſame. And whereas ſeverall covetous and contemtuous perſons, notwithſtanding our ſeverall former proclamations heretofore publiſhed forbidding the uſe of all manner of monies other then that of the new ſtanderd newly erected by us, and authorized by our ſaid proclamations, have in contempt therof and of our prerogative royall, traded with monies forbidden and decried by the ſaid proclamations, againſt which inconvenience ſuch courſe is to be taken as the puniſhment of ſuch offenders may be an occaſion to cauſe others to be fearfull to fall into the ſame danger, for a caution whereof as heretofore we have eftſoone willed and commanded, ſo by this preſent proclamation we do will and command, that no perſon or perſons whatſoever henceforth ſhall trafficque or trade with any of the ſaid decried monies or bullion, or make or take any payments, or wages, fees, ſtipends, or debts, or ſhall take or uſe in bargaining, or in any manner of trade, commercing or dealing, betwixt party and party, for any matter of agreement, contract or condition whatſoever, directly or indirectly, any of the ſaid monies decried by the ſaid former proclamations, or any other monie or bullion whatſoever, contrary to the forme and true meaning of either of the ſaid former or this preſent proclamation, and that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall offend herein, directly or indirectly, that ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall for his or their contempt be puniſhed by impriſon-

ment, and by ſuch fine as his contempt ſhall deſerve in the judgement of the lord deputie or other governor or governors generall of this realme and councell of the ſame for the tyme being, and in the abſence of the ſaid lord deputy or other governor or governors, by the councell authorized in ſuch abſence, and by ſuch other perſon and perſons, as by this proclamation hereafter ſhall be limitted and appointed. Provided nevertheleſſe, that all goldſmiths, free of any citty or corporatte towne within this realme may, by way of traffique, receive or exchange plate for plate, or any other wrought gold or ſilver, and utter the ſame for money of this new ſtanderd; and that it ſhall be lawfull for all magiſtrates and others our chief officers, as maiors, ſheriffes, chiefe officers of corporate towns, and juſtices of our peace, as ſhall be informed of the paiment or receipt of any ſuch monies or bullion decried to ſeize upon the ſame to our uſe, and ſhall bring the ſame into our exchange, within thirtye dayes next after ſuch ſeizing, upon paine of impriſonment, and ſuch fine to be impoſed upon him as ſhall be thought fit by the lord deputie and councell, or by the councell authorized in his abſence; and that everie perſon, giving information of the paiment or receipt of any ſuch monies decried or bullion, ſhall have the one half of ſo much as ſhall be aſſeſſed upon the ſaid information, when the ſeizure cannot be made, and to be otherwiſe recompenced or preferred as ſhall ſeem meet to our ſaid deputie, or to ſuch other perſon or perſons before whome ſuch enformation ſhall be ſeized and adjudged for his paines, or the moitie of ſuch fine or fines as ſhall be made according to this proclamation and according to the deſert of the enformer. And further our pleaſure is, for everie twentie ſhillings of the old decried ſterling monie brought or hereafter to be brought into our exchange here, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, according to this or any former proclamations, that there ſhall be allowed for every twenty ſhillings of the ſaid old ſtanderd ſterling, ſilver monie, ſo brought and to be brought in, the ſumme of twentie and two ſhillings of theiſe new monies, and ſo ratablie and proportionablie, according to the ſumme ſo brought into the exchange, and in like rate for all gold and ſilver, or plate of the finenes of the ſterling monies decried, which ſhall be brought in according to this or any of the ſaid former proclamations. And further our pleaſure is, that from henceforward for all monies either forraine or of our owne coyne, plate or bullion of gold, being of the finenes of Engliſh ſterling, which any perſon or perſons hereafter ſhall bring to our exchange here, that the maiſter of our exchange here, and his deputie or deputies, ſhall allowe, upon the worth of everie twentie ſhillings therof, not onely twentie ſhillings of the new ſtanderd monie, but alſo an overplus of * ſhillings and ſix pence for the ſame in the ſaid new ſtanderd, and ſo ratably and proportionably according to the ſumme ſo brought in. And alſo our pleaſure is, for all ſuch old baſe monie as ſhall be brought into our exchange here, there ſhall be allowed after the rate of ten upon the hundred to be paid in the ſaid new monies. And wheras many greedie and covetous perſons will adventure and be bold to counterfeit and forge monies like unto the monies of this new ſtanderd, or ſhall bring into this realm any ſuch counterfeit

* I believe there is ſome word wanting in the Original.

terfeit monies to the intent the ſame ſhould be uttered here, and the ſame ſo counterfeited, or brought in, they or any knowing the ſame to be counterfeited, ſhall utter and put abroad in deceit of our people, and in incroching upon our prerogative royall, we therfore deſirous ſo heinous malefactors ſhould receive ſuch puniſhment as the greatnes of ſuch offence doth require, do hereby will and command all maiors, ſheriffes, juſtices of the peace, and all other our officers, and loving ſubjects to enquire, ſeeke, and finde out all manner perſon or perſons offending in manner as is aforeſaid, to their uttermoſt powere, and ſuch offender or offenders to areſt and apprehend, and them to commit to the next gaill, their to receive ſuch puniſhment as by the laws and ſtatutes of this realme are ordeyned. Alſo we further declare our pleaſure to be, and ſo doe command, that all and everie paſſinger or paſſingers, coming out of our realme of England into this land, do preſently repairr to the exchange, and deliver to the officers thereof ſuch ſterling monie as they brought with them to be exchanged for monies currant within this kingdom, and if it be ſuſpected that any paſſingers or others do not deale truly in the deliverie of any of the ſaid ſterling monies, that then our officers of the ſaid exchange, and our officers of our cuſtome in the ſaid ports may ſearch ſuch paſſinger and paſſingers to ſee what ſterling monie they have. And alſo, that the maſter of the exchange, or in his abſence, his deputie or deputies, may put all and everie ſuch paſſinger and paſſingers to their corporall oath to open the truth, what monies of the old decried ſterling monies they have brought with them directly or indirectly. And where it is likely that divers offences will be committed contrary to the effect of this proclamation by perſons offending therin within remote places and provinces, which offences and offenders cannot ſo convenientlie be called up hither, before our deputie and councell heere, to be enquired of, ſenſured, and puniſhed, as in thoſe remote places, for remedy wherof, and for more expedition of juſtice in that behalfe, we do further publiſh, command, and authorize hereby, that all and every offence and offences committed and done contrary to the true meaning and effect of this proclamation, within the ſeverall provinces of Mounſter, Connoght and Ulſter, ſhall be enformed, examined, ſenſured and puniſhed in manner and forme following, *viz.* Such offences aforeſaid as are or ſhall be committed within the province of Mounſter, before and by the lord preſident and councell of Mounſter for the time being; and like offences committed or to be committed within the province of Connoght, before and by the cheif commiſſioners and councell of Connoght for the tyme being; and the like offences committed or to be committed within the remote parts of the province of Ulſter, before and by the ſeverall governors of Carrickfergus, Loghfoyle and Balleſhenen, for the tyme being, within there limits and juriſdictions; and that the ſaid preſident, and other perſon or perſons, authoriſed hereby to receive ſuch information ſhall, from tyme to tyme, as conveniently as they may, make their ſeverall certificats to our deputie or councell here, for the tyme being, or to the ſaid councell, authorized in the abſence of the lord deputie aforeſaid.

And now having explained ſome part of the abuſes offered to us in the exchange, and declared our pleaſures for the reformation of them, we doe not doubt but that as upon the former reſtrictions by us propoſed to the ſame end, ſo now many ill-minded perſons will not ſtick to ſlander our doings, as though there were not in us an honourable meaning, to performe what here we have propoſed, whereof, although our procedings ſhall, by their juſt and true effect, manifeſt the contrary, yet becauſe evill tongues accuſtomed to calumniate the actions of princes are ſometimes the inſtruments of alteration of peoples minds from their dutyfull opinions of their ſoverains, where there is to us nothing ſo deare as the conſervation of the love of our ſubjects, we doe (for preventing of any ſuch malicious purpoſes) require all majeſtrats and officers, who have any charge in the government of this our kingdome to have an eare to ſuch evil rumours and to the ſpreaders of them, and ſuch as they ſhall find to be authors or inſtruments of divulging any ſlanderous ſpeeches touching this matter of the exchange, to make them an example for other, to be admoniſhed by, and to aſſure all men, that this inſtitution of baſe monies in this kingdome hath had his cheifeſt ground, upon hope we had thereby to weaken the rebels of this kingdome, whoe by the uſe of ſterling monies had, and have means to provide themſelves from forraine parts of all things neceſſary to maintaine their evill courſes, and that the ſame being this way partly, and partly by the powere of our armie, once ſuppreſſed, we ſhall have juſt cauſe to reſtore the monies of this realm to ſuch eſtate as our progenitors have accuſtomed to uſe here. Given at our caſtle of Dublin the XXIIII of Janvarie 1602.

No. XXIII. See Moryſon's hiſtory of Ireland, Vol. II. p. 145. Edit. Dub. 1735.

No. XXIV. Ibidem, page 221.

A. D. 1603. 1 Jac. I. Rolls offic. 16 Jac. I. 5ª pars.

By the lord juſtice and councell.

Mountjoy.

No. XXV. Whereas in the life tyme of our late ſoveraigne lady of famous memory queene Elizabeth, there was one proclamation made by her highnes, dated at Dublin the 24th of Januarie laſt, concerninge the eſtabliſhinge of a currant coyne in this realme of a new ſtandard, as by the ſaid proclamation in print may more playnelie and particulerlie appeare, for as much as ſithence the deceaſe of our ſaid ſoveraigne lady, and in the tyme of our moſt gracious ſoveraigne lord the king that now is, ſome ignorant and miſconceiving perſons (as we are informed) doe affirme, that by the deceaſe of our ſaid ſoveraigne lady the force and effect of the ſaid proclamation is determined, ſome others covetous and greedy perſons doe refuſe to receive by way of payment, or commercinge, the ſaid monies of the new ſtandard, and others, the worſe affected perſons of all, doe very lewdly and ſeditiouſlie give out a lawfull libertie upon a ſuppoſed vacancy and interregnum, wheras in truth both by law and allegeance all good ſubjects ought inſtantly to obey all ſuch former proclamations and lawes made and in force in the tyme of our ſaid ſoveraigne ladye, as well in the tyme

of

of our ſaid ſoveraigne lord the king's majeſty, that now is, as in the tyme before. For remedie wherof, and for prevention of many other inconveniences, and eſpeciallie that our ſoveraigne lord the kinge, that now is, may have no cauſe but to thinke that we his highnes officers and ſubjects of this kingdome will, in all duty, love and loyaltie, holde and ſhew our obedience and ſervice to his majeſtie, as we have done to his noble progenitors and aunceſtors (as by juſt dutie and allegeance we ought) we therfore the lord juſtice and councell, late eſtabliſhed heere, have publiſhed this preſent proclamation, in his majeſties name, hereby requiringe and commandinge that all manner of officers and ſubjects of this realme, of what name, dignitie, honour, ſtile or qualitie ſoever they be, and everie of them, to be obedient, and well to performe the proclamation aforeſaid of the new ſtandard coyne in perticular, as alſo all other proclamations, lawes, ſtatutes, injunctions, decrees and orders, in validitie, uſe and force, at the tyme of our late ſaid ſoveraigne lady her deceaſe: and that they and everie of them accompliſh and performe the ſame to all intents and purpoſes hereafter towardes our ſoveraigne lord the kinge that nowe is, as by their dutie and allegiance they ought; and untill his highnes ſhall be pleaſed to ſignifie his pleaſure touchinge any alteration or revocation on that behalfe, and as they and everie of them will anſwere to the contrarie at their uttermoſt perills. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin the 18th of Aprill 1603.

By the lord deputy and councell.

George Cary.

A. D. 1603. Rolls offic: ut ſupra.

No. XXVI. The kings moſt excellent majeſty upon ſuch true advertiſement as he hath received, as well from the lord lieutenant of this kingdome as from the lord deputy and counſell of the ſame, of the extreame dearth of all things in this realme, with many other inconveniences, occaſioned onlie through the alteration of the ſtanderd of the monyes in the ſame, his majeſty, according to his naturall inclination, to advance the good of his ſubjects, and the care he hath taken ever ſince he came to this crowne to ſee the ſame redreſſed, hath had many conſultations with his hignes councell to that purpoſe. And foraſmuch as it hath appeared to be verie hard, without a ſilver coyne, to remove thoſe great inconveniences which the baſer coyne hath brought forth, his majeſty, for the greater eaſe and commoditie of his armie and good ſubjects of this realme, hath thought meete not only to eſtabliſh a new ſtandard of nyne ounces fyne ſilver, beinge the antient ſtandard of this kingdome, but alſo to reduce the baſe mixt monyes of three ounces fyne to their value in ſilver, and for the uſe of the poorer ſort to allowe the monyes of meere copper, as pence and half-pence, to have ſtill their courſe amongſt his majeſties ſubjects with ſuch caution as hereafter ſhall be expreſſed. All which his majeſtie, by his highnes letters, dated at Woodſtocke the ſeaventene day of September laſt, in the firſte yeare of his majeſties reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the thirtie-ſeaventh, hath authorized us to eſtabliſh. We therefore, in his majeſties name, doe hereby

hereby proclayme and publiſh his majeſties expreſſe will and pleaſure to be, that from the eleventh day of this October 1603, each peece of the ſaid new ſtandard of nyne ounces fyne, bearing the name of a ſhilling, ſhall goe currant and be taken of all perſons in this kingdome for twelve pence ſterlinge, and all other peeces of that new ſtandard of ſilver rateablie, accordinge to their proportion to the ſaide twelve pence. And for that there may be a due proportion betwixt the baſe mixt monyes now currant here, and the ſaid new ſtandard of ſilver his majeſties, will and commandement is, and ſo we hereby, in his majeſties name, proclayme and eſtabliſh, that from the day aforeſaid the ſaid mixt monyes be called down to a thirde parte, the piece of twelve pence to be currant for foure pence of this new ſtandard, and all other peeces of the ſaid mixt coyne, after the ſame rate, and ſo to run currant and be taken by all his majeſties ſubjects in this kingdome notwithſtanding theſe fyner monyes nowe eſtabliſhed. And for ſuch monyes as are of meere copper as pence and half-pence his majeſties pleaſure and commandement likewiſe is, and ſo we doe, in his majeſties name, proclayme and eſtabliſh, that the ſaide peeces of coyne of pence and half-pence, being of meere copper, ſhall ſtill have courſe and be currant, at the ſame rate they are now, amongſt his majeſties people in this kingdome, for the more neceſſary uſe of the poorer ſort, with this caution and proviſo notwithſtanding, that no man is hereby bounde to take or receive of the ſaid copper pence or half-pence in any payment above fiftie ſhillinges in the hundreth poundes, and after that rate in leſſe or greater ſommes, *viz.* the fortieth part of any payment. And for that all men have herebie a meanes to utter the moneys of meere copper, beinge pence and half-pence, which are kept currant chiefely for the relief and ſuſtentation of the lives of the poore, who are not able otherwiſe to helpe themſelves then by the charitable devotion of others: We doe therefore chardge and command all ſuch as ſell victuall, or other commodities, fitt for their relief, to receive of the ſaid poore the ſaid pence and half-pence, ſoe it excede not foure pence at a tyme. We doe further ſtraightelie chardge and command all manner of people within this kingdome, to obſerve all this his majeſties will and commandement upon payne of fortie dayes impriſonement, without baile or enlargement, and ſuch other fyne and puniſhment as for their demerits in breaking the ſame, or any part therof, ſhall by us the lord deputie and counſell be thought fitt to be inflicted, as upon thoſe that impugne his majeſties royall prerogative. And for as much as this his majeſties princelie care of the welfare of his ſubjectes deſerveth, on their partes, all dutifull obedience and thankfullnes, which they can no way better expreſſe then by ratinge their commodities at ſuch reaſonable priſes, as upon this alteration of the ſtanderd, and reducinge the mixt monyes to their true value, is now expected, which we doubt not will by well mynded ſubjects be willinglie performed, *&c. &c. &c.* Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin the eleventh day of October, 1603.

By

By the lord deputie and councell. A. D. 1604.

George Cary,

No. XXVII. Whereas the king's moſt excellent majeſtie, by former proclamation, hath cauſed the baſe mixt monyes now currant here, to be called downe to a third part, and the peece of twelve pence of that money to be currant for foure pence of the new ſtanderd of ſilver, and all other peeces of the ſaid mixt coyne after the ſame rate, which is the verie true value of them. Nowe to the end that there may be ſufficient monyes for the ſubjects uſe in all contracte, commerces and payments, at ſuch rates as no man can have cullour to refuſe; we therefore, in his majeſties name, and according to his highnes letters dated at Hampton-court the fifteenth day of October, in the ſecond yeare of his majeſties reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth, doe hereby proclayme, publiſh and eſtabliſh, that from this preſent two and twentieth day of Januarie the ſaid mixt monies be called downe to a fourth part, and that the peece formerlie beinge twelve pence, and ſithence being ſo made foure pence, is and ſhall be currant for three pence of the ſaid new ſtanderd of ſilver, and all other peeces of the ſaid mixt coyne after the ſame rate, and ſoe to runne currant and be taken by all his majeſties ſubjectes in this kingdome. And we doe further ſignifie, that this his majeſties favour is extended onlie to the intent to cauſe ſtore of monyes to be current within this kingdome, for the furtherance of commerce, trade and contracte, untill there may be greater plentie of the ſaid new ſtanderd of ſilver; and we doe moreover ſtraightly chardge and command all manner of people within this kingdome, to obſerve all this his majeſties will and pleaſure upon payne of fortie dayes impriſonment, without baile or enlargement, and ſuche other fyne and puniſhement as by us the lord deputie and counſell ſhall be thought fitt to be inflicted upon ſuch contemners of his majeſties royall prerogative. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin this two and twentieth of Januarie, in the ſeconde yeare of his majeſties reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth.

2 Jac. I. Rolls offic. ibi ut ſupra.

By the lord deputie and counſell. A. D. 1606.

Arthure Chicheſter.

No. XXVIII. Whereas our late ſoveraigne ladie Elizabeth, in the tyme of the late rebellion, did eſtabliſh a ſtandart of mixt monies, eſpeciallie for the payment of her highnes armies, which then ſtood, and was of neceſſitie to be maynteyned in this kingdome, her highnes notwithſtandinge allowinge the exchange of the ſaid monies in England, to her exceedinge chardge and expence of treaſure; and whereas, after the death of the ſaid late queene, the rebellion beinge appeaſed, and the greateſt part of the armie beinge diſcharged, the kings moſt excellent majeſtie, that nowe is, beinge given to underſtand, that the ſaid mixt monies did breed many greevances and inconvenincees to the ſubjects of this realme, was thereuppon graciouſlie pleaſed by a proclamation, bearinge date the eleventh of October, in the yeare of our lord

4 Jac. I. Rolls offic. ibi ut ſupra.

Lord God 1603, not onelie to decrie the ſaid mixt monies to the true value thereof, but alſo to eſtabliſh a new ſtandard of nyne ounces fyne ſilver, being the antient ſtandard of this kingdome, everie peece whereof bearinge the name of a ſhillinge ſhould goe currant, and be taken for twelve pence ſterlinge, and all other peeces of the ſaid new ſilver ſtandard ſhould paſſe and be taken rateable, accordinge to the quantitie and proportion of the ſame, for as much as his majeſtie by his ſeverall letters of the five and twentieth of June, and of the thirtieth of September laſt paſt, hath expreſſely ſignified unto us, that the ſaid worde ſterlinge, did breed an error, beinge conſtrued as if everie of the ſaid harpe ſhillings ſhould be taken for ſixteen pence of the money of this countrie, and ſoe ſhould carrie as high a valuation as the ſterlinge ſhillinge of England, whereas in truth his highnes meaning was, and is, that everie of the ſaid harpe ſhillings ſhall have and beare the name and value onlye of twelve pence Iriſhe, accordinge to the old ſtandard of this realme, which in true value is but nyne pence Engliſhe, and not of the value of twelve pence ſterlinge, accordinge to the ſtandard of England, we doe therefore, in his majeſties name, and by his highnes expreſſe commandement, proclayme and publiſhe, that from henceforth the ſaid word or name of ſterlinge ſhall not be given, applied or conſtrued, to the ſaid harpe ſhilling, beinge of the ſtandard of nyne ounces fine ſilver, but that the ſaid word or name of ſterlinge, in that reſpect, ſhall be utterly aboliſhed in this kingdome, and that everie ſilver harpe ſhillinge of the ſaid ſtandart of nyne ounces fine ſilver ſhall be called twelve pence Iriſh, or twelve pence currant money of Ireland, and not for twelve pence ſterlinge, or twelve pence currant money of England, and that all and every perſon or perſons whoe from henceforth are, or is, to paie or receave twelve pence Iriſh, or twelve pence lawfull money of Ireland, ſhall pay or receave one harpe ſhillinge of nyne ounces fine ſilver, and not ſix pence half penny farthinge (as of late hath bene uſed) for and in ſatisfaction of the ſaid twelve pence Iriſh, or twelve pence lawfull money of Ireland, and ſhall paie or receave all other ſomes of money, accordinge to the ſame rate, and all and every perſon or perſons whoe are, or is to paie or receave twelve pence ſterlinge, or twelve pence lawfull money of or in England, ſhall pay or receave ſixteene pence of the ſaid new harpe monies of nyne ounces fine ſilver, for every ſuch twelve pence ſterlinge, or twelve pence currant money of or in England. Provided alwaies, that all payments to bee made to any perſon or perſons, beinge warrant onelie by liſte eſtabliſhment or concordatum alreadie made and paſt, and not by letters patents under the greate ſeale or ſpeciall direction hereafter from his majeſtie, ſhall be made accordinge to the rate or ſtandart of the ſaid newe harpe monies, of nyne ounces fine ſilver, beinge lawfull money of Ireland, and ſhall not be made accordinge to the rate or ſtandart of Engliſh monies or lawfull money of England. And for that the word ſterlinge hath bredd manye doubts in contracts, receipts and payments in this kingdome, yt is therefore his majeſties expreſſe will and pleaſure to avoide all ambiguities in that behalfe,

halfe that from hencefourth in all contracts, receipts, and payments, his majeſties ſubjects of this kingdome ſhall uſe the word of currant or lawfull money of Ireland, whereby ſhall be underſtood money of the ſaid ſtandart of nine ounces fine ſilver proper to this kingdome. Given att his majeſties caſtle of Dublin the eleaventh daye of November in the forth yeare of his majeſties raigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the fortieth, 1606.

By the Lord Deputy and Councell.

Arthur Chicheſter.

No. XXIX. Whereas our late ſoveraigne ladie Queene Elizabeth of famous memorie did uppon good and wiſe conſiderations alter the coyne of this kingdome, and erect a ſtandart of courſe monies during the late rebellion, and to the end the ſaid courſe or mixt monies might the better paſſe and bee currant, the ſaid late Queen did by publique proclamation forbid the uſe of all other moneys within this realme, and namelie and eſpeciallie of the monies of England, ſo as the ſaid monies of England, or all Engliſh monies being of the ſtandard of England, and not of the ſtandard of Ireland, have ſithence the ſaid proclamation bene in the nature of bullion only within this kingdome; and albeit it hath pleaſed the kinges moſte excellent majeſtie ſithence his cominge to the crowne to amend the courſenes of the mixt coyne, and to ſettle a ſtandard of monie of nyne ounces fyne ſilver, proper for this realme, to be the lawfull and currant money of Ireland, notwithſtandinge, becauſe the monies of the ſaid new ſilver ſtandard cannot be coyned in England, and ſent over thither with ſuch ſpeed as his majeſties ſervice doth many tymes require, nor in ſuch quantitie as is ſufficient and neceſſarie for his majeſties ſubjects to uſe in commerce and trafficque, in every part of this kingdome, his majeſtie hath ſignified * to revive the uſe of the ſaid monies of England, within this realme, ſoe as it be with the preſervation of the difference betwene the monies of this kingdome and of that; wee doe therefore in his majeſties name, and by his majeſties expreſſe commandement, declare, proclaime, and publiſh, that from henceforth all ſuch monies of England, or oulde Engliſh monies, beinge of the ſtandard of England, and not of the ſtandard of Ireland, as doth nowe remayne, or hereafter ſhall be brought into this realme, ſhall paſſe and be currant within this kingdome, in this manner, and according to their rates following, *viz.* the peece of twelve pence or ſhillinge of England for ſixteene pence of the ſaid currant money of *Ireland*, of nyne ounces fyne ſilver, and ſoe all other peeces to paſſe and be currant after that rate and proportion, and that as his majeſtie ſhall from tyme to tyme iſſue and ſend of the monies of England into this realme for his highnes owne ſervice and affaires, ſoe all his majeſties ſubjects, and all other perſons, having trade or commerce within this kingdome, may ſafely uſe, receave, and paſſe in payment, the ſaid Engliſh monies, according to the rate aforeſaid, any proclamation, commandement, reſtrainte, or prohibition heretofore made by the ſaid late Queene Elizabeth,

A. D. 1607. 5 Jac. I. Rolls offic. ibi ut ſupra.

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* Some words wanted here,

beth, of famous memorie, or the king's moſt excellent majeſtie that nowe is, or by any lord deputye, lord juſtice and counſell of this kingdome, to the contrarie in any wiſe notwithſtanding. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin the nynteenth day of May, in the fift yeare of his majeſties raigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the fortieth.

By the Kinge.

A. D. 1612. 9 Jac. I. Rolls offic. ibi ut ſupra.

No. XXX. Whereas we are dailie informed by the officers of our mint and otherwiſe, that as well divers of our naturall borne ſubjects, both goldſmiths, merchants, and men of other trades, as alſo ſtrangers inhabiting within this our realme of England, have preſumed, for their private lucre and gaine, and dailie doe preſume to weigh all ſorts of monies currant within this our realme of England, to the end to cull out the ould and new monies, which either by not wearinge, or by anie other accident in the makinge therof, are more weighty then the reſt, ſome part of which monies ſoe culled out we have found (when that pleaſed ourſelfe to enter into the examination therof) to be dailie openly ſould to goldſmithes, and by them imploied for the makeinge of plate and veſſell of all ſorts, within this our realme of England, and ſome part to be tranſported into forraine parts for private mens perticuler gaine, wherby there is a greate ſcarſity of good monie likelie to enſue, if preſent remedie bee not provided for the ſame; we therefore, in our princely care, intendinge with all convenient ſpeede to redreſſe ſoe greate and inſufferable a miſchief, doe by this proclamation make knowen unto all men, that our will and pleaſure is, and we doe hereby ſtraightlie charge and command that noe goldſmith, or other perſon or perſons, of what eſtate ſoever hee or they bee, (other then the maſter and officers of our mint for the ſervice and imployment therof) preſume, or enterpriſe, to melt anie monies of gold and ſilver, being the proper coynes of any our realmes or dominions, or currant within the ſame, or any of them, either to make plate or veſſell therof, or for anie other uſe whatſoever, or doe preſume to cull or chuſe out from the reſt anie weightie monies, to the intent to convey the ſame out of the realme, or to melte, or otherwiſe to alter it from coyne, upon paine of our heavie diſpleaſure, and of ſuch paines and puniſhments as uppon the contemners of our royall commandement, grounded uppon the publique good, may be inflicted. Given att our mannor of Greenewich the eigteenth day of May, in the ninth yeare of our raigne of Great-Britaine, France and Ireland.

No. XXXI. Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. xviii. p. 108.

No. XXXII. Ibidem, p. 143.

No. XXXIII. Ibidem, Tom. xix. p. 389.

No. XXXIV. Ibidem, p. 760.

No. XXXV. Rolls office, Dublin.

No. XXXVI. Ibidem.

By the Lord Deputy and Council.

A. D. 1634. Council-office book A. 42.

Wentworth.

No. XXXVII. Whereas divers complaints have been made unto us the lord deputy

deputy from ſeveral parts of this kingdome, concerning the ſtop and refuſall of farthing tokens, proceeding as well from the abuſe in counterfeiting the ſame, as in cauſing the ſame to paſs in payment either for commodities, or for wages to workmen and labourers, in greater quantities then was intended, which abuſes are become a great burthen and grievance to his majeſties people in many parts of the realme, for the remedy and reformation whereof, and to the end that the ſaid farthing tokens may be uſed onley for exchange in ſmall ſummes, but not to be put upon any in great payments: Theſe are therefore in his majeſties name to publiſh and declare, that it is utterly unlawfull and expreſly contrary to his majeſties letter patents and proclamations, that any ſuch farthing tokens ſhould be inforced upon any poore labourers or workmen, or any other perſon or perſons in any payment, either of great or leſſer ſummes, and it is further declared, that no perſon ſhould pay above two pence in farthings to any other perſon at any one time; and alſo it is by theſe preſents declared, that it is unlawfull for any man to buy or barter for any farthings, at, or for any leſſer rate then they are uſually vented by his majeſties patents, to whom the ſole making thereof is granted, and upon whom the rechange thereof lyeth: All perſons being hereby to take notice, that whenſoever they ſhall bring unto Edward Lake, agent for the ſaid patentees, (who is reſident in the city of Dublin) any ſum of lawfull farthings, he, the ſaid Edward Lake, will pay unto them the like ſumme in ſilver, according to the covenant with the patentees: And it is further declared, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge or counterfeit any of the foreſaid farthing tokens, or ſhall bring or cauſe to be brought into this kingdom any ſuch farthing tokens, ſo forged or counterfeited, or ſhall vent or make payment of any ſuch farthings ſo counterfeited as aforeſaid, knowing the ſame to be counterfeited, that then every ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo offending, ſhall receive ſuch cenſure, by loſſe of ears, or other corporal puniſhement, as by the court of caſtle chamber heere in this kingdom ſhall bee thought meete. And furrher it is declared, that it ſhall be lawfull for, and we accordingly require and command all and ſingular maiors, juſtices of the peace, ſheriffes, conſtables, headebouroughs, comptrollers, cuſtomers, ſearchers, waiters, and other his majeſties officers and miniſters, to whom it ſhall or may appertaine, to apprehend all and every perſon or perſons, whom they or any of them ſhall probably ſuſpect to be ſuch counterfeiters, as alſo, to ſeize upon all ſuch counterfeit farthings, and ingins, or inſtruments for the making or forging the ſame, and them ſo ſeized to breake in peeces and utterly deface: And laſtly, all his majeſties loving ſubjects are hereby required to apprehend and bring before ſome of his majeſties juſtices of the peace all ſuch perſons as they ſhall know, or probably ſuſpect to have counterfeited, brought into this kingdom, or vented ſuch farthing tokens as aforeſaid, and all the ſaid juſtices of the peace are hereby commanded to commit to the next ſhire-goal ſuch offenders ſo taken, there to remaine untill they put in ſecurity to anſwere the ſaid offences, in the caſtle chamber, which bonds ſo to be taken from time to time, together with ſuch

Dr. P. collection, v. i. p. 42.

examinations, as the ſaid juſtices of the peace ſhall have taken of or concerning ſuch offenders, they are from time to time, monethly, to return hither to his majeſties atturney-generall, together with the names of ſuch of them, as ſhall remaine in priſon, for want of ſecurity to appear in the caſtle chamber. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin, the ſixteenth of September, 1634, in the tenth yeare of his reigne.

Journal of H.L. Dublin. 1634

No. XXXVIII. Page 223. 3d Decemb. committee for a free conference. Sir Geo. Ratcliffe, and the reſt of the committee of the houſe of commons attending in the room appointed, the lords being in the upper houſe, came forth and took their places; then Sir George Ratcliffe, aſſiſted by Mr. Patrick Darcy, and others, makes a learned and eloquent diſcourſe, ſetting forth how many mints there were antiently in this kingdom, how that in the time of Edward I. the king had three thouſand pound *per annum* profit by the mint, which is nine thouſand pound in value at this day, that the mint continued till about the time of the reigne of king Edward VI; and that for many weighty reaſons conducing to the honour and profit of the king and this kingdom, it was the deſire of the commons, that their lordſhips would join with them in moving his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to cauſe a mint to be erected and ſet up, and if their lordſhips approve thereof, that a touch be thought on, which would be wiſhed to be the ſame as in England; and whether it be fit and likely to be ſet up at the king's charge, or at the charge of ſuch as would undertake the ſame; and that if it be thought fit they may be humble ſuitors, that his majeſty may be pleaſed to declare himſelf. (p. 264. 15 Decemb.) a committee of the commons admitted in, and Sir George Radcliffe, aſſiſted with divers others of the houſe of Commons, approach the bar and deliver a petition touching a mint and aſſay to be ſet up.—The ſaid committee depart.—The lord chancellor reports it to the lords, and moves that the ſame may be preſented to the lord deputy as the joint act of both houſes. —p. 268. The lord chancellor delivers the petition to the lord deputy, who peruſes it.—p. 269. The lord chancellor declares (from the lord deputy) to the lords and commons, that the petition had been delivered to the lord deputy, and that his lordſhip had peruſed it, that his lordſhip approved it, and would give it the beſt furtherance he could.

No. XXXIX. Earl Strafford's letters, vol. i. p. 366. Dublin 1740.

No. XL. Ibidem, page 386.

No. XLI. Ibidem, vol. ii. p. 12.

No. XLII. Ibidem, p. 133.

No. XLIII. Ibidem, p. 134.

No. XLIV. Ibidem, p. 151.

A. D. 1637. C. O. B. A. 42. No. 34. Dr P. collection, v.i. p. 49.

By the Lord Deputy and Councell.

Wentworth.

XLV. Whereas the records and accompts of his majeſties revenues, certaine and caſuall in this kingdom, and all the receipts and iſſues of his majeſties money heere have heretofore uſually been reckoned in Iriſh money, or harpes, which

which is a fourth part leſſe than ſterling Engliſh, whereby it hath ſome times hapned, that his majeſties proceſſe to ſheriffes haveing iſſued after that manner, the ſheriffes in ſome parts have been obſerved to levye ſterling Engliſh money of the ſubjects inſtead of Iriſh, thereby over-charging the ſubjects a fourth part more then of right they ought to pay, and the ſheriffs notwithſtanding anſwering in his majeſties exchequer but Iriſh money onely, according to the ſummes contained in the greene wax bookes; whereas, if the records, accompts and proceſſe, were all in ſterling, the ſubject who either pays money to the ſheriffe, or other his majeſties miniſters, or receives money out of his majeſties exchequer, would thereby more eaſily, and certainly know what he is either to pay or receive. And whereas it is obſerved, that great uncertainty ſometimes ariſeth in the intereſt of the ſubjects, touching reſervations of rents or annuities, bills, bonds, contracts, and other agreements, made betweene party and party, for payment of moneys, which is interpreted to be Iriſh, if the word ſterling or Engliſh be wanting: And whereas his majeſty having taken notice of the ſaid inconveniences, hath beene graciouſly pleaſed to require us, by act of councell and proclamation, to prevent the continuance thereof, and ſo to provide, as that neither in his majeſties receipts, or iſſues, nor in the private intereſts of his ſubjects, any ſuch differences, or national diſtinctions doe any longer continue. We therefore, in obedience to his majeſties commaunds, doe, by this proclamation publiſh and declare, and doe hereby ſtrictly charge and command, that from and after the twentieth of March laſt preceding the date hereof, all the accompts, receipts, payments and iſſues of his majeſties moneys, in this kingdome, doe paſſe, and be accomptable in Engliſh money, and not as hath been formerly uſed, in Iriſh money, *viz.* accompting twelve pence ſterling for ſixteen pence Iriſh, and ſo *pro rata* for greater and leſſer ſummes. And that all records to be made by, from and after the ſaid time, of any of his majeſties moneys or debts, and all extracts of what kinde or nature ſoever, of any debts due to his majeſty, and all ſurveyes, inquiſitions, and other records whatſoever, ſhall be from thenceforth returned and made up, reckoned and accompted in Engliſh money, according to the rate aforeſaid, and not as hath been formerly: And that all proceſſes of what nature ſoever, iſſuing after the ſaid time, for any debts due to his majeſty, doe mention the ſummes in Engliſh money, according to the rate above mentioned; and that all reſervations of rents, bills, bonds, contracts, and all other agreements, after the firſt day of May next, to be made and contracted betweene party and party, for moneyes, ſhall be underſtood and interpreted to be Engliſh, though the ſame have not the word ſterling or Engliſh added to them, and that they be accordingly ſo adjudged by all his majeſties judges, and others whom it may concerne, when, and as often as any controverſie of that kinde ſhall ariſe before them. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin, the ſixth day of April, in the thirteenth yeare of his majeſties raigne, *Anno Dom.* 1637.

By

A. D. 1642. C. O. B. A. 42. No, 71. Dr P. collection, v. i. p. 97.

By the Lords Juſtices and Councell.

William Parſons. Jo. Borlaſe.

No. XLVI. Whereas we the lords juſtices and councell, for the reaſons expreſſed in an act, or order of this board, dated the fift day of this moneth, declared, that we find it of abſolute neceſſity for the reliefe of the officers of army, that (in the caſe of extremity wherein we now ſtand, and in the ſaid act or order of this board is more fully expreſſed) all manner of perſons of what condition or qualitie ſoever, dwelling in the city or ſuburbs of Dublin, as well within the liberties as without, within ten daies next after publication of the ſaid order, doe deliver or cauſe to be delivered half or more of his, her or their plate to William Bladen, of Dublin, alderman, and John Pue, one of the ſheriffes of the ſame citty, taking their hand for receipt thereof, to the end uſe may be made thereof for the preſent reliefe of the ſaid officers. And this board by the ſaid order did give the word and aſſurance of his majeſtie and this ſtate, that as ſoone as the treaſure ſhall arrive forth of England, due ſatisfaction ſhall be made after the rate of five ſhillings the ounce, for ſuch plate as is true tuch, and the true value of ſuch as it not of ſuch tuch to the owner thereof, together with conſideration for forbearance for the ſame, after the rate of eight pound *per cent. per Annum*; or otherwiſe, that the parliament in England, according to their ſeverall manifeſts in England in that behalf, ſhall and will ſee the ſame accordingly paid, and for as much as we conceive that there are divers of his majeſties good ſubjects in the county of Dublin, who have the like good affections for his majeſtie and his ſervice, as the ſaid inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs of Dublin have, and therefore we conceive they would be loath to be deprived or forcloſed of the ſame meanes, and on the ſame ſecurity, for expreſſing thoſe their good affections to his majeſtie and his ſervice upon this occaſion; we therefore, as well to doe them the favour to give them opportunity to expreſs their readines and forwardnes in this particular, as for the furtherance and advencement of his majeſties ſervice therein, have thought fit hereby to declare and order, that they the ſaid good ſubjects in the countie of Dublin, and every of them, that ſhall bring in halfe or more of his, her and their plate, for the neceſſarie ſervice aforeſaid, ſhall be received and admitted ſo to doe, with the ſame favour and reſpect, and on the ſame ſecuritie that thoſe dwelling in the cittie and ſuburbs of Dublin are or ſhall be, and with this inlargement of time, and maner of doing it to both, that they may, within ten dayes next after the date hereof, deliver or cauſe to be delivered to the ſaid William Bladen, and John Pue, halfe or more of his, her, and their plate as aforeſaid, taking their hands for receipt thereof, that the ſaid William Bladen and John Pue doe meet every day (except the ſabbath day) at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid William Bladen, ſcituate in Caſtle-ſtreet, in Dublin, and there continue every forenoon from nine till eleven of the clock, and every afternoon from two till four of the clock, there to receive the ſaid plate, and to give acknowledgments of the receipts thereof, expreſſing the parties name from whom it comes, and

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the waight, tuch, and value thereof, and it being intended that due ſatisfaction ſhall be made for the ſaid plate to the owners thereof, after the rate of five ſhillings the ounce, for ſuch plate as is true tuch, and the true value of ſuch as is not of ſuch tuch, together with conſideration for forbearance of the ſame, after the rate of eight pounds *per cent. per annum*, we thinke fit that the ſaid William Bladen and John Pue doe call to their aſſiſtance Gilbert Tongues and Peter Vandenhoven, who with the ſaid William Bladen and John Pue are to view the ſaid plate, and the value thereof, at the deliverie thereof as aforeſaid, and to obſerve and try the tuch of every parcell of plate, ſo to be delivered as aforeſaid, and by writing under their hands, and to be written under the acknowledgement to be given by the ſaid William Bladen and John Pue, for receipt thereof, to certiffie the tuch and value of every ſuch parcell of plate. And we do hereby give the word and aſſurance of his majeſtie and this ſtate, that as ſoone as treaſure ſhall arrive forth of England, due ſatisfaction ſhall be made to the reſpective owners of ſuch plate, after the rate of five ſhillings the ounce, for ſuch plate as ſhall be ſo certiffied as aforeſaid, to be true tuch, and the true value according as the ſame ſhall be certiffied as aforeſaid of ſuch as is not of ſuch tuch, together with conſideration for forbearance for the ſame as aforeſaid; or otherwiſe, that the parliament in England, according to their ſeverall manifeſts in England in that behalfe, ſhall and will ſee the ſame accordingly paid. And we doubt not, that all perſons, who are able, will now expreſſe ſuch cheerfulneſſe and forwardneſſe herein, as may teſtifie the true ſenſe they have of the preſent occaſion, and the deſires they have to advance the publike ſervice, for the good and ſafety of this kingdome, and of their own perſons and eſtates therein, which his majeſtie and this ſtate will take in good part at their hands, and will retaine a memory thereof for their advantage. And we require the maior and ſheriffes of the city of Dublin forthwith to cauſe this our order to be publiſhed and proclaimed in, and throughout the ſaid cittie and ſuburbs of Dublin, that all perſons concerned therein may take notice thereof. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin the 14 day of January, 1642.

By the Lords Juſtices and Councell.

Jo. Borlaſe. Hen. Tichborne.

A. D. 1643. C. O. B. A. 42. No. 83. Dr. P. collection v.i. p. 105.

No. XLVII. We the lords juſtices and councell having received his majeſties moſt gracious letters of the 25 of May, 1643, under his highneſs hand and ſignature, the tenor whereof is as hereafter followeth, *viz.*

Charles R.

Right truſty and right well-beloved councellors, we greet you well; we taking into our princely conſideration, that by reaſon of this moſt barbarous and bloudy rebellion in Ireland, our good ſubjects there are reduced to that extreme penurie, that now (as their laſt helpe and refuge) they are inforced and deſirous to have ſuch little plate as they have left them, to be coined for their reliefe, into ſome ſmall peeces of monie that might paſſe currant in exchange both there and in our kingdome of England, and that the quantity of plate or bullion there ſo to be melted down, and coined, is of ſo ſmall and inconſiderable

inconſiderable value, that it is not worth the charges of erecting a mint there, according to our former intentions, which would likewiſe take up more time then their preſent and preſſing neceſſityes will permit, we are therefore graciouſly pleaſed for the releefe of our good ſubjects there, to require and authorize you, to iſſue forth one or more commiſſion or commiſſions, under the great ſeale of that our realme, unto ſuch perſon or perſons as you ſhall thinke fit, thereby authorizing him or them to melt down ſuch plate, coyne, bullion or ſilver, as ſhall be brought unto him or them, into ſmall peeces, to the value of five ſhillings, halfe-crowns, twelve-pences, ſix-pences, or of any leſs value, which ſeveral ſmall peeces they ſhall make of the ſame waight, value and allay, as our moneys now currant in England of thoſe value reſpectively are, and ſhall ſtamp the ſame on the one ſide, with theſe letters, *(ſcilicet)* C. R. for *Carolus Rex*, with a crown over thoſe letters, and on the other ſide with the values of the ſaid ſeverall peeces reſpectively, and the ſame ſo made and ſtamped, to redeliver to the bringers of the plate, coyne, bullion or ſilver, ſo melted downe; and we further authorize you hereby to make all ſuch peeces, as ſhall be ſo made, to be currant by proclamation there, we intending to make the ſame currant in this our kingdome, and that you appoint ſuch allowances unto the ſaid perſon or perſons, for their ſo coyning of the ſaid peeces, as you ſhall thinke convenient, and that you take of them good and ſufficient ſecurity for their true melting, making, and deliverie of the ſaid peeces in weight, value and allay, as good as our moneys of the like value now currant in England are, ſo that no fraud or abuſe be done to our people herein; and for your ſo doeing, theſe our letters ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given under our ſignet, at our court of Oxford the twentiefift day of May, 1643. By his majeſties command.

Edward Nicholas.

And whereas by his majeſties commiſſion under the great ſeale of this kingdom, bearing date the ſeaventh day of this month, in the ninteenth yeare of his majeſties raigne, Sir John Veale, knight, Peter Vandenhoven and Gilbert Tongues, goldſmiths, are authorized to melt, or cauſe to be melted downe, ſuch plate, coine, bullion or ſilver, as ſhall be brought unto them, into ſmall peeces, according to his majeſties ſaid directions, and whereof an eight part is to be in Groats, Three-pences and Two-pences; and whereas the ſaid Sir John Veale, Peter Vandenhoven and Gilbert Tongues, have entred into recognizance, of two thouſand pounds ſterling, for the true making of the ſaid peeces of the ſame weight, value, and allay, as his majeſties moneys, now currant in England, of thoſe values reſpectively are, and for the redelivery of ſuch peeces unto the bringers of the plate, coyne, bullion, or ſilver, whereof the ſame ſhall be made, they firſt receiving for the coyning thereof, the ſumme of three ſhillings for every pound weight, every pound weight being three pound of ſterling money, according to the weight of the tower of London, ſo to be melted down or coyned, and ſo after the ſame rate for a greater or leſſer proportion, and no more. Now we the Lords Juſtices and coun-

councell, according to his majeſties good pleaſure, ſo to us ſignified as aforeſaid, doe, by this proclamation in his majeſties name, publiſh and declare, that all ſuch peeces, as ſhall be by them the ſaid Sir John Veale, Peter Vandenhoven and Gilbert Tongues, melted or cauſed to be melted down, or coyned, according to his majeſties ſaid letters, and commiſſion, doe and ſhall preſently after the publiſhing of this proclamation, be currant money of and in this kingdom, and doe and ſhall paſſe as currant money in all exchanges and payments, as well of debts, as for any wares, merchandiſes or other commodities whatſoever. And we require the maior and ſheriffs of the citty of Dublin to cauſe this proclamation to be forthwith publiſhed and proclaimed throughout this citty and ſuburbs. Given at his majeſties caſtle of Dublin, the eight of July, 1643.

No. XLVIII. October 27, 1642. It is this day ordered by the aſſembly, that there ſhall be a ſeal in this kingdom, for ſealing and atteſting ſuch matters as ſhall be ordered, *&c.* A. D. 1642. 18 Car. I. Rymer, v. xx. p. 537.

October 29, 1642. It is this day ordered, that every perſon or perſons whatſoever, talking or diſcourſing in writing or otherwiſe of the enemies, ſhall not call them by the name or names of Engliſh or Proteſtants, but ſhall call them by the name of Puritanical or Malignant party.

November 1, 1642. It is this day ordered, by this great aſſembly, that the (undernamed) committee ſhall conſider of and lay down a model of civil government within this kingdom, *&c.*

November 15, 1642. It is this day ordered, that all the generals, *&c.* ſhall lay down a model for the martial government to be eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, *&c.*

Ordered, The ſupreme council ſhall nominate and appoint one or more agents to be imployed to his majeſty, hereby to inform his majeſty's highneſs of the motives and cauſes of raiſing this holy war, and other the grievances of this kingdom at this preſent.

It is this day ordered, by this aſſembly, that coin and plate ſhall be raiſed and eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, according to the rates and values hereafter mentioned, and that there ſhall be forthwith coined the ſume of four thouſand pound, to paſs currant in and through this kingdom, according to a proclamation, or act publiſhed by direction of this aſſembly in the city of Kilkenny, and not otherwiſe, *&c.*

November 19, 1642. The ſupreme council to take care, that the king's revenue be daily gathered up, for the making of a common ſtock for the uſe of the kingdom.

November 21, 1642. It is ordered, That the right honourable the earl of Caſtlehaven, and ſuch others as his lordſhip ſhall call to his aſſiſtance, ſhall preſent unto the ſupreme council of this kingdom an inſtitution and order of knighthood, concerning the honour of ſaint Patrick, and the glory of this kingdom, which the ſupreme council may confirm and ratify ſo far as they ſee cauſe.

To the councell of ſtate in England.

Council offic. book A. 89. p. 218.

No. XLIX. November 19, 1651. We have formerly given your lordſhips an account of ſome diſcoveries made by us here, of counterfeiting gold and other Engliſh coine, and ſending over from England great ſums of counterfeit, baſe and clipped money, and alſo given your lordſhips the names of ſome parties we have in priſon here, and of ſome of their confederates in London, *viz. &c.*

To the agents ſent from hence to England.

Ibid. A. 90 p. 368.

December 3, 1652. We have put out a declaration here for the regulating of forreigne coyne, and have prohibited Engliſh clip't money to be paſſed in payment above the intrinſic value, which we have declared to be five ſhillings *per* ounce troy weight, by reaſon whereof our payments have been at a great ſtand here for want of a mint, we have written to the councell of ſtate for a power therein.

To the councell of ſtate in England.

Ib. p. 360.

December 4, 1652. The paſſing of clip't Engliſh money currant in pay in Ireland, and the uncertain rates that forein monies went at, hath been a very great prejudice to your ſervice here, and tended much to the diminution of the Engliſh coyne; very great quantities of clip't Engliſh money being ſent over out of England, by merchants and others, for the gains that was to be gotten thereby, in ſo much that of late no money was to be received in pay but clip't Engliſh money, or outlandiſh coyne. Whereupon (application being made unto us by ſeverall merchants and others of your miniſters here, for prevention of the further growth of this evill) we were neceſſitated to publiſh the incloſed declaration and order, foreſeeing that the longer we delayed this courſe, the more the ſervice and intereſt of the common-wealth would ſuffer thereby. Yet we find that unleſs power be given to coyne the clip't money here, (which is wanting in our inſtructions) this evill will again grow upon us, (the good Engliſh money being carried back into England) and in a ſhort time no currant money will be left here but forrein money, and very much of that either light or courſe Peru. We therefore humbly deſire (if your lordſhips ſhall conceive fitt) that power may be ſpeedily ſent hither for the ſtamping or coyning of twenty thouſand pounds, or ſuch other quantity as you ſhall judge to be for your ſervice, *&c.*

To the committee for Iriſh affairs in England.

Ib. p. 516:

July 15, 1653. Some few monthes ſince, we took the boldneſs to repreſent to the councell the preſſing neceſſities of a mint to be appointed in this country, by reaſon of the great want of the ſmall Engliſh money; for finding it adviſeable, as the only means appearing unto us, to prevent the abuſe of Engliſh coyne, in clipping and counterfeiting of it, to call in all the bad and clipped money, and to forbid the currency of it in payment unleſſe by weight. The greateſt part of the Engliſh money proving bad and clipped, ſmall payments could not eaſily be made either to the ſouldiers, or unto others, where by much diſtraction was occaſioned. This our deſire was tranſmitted to the Parlia-

Parliament, who were pleafed to make an order for one hundred thouſand pounds to be coyned in Ireland, reffering it back to the councell of ſtate for ſettling it, in the progreſs and debate of which there appearing ſome difficulty about ſending perſons over out of England for it, and that way there propoſed amounting to an exceſſive charge, the incloſed expedient was tendered to us by ſome inhabitants of this towne, who are eſteemed honeſt knowing men, which comeing to the council but a few days before the late change, we againe humbly offer to your conſideration, being the more induced at this ſeaſon to doe it by reaſon of very much corruption and abaſement diſcovered every day to grow more and more, &c. To prevent which we know not a more probable expedient then the ſpeedy erecting of a mint here, &c.

To the Lord Protector.

Council offic. book A. 39. P. 148.

May it pleaſe your highneſs,

No. L. By many former addreſſes unto your highneſs and councell we have made known the miſerable condition this nation is in, through that vaſt quantity of Peru and other baſe and counterfeit coyne, this poor nation hath of late bene burthened with. Indeed we are not able (ſoe fully as we would) to expreſſe our reſentments of this growing evill, the generall diſcontent it beares upon moſt men's hearts, nor the prejudice that is likely to ariſe, unleſs ſome ſpeedy remedy bee applied, for like a gangren this aduiterate coyne ſpreads farr and near. It baniſhes hence the currant coyne of Spaine, and eats up the good Engliſh money, which the merchants (for want of exchange or other commodities to return) make it a ſecret trade to export into England, or (notwithſtanding our utmoſt care for prevention) into ſome forreigne partes, to any place where it yields moſt advantage, hereby the ſtock of this nation is detrimented much above two thirds as is conceived; little other money is viſible, ſave this counterfeit American, which ordinarily goes for four ſhillings and ſix pence, and upon the eſſay is found not to value two ſhillings and four pence, and moſt of that which runs currant is very little better then braſſe or alchamy. Trade hereby is exceedingly obſtructed, plantation much diſcouraged, neceſſary proviſions witheld, and monthly contributions (for ſupply of your highneſs's forces here) payd in ſuch baſe coyne, as become great loſs to the receivers, and being refuſed in divers places (the temper of the people generally abhorring it) the publique affairs without ſpeedy care ('tis feared) will unavoidably fall into diſorder, nor can we apprehend other then that this manifeſt inconvenience may in the end begett diſturbance in the people, unleſs your highneſs (out of your pious and fatherly care of the welfare of this country) tenderly conſider of what we have faithfully repreſented. Nor know wee any other or better expedient for the cure hereof, or how to apply a ſuitable remedy, ſave by a mint, which now, as formerly, we moſt humbly and earneſtly deſire (if the ſame may be held adviſeable) may (at leaſt for ſome time) be erected here. This (as we conceive) will allay the importation of more ſuch traſh, it will encourage us to decry what through neceſſity is made currant here, will enable us to call in the Peru

and Mexico (which are little better then braſſe, and at preſent the farr greater proportion of coyne here) and being melted, the produce may be reduced to the ſtandard. And for that the ſouldier, and poorer ſort eſpecially, want the leſſer and ſmaller ſorts of money for change and to buy proviſions with; this may accommodate them with ſmall and neceſſary proportions, &c. Dublin caſtle, April 16, 1656.

H. C. R. P. M. C. M. T.

To his Highneſs the Lord Protector.

Council offic. book A. 90. p. 616.

May it pleaſe your highneſs, Feb. 16, 1653,

No. LI. The incloſed is a coppie of a letter ſent in July laſt to the committee at Whitehall for Iriſh affairs, repreſenting the neceſſity of a mint in this country, but they being through multiplicity of buſineſs hindered, and nothing ſince effected in it, we have taken the boldneſs humbly to apply our ſelves to your highneſs, in regard the inconvenience which we find to have happened to your affaires here ſince our firſt application for a power to coine the forreigne money into Engliſh (for the reaſons formerly ſett forth) is ſoe great, and that ſort of money generally ſoe falſifyed, that the ſtock of the countrey (in money) is conceived to be detrimented thereby above one third part, there being ſcarce any coine now left but foreigne, and that for the moſt part courſe Peru pieces. The Engliſh money (and for want of that) the beſt ſort of Spaniſh being bought up by merchants to make their returns into England, for want of commodities in barter to exchange here. A proof of the value of which courſe Peru hath, by our order, been lately made, by which it did appear that ſix hundred thirty-five pounds of Peru money, at the rate of foure ſhillings and ſix pence each piece (being the rate now currant) melted down, did yield in ſterling money, upon an exact aſſay thereof, but foure hundred and one pounds, ſoe that two hundred thirty and three pounds was loſt in that ſmall parcell at the rates now uſuall; beſide this loſſe in the courſe Peru, we finde, by the relation of your officers here intruſted with the receipts of the revenue, that very much of the forreigne money, which runne in payment, is altogether braſs and counterfeit upon the whole, therefore we humbly conceive, that unleſſe ſome ſpeedy courſe be taken to call in all baſe forreigne moneys, and reduce it into Engliſh coine, there will be in a ſhort time noe money left to pay your forces, or for neceſſary exchange amongſt the people, but counterfeit and bad money, and conſequently your affairs here will unavoidably fall into diſorder: all which we conceive our duty to repreſent to your conſideration, to doe therein as in your highneſs prudence ſhall be thought fitt, and are, &c.

Ib. A. 30. p. 247.

To the Lord Deputy of Ireland.

May it pleaſe your excellency. 4th March 1656.

No. LII. By occaſion of many complaints, from time to time, touching the inconveniencies ariſing to the people here by forreigne coyne, the ſame being either generally of baſe metall, or not neare anſwering the intrinſique value to what they paſſe for, we have taken the ſame into our ſerious conſideration,

deration, and the benefitts which in our judgement would redound to this land, by a due and timely depreſſing thereof, which we apprehend would be the producing more plenty, ballancing, and quickning trade, neceſſitating and encouraging the exportation both of Engliſh inhabitants, and comodityes, and forwarding the plantation here. The expedients and ſtepps for this worke are many, and will require time throughly to conſider, and being conſidered to put in execution, being gradually to be done, yet becauſe the opportunity now in our hands calls for ſome ſpeedy beginning therein, and yet not conceiving ourſelves by any of our inſtructions impowered for it; we doe therefore in the firſt place (as our duty require) ſubmit the conſideration of the whole, to his highneſs's wiſdom, and pleaſure, whether wee may at all make any progreſſe in it, which if approved of, that then his highneſs and the councell would pleaſe to impower us here, in order thereunto, for the uſing ſuch wayes and meanes to effect the ſame, as we ſhall judge meete. And we crave leave to let you know, that the ſpeedy ſignification of his highneſs and the councell's pleaſure herein (as ſhall ſtand with this great concernment) will be requiſite to the preſent carrying on of this affaire which is deſired by, yours, *&c.*

Abſtract of King Charles IId's Patent to Sir Thomas Armſtrong for coyning farthing tokens of copper. A. D. 1660. Auditor's office, lib. xxxii. p. 80.

No. LIII. Charles the ſecond, *&c.* To all, *&c.* Whereas the makeing and uttering of farthing tokens hath been found to be of greate and generall uſe and benefitt to our people of our realme of Ireland, as well amongſt tradeſmen for exchange of moneys in the courſe of their ſeverall trades, and eſpecially of the poore and meaner ſort. Know yee, *&c.* that we have granted, and grant, *&c.* for us, *&c.* to Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, full power, *&c.* dureing the terme of twenty years from the date hereof, to coyn ſuch a quantitie of farthing tokens, of copper, as may be conveniently iſſued during the ſaid terme amongſt our ſubjects of Ireland. And that in order they be diſtinguiſhed from any other tokens, they ſhall be made of copper by engines, and ſhall have on one ſide two ſcepters croſſing one diadem, and on the other ſide a harpe crowned with our title *Carolus ſecundus magne Brittanie, Francie et Hibernie Rex*, and to weigh twenty graines or more, with a privy marke from time to time in order to diſcover the counterfeiting of any ſuch like tokens, which farthing tokens, we do hereby for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, will and ordaine, ſhall paſs and be generally uſed between man and man, that ſhall and will voluntarily and willingly pay and receive the ſame as tokens, for the value of farthings, within this our kingdome of Ireland, forbidding all other perſons whatſoever to make, counterfeit and utter, any other ſuch tokens, or any other pieces of copper, upon pain of forfeiture of the ſaid counterfeited money, and engines uſed in the making thereof; all officers, juſtices and magiſtrates, ordered to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, *&c.* in the due execution of the premiſſes, they paying unto us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors yearly, during

during the aboveſaid terme, the ſume of ſixteen pound thirteen ſhillings and four pence of lawfull money of England, in two payments, *viz.* on the twenty-fourth of June and twenty-fifth of December, and if any part thereof be not paid within thirty days after it becomes due, theſe letters pattents to be void and of no effect. The ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, *&c.* to have all the proffits ariſeing from the ſaid coynage and to be at any time ready to deliver one and twenty ſhillings, in the ſaid tokens, for every twenty ſhillings in ſilver, and to repay twenty ſhillings, in currant ſterling money, for every twenty-one ſhillings of the ſaid tokens as ſhall be brought to them. Convenient quantities of the ſaid tokens to be ſent to as many cities, towns and other places, in Ireland, as they ſhall think fitt. In witneſs whereof, *&c.* witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the fourteenth of December, in the twelfth yeare of our raigne. By the King.

Child.

A, D. 1660. By the Lords Juſtices and council.

Maurice Euſtace, Canc. Orrery. Mountrath.

In a pamphlet called the Intelligencer, claſs, E. 2. tab. 4. No. 25. St. Sepulc. library.

No. LIV. Whereas the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by his letters of the thirtith of November laſt, hath ſignifyed to us, that he is informed that there is a great ſcarcity of coin in this his kingdome of Ireland, which muſt be the occaſion of the decay of trade, and very great inconveniencies which uſually accompany the ſame; that it hath been offered to his majeſty, as an expedient for the preſent, to raiſe ſuch outlandiſh coin as is now currant here to a higher value, and to depreſs that part thereof which is of the baſer ſort to a leſs value; and his majeſty (in his gracious care and tenderneſſe of his good ſubjects of this kingdome) being deſirous (as much as in him lies) to remedy ſuch evils as are upon his people here, by his ſaid letters authorizes us to take the premiſſes into our ſerious conſideration, and do therein as we ſhould find moſt expedient for the good of his people and his ſervice; we therefore (in humble obedience to his majeſties royal commands) having taken the ſame into our conſideration at this board, doe hereby publiſh and declare, that all and ſingular the ſeveral ſpecies, ſorts and kind of coins following, *viz.* The Golden Rider, the Half golden Rider, the Spaniſh and French quadruple Piſtole of gold, the Double-piſtol, the Single-piſtol, and Half-piſtol, the Double duccat of gold and Single-duccat, the Spaniſh Suffrain of gold, and Spaniſh Half-ſuffrain. The Piece of Eight of ſilver Mexico or Civil, Rix-doller, Croſs-doller, French-lewis and old Peru, and their ſeveral halfs, quarters and half-quarters, the Portugal Royal, and the half and quarter thereof, the Duccatoon, the Half-duccatoon, and the Quarter-duccatoon, and the Cardecue, that now are, or hereafter ſhall be brought into this kingdom, ſhall, on and from the ſecond day of February next, be allowed and paſs in all payments, as well to and from his majeſtie as otherwiſe howſoever, as current money within this kingdom, as fully and freely as if the ſame were ſterling money, and currant of and in England, at the weights and rates following, *viz.* See before page 51.

And

And in caſe any of the ſaid pieces of gold or ſilver, made currant by this proclamation as aforeſaid, ſhall want of the weight herein laid down on the ſaid pieces reſpectively, that then there be allowance given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three pence for each penny-weight, being four and twenty grains, ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively, and ſo proportionable for greater or leſſer wants of weight in the ſaid pieces: And in caſe ſuch defect of weight as aforeſaid ſhall be ſupplied in manner as aforeſaid, then, and in ſuch caſe, every piece ſo defective in weight as aforeſaid, and that defect of weight ſo ſupplyed in manner as aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed and paſs in all payments, as well to and from his majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money within this kingdom, as fully and freely as if the ſame were ſterling money of and in England. And we do hereby declare, that no payment ſhall be made unto his majeſty, nor any perſon or perſons of what quality, nation or condition ſoever, ſhall be enforced to receive any of the ſaid ſeveral ſpecies, ſorts or kinds of coins aforeſaid, in any payment or payments whatſoever or otherwiſe, unleſs every ſuch piece as aforeſaid be of the weight above mentioned for ſuch piece, or unleſs ſuch allowance be given for defect of weight as aforeſaid. And we require all mayors, ſheriffs, portriffs, baylifs, and other chief officers of corporations, and all juſtices of peace, upon any difference ariſing for or concerning the due paſſing of any piece or pieces of gold or ſilver formerly, in this proclamation mentioned to paſs in manner aforeſaid, and in caſe of defect of weight, with the reſpective allowances aforeſaid, that in all and every ſuch caſes of difference, they, and every of them, doe determine ſuch difference according to the rules given by this proclamation. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1660.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council. A. D. 1661.

Mau. Euſtace, canc. Orrery. Mountrath.

C. O. B. A. 42. No. 134.

No. LV. Whereas among many other grievances under which his majeſties ſubjects in this kingdom have laboured for ſeveral years paſt, before his majeſties reſtauration: One was, that ſeveral perſons, in all the cities corporate and market-towns throughout this kingdom, took a liberty, without any reſtraint to make a kind of braſs or copper tokens, with ſuch ſtamps as they pleaſed, in very great proportions, and vented them to the people for a penny each peece, in exchange, under pretence that when they ſhould be called in or decryed, the perſons who uttered them would receive them back again at the rates for which they iſſued them, whence followed, that for the value of every twenty pence, which the braſs ſtood in, there was raiſed near about twenty ſhillings in pure ſilver coyn; and that done, and thoſe braſs tokens iſſued among the people, it came to paſs that many of thoſe that cauſed ſuch tokens be ſo ſtamped and iſſued, kept out of the way, and ſo avoided the accepting or exchanging of the tokens they had ſo iſſued, to the great loſs and diſappointment of many poor people, and they or others having, by exchange

change of thoſe tokens, poſſeſſed themſelves of conſiderable ſums of pure ſilver, have (as is ſuppoſed) exported the ſame out of the kingdom: We therefore do, by this proclamation, in his majeſties name, forbid all perſons from henceforth to buy or barter for any of the ſaid tokens, or to iſſue any of them in any payments, other than to ſuch who made them, or cauſed them to be made, under pretence that, when they ſhould be called in or decryed, they would receive them back again at the ſame rates for which they iſſued them. And we do hereby publiſh and declare, that it ſhall not be lawfull for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, (without ſpecial licence from his majeſty in that behalf) to make or cauſe to be made any braſs or copper money or tokens. And of this proclamation all perſons whom it may concern, are required to take notice, as they deſire to avoid the puniſhment which by the laws of this kingdom may be juſtly inflicted on the contemners of his majeſties authority. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, 1661. God ſave the King.

A. D. 1661: Dr. P. collection, v. i.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Mau. Euſtace, C. Orrery. Mountrath.

No. LVI. Whereas amongſt many other grievances under which his majeſties ſubjects in this his kingdom have laboured for ſeveral years paſt, before his majeſties reſtauration: One was, that ſeveral perſons in all cities corporate, and market-towns, throughout this kingdom, took a liberty, without any reſtraint, to make a kind of braſs or copper tokens, with ſuch ſtamps as they pleaſed, in very great proportions, and vented them to the people for one penny each piece in exchange, under pretence that, when they ſhould be called in, or decryed, the perſons who uttered them would receive them back again at the rates for which they iſſued them; whence followed, that for the value of every twenty pence which the braſs ſtood in, there was raiſed near about twenty ſhillings in pure ſilver coyn: And that done, and thoſe braſs tokens iſſued among the people, it came to paſs that many of thoſe that cauſed ſuch tokens to be ſo ſtamped and iſſued, kept out of the way, and ſo avoided the accepting or exchanging of the tokens they had ſo iſſued, to the great loſs and diſappointment of many poor people; and they or others, having by exchange of thoſe tokens poſſeſſed themſelves of conſiderable ſums of pure ſilver, have (as is ſuppoſed) exported the ſame out of this kingdom, which is conceived to be one great cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity of ſilver coyn in this kingdom. We therefore do, by this proclamation, in his majeſties name, forbid all perſons from henceforth to buy or barter for any of the ſaid tokens, or to iſſue any of them in any payments other than to ſuch who made them, or cauſed them to be made, under pretence that, when they ſhould be called in, or decryed, they would receive them back again at the ſame rates for which they iſſued them. And we do hereby will and require all thoſe that made them, or cauſed them to be made as aforeſaid, to receive them back again at the ſame rates for which they iſſued them. And we do hereby publiſh and declare, that it ſhall not be lawfull for any perſon or perſons whatſoever,

ſoever, without ſpecial licence from his majeſty in that behalf (which Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, hath, by letters patent under the great ſeal of England) to make or cauſe to be made, any braſs or copper money or tokens. And of this proclamation all perſons whom it may concern, are required to take notice, as they deſire to avoid the puniſhment which by the laws of the kingdom may be juſtly inflicted upon the contemners of his majeſties authority. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the thirteenth day of September, 1661.

Patent to Sir Thomas Vyner, bart. Robert Vyner, and Daniel Bellingham, for erecting a mint and coyning ſilver money in Dublin. A. D. 1662.

No. LVII. Charles the ſecond by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come greeting. Whereas the minting, coining and uttering of ſmall ſilver money hath been found to be of great and general uſe and benefit to our people of this our realme of Ireland, as well amongſt tradeſmen for the exchange of monies in the courſe of their ſeveral trades as amongſt other ſorts of people, the ſcarcitie whereof is very prejudicial unto them, and more eſpecially unto the poore and meaner ſort; and upon due conſideration had of a repreſentation made unto us by our juſtices and privie councell of this our kingdom of Ireland, after ſerious deliberation firſt had upon certaine propoſalls preſented unto them by our wel-beloved ſubjects, Sir Thomas Vyner, knight and bart. Robert Vyner, our gouldſmith, and Daniell Bellingham, of the city of Dublin, gouldſmith, concerning the mynting, coyning and uttering of ſmall pieces of ſilver money to paſs currant within this our kingdome of Ireland. And our ſaid juſtices and councell haveing recommended the ſame unto us as an affair which they conceive will tend to the advancement of our ſervice and the good and eaſe of our ſubjects, and prevent many inconveniencies which may befall the people in this our kingdom, for want of ſmall money for change, and for as much as for the effecting ſoe acceptable a ſervice, wee conceive it requiſite to erect and create a mint office in our citty of Dublin, for minting and coyning of all ſortes of ſmalle ſilver money of the denominations of, or which ſhall run for groats, or foure penny pieces or under, which ſhall hereafter runn or paſſe within this kingdome as currant and lawfull money. As alſoe upon conſideration had of the manifold and acceptable ſervices, as well before as ſince our happy reſtauration to our kingdomes of England, Scotland and Ireland, performed and manyfaſted unto us by the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, which we have taken into our princely conſideration, and reſolve to place ſuch further markes of our bounty and favour upon them when opportunitye is offered, as may evidence our knowledge and acceptance of their ſaid ſervices and good affection unto us. Know yee therefore that wee, as well for the conſiderations aforeſaid, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations, us thereunto eſpecially moveing of our eſpeciall grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, and by vertue of our 14 Car. II. Auditor's office, lib. 30. p. 5.

prerogative royall, by and with the advice and conſent of our right truſty and wel-beloved councellor Sir Maurice Euſtace, knight, our chancellor of this our kingdome, and our right truſty and wel-beloved cozen and councellor Roger earle of Orrery, our juſtices of this our ſaid kingdome, are graciouſly pleaſed to erect, create and eſtabliſhe a mint office to be kept in ſome convenient place within our citty of Dublin in this our realme of Ireland, for the minting and coining of all ſorts of ſmall ſilver moneys of the denominations of or running for groates or fower penny pieces or under, which ſhall be uttered runn or paſſe as currant or lawfull money within this kingdome, together with the offices and places of maſter and worker, warden, comptroller and aſſay-maſter of the ſaid mint, and all other inferiour officers which our lieutenant, deputy, juſtices, and other the chiefe governour or governors of this our kingdome for the tyme being ſhall judge neceſſary or requiſite to be employed in that ſervice. And for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, wee doe by theſe preſents erect, create and eſtabliſhe the ſaid mynt-office and offices of maſter and worker, warden, comptroller and aſſay-maſter of the ſaid mint, with the other inferior officers which ſhall be found neceſſary and requiſite to attend the ſame. And of our like eſpecial grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, wee doe hereby give and grant full power and authority unto the chiefe governour or governors of this our realme for the tyme being, to ſettle ſuch reaſonable allowances, ſtipends, fees, or rewards, unto the perſons who ſhall bee appointed to execute the ſaid offices or places; as alſoe to annexe or unite ſuch of the ſaid offices and places, and appoint ſuch perſons to execute the ſame as to them ſhall bee thought meete. And of our mere eſpeciall grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, and of our prerogative royall, by and with the advice and conſent aforeſaid, wee have given and granted, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, doe give and grant unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, full, free and abſolute lycence, power and authority, that they the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, by themſelves, or by their or any of their deputies, workmen, factors or ſervants, ſhall and may, from tyme to tyme, dureing the terme of yeares hereafter in theſe preſents mentioned and expreſſed make, mint or coyne, in the ſaid mint office, ſuch quantity or quantities of ſmale ſilver money of the denominations of, or running for groates, or fower penny pieces, or under, in manner hereafter mentioned, as may be conveniently by them iſſued amongſt the ſubjects of us, and our ſucceſſors within this realme, within the tearme of yeares herein after mentioned, and the ſame to utter, diſpoſe, diſperſe and iſſue to and within this realme, according to the true meaning of theſe preſents at any tyme within the terme of yeares herein after mentioned. And to the intent that the ſmale ſilver moneys to be made for the uſe of this our ſaid realme of Ireland, may be diſtinguiſhed from any others already made, or which hereafter ſhall bee made in any other place whatſoever, it is our will and

and pleaſure, and we doe hereby command that without further and expreſs lycence or authority to the contrary from us, or our ſucceſſors, there bee noe other kinde of ſmale ſilver money minted, coyned or made, but onely Halfe-penny pieces, haveing upon one ſide a crowne, and the other a harpe; Penny pieces haveing on one ſide the effigies of our ſelfe or our ſucceſſors, with a figure to diſtinguiſhe and denominate the ſame, and the harpe on the other ſide; Two-penny pieces haveing on one ſide the effigies of us, or our ſucceſſors, with figures to diſtinguiſhe and denominate the ſame, and the harpe crowned on the other ſide; Three-penny pieces, haveing on the one ſide the effigies and title of us, and our ſucceſſors, with figures to denominate and diſtinguiſhe the ſame, and the harpe crowned with the motto, *oblectat et reperat*, on the other ſide; and Groats or Fower-penny pieces, haveing on the one ſide the effigies of us, or our ſucceſſors, with our title and figures to diſtinguiſh and denominate the ſame, on the one ſide, and the harpe crowned with the motto, *oblectat et reperat*, on the other ſide, or ſuch other ſtamps, impreſſions, mottos, and inſcriptions, as the lord lieutenant, deputy, juſtices, or other cheife governour or governors, for the tyme being, ſhall direct, limit, or appointe, together with a privy marke, from tyme to tyme, to be ſett upon every yeare at coyning and ſtamping of the ſame, to be deviſed and altred as ſhall be thought meete by the officers of our ſaid mint, for the better diſcovery of the counterfeiting of any ſuch ſmall ſilver money. And that the ſame be made in our ſaid mint-houſe with engines and inſtruments, by ſworne officers and workemen, of ſuch ſilver onely as ſhall be imported by or brought into this kingdome, in bullion, or any forreigne ſpecie; and that the ſame be made according to the fineneſſe of the ſtandard money in our kingdome of England, and be pixed, aſſayed, and approved by the proper officers of the ſaid mint, in ſuch manner as is uſuall or accuſtomed in our ſaid mint in the tower of London; and alſoe, that all the ſmale ſilver money ſoe to be minted, coyned, and made, bee minted, coyned and made after the rate or proportion of one ounce of halfe-penny pieces, two ounces of penny pieces, two ounces of two penny pieces, and three ounces of three-penny pieces, and fower ounces of groats or fower-penny pieces, in every pound, being twelve ounces troy-weight of ſtandard ſilver, and that every pound weight of ſilver ſhall be in tale three pounds and tenn ſhillings of coyned money with the allowance or remedy of ſix penny weight, under or over in every pound weight, for the ſheering and ſizeing of the ſame, and for the fineneſs of the remedy of two penny weight better or worſe in every pound weight of ſtandard ſilver, that is to ſay eleven ounces, and two penny weight fine and eighteene penny weight allay in every pound of troy-weight; which ſaid ſmale money ſo coyned, minted and made, wee doe hereby, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, will, eſtabliſhe and ordaine, ſhall runn, paſſe and be currant, and generally receaved for their reſpective denominations and eſtimations of half-pennies, pennies, two pences, three pences, and groats or fower penny pieces, in any payment betweene our ſubjects in our ſaid kingdom, ſoe as noe perſon or perſons be obliged (unleſs

leſs hee bee willing thereunto) to receive above two ſhillings of the ſaid ſmalle ſilver money in every twenty ſhillings, and ſoe after the ſame rate or proportion for greater or leſſer ſummes. And to the intent and purpoſe, that the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, ſhall, and may have, and enjoy the full benefit and proffit intended unto them by this our grant, we doe by theſe preſents, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, ſtreightly prohibit and forbid all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, other then the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſignes, by themſelves, or their ſervants, or deputies, to make or cauſe to be made any ſuch ſmall ſilver money, or any other ſmall ſilver money in reſemblance thereof, of what nature or kinde ſoever, to paſſe currant within this our kingdome, of the denominations, or eſtimated valuations of groates, or fower penny pieces, or under, or to make or uſe any engines or inſtruments whereby they may be made or wrought, or to uſe any other ſmall ſilver money, engines or inſtruments, in reſemblance of them, or any of them, or any other ſmall ſilver money whatſoever, of the denominations or eſtimated valuations of groats, or fower penny peeces, or under, or to uſe and utter other ſmalle ſilver money, which hath been or ſhall bee made for the uſe of any other partes of our dominions, or any other partes beyond the ſeas, and which hath been made either before or ſhall be made after the commenceing of theſe our letters pattents (excepting alwayes ſuch ſmale ſilver money as uppon the thirtieth day of January, 1648, were currant, and have ſince been uſed in payments betwixt our ſubjects of this realme of Ireland, and ſmale ſilver money, which now is or hereafter ſhall bee cuarant in our kingdome of England upon forfeiture of all ſuch ſmall ſilver money, or other mixt mettall, or counterfeit moneys, which ſhall be made or uſed for ſmall ſilver money, and of all ſuch engines and inſtruments as ſhall bee ſoe made, uſed or found, contrary to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents, and upon ſuch further paines and penalties, and impriſonments, as by the lawes and ſtatutes of this our realme of Ireland and our prerogative royall, can or may be inflicted upon them for their contempt and breach of our royall commandement in this behalfe, the one moyetie of all ſuch forfeitures to be to us, our heires and ſucceſſors, and the other moyetie thereof wee doe, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner, and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, without any account to be given or rendered to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for the ſame or any part thereof. And furthermore, for the better execution of this our grant, wee doe by theſe our letters pattents, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, give and grante unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors adminiſtrators and aſſignes, that they by themſelves, their deputies, ſervants or factors, or any of them from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter, during the terme of yeares hereby granted, takeing a conſtable or other officer with him or them, ſhall or may enter into any ſhip, bottome, veſſell, boat, houſe, ſhopp,

ſhopp, warehouſe, or any other place whatſoever, where they or any of them ſhall have cauſe to make ſearch within this our realme of Ireland by water and land, as well within liberties as without, and there to trye and ſearch by all wayes and meanes, for all ſuch prohibited or counterfeit ſmall ſilver money, engines, or inſtruments for coyning or makeing of the ſaid ſmall ſilver money, as ſhall bee brought from any other part of our dominions, or the parts beyond the ſeas, or be found to be made within this our realme of Ireland, contrary to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents, and finding any ſuch ſmall ſilver money, inſtruments or engines, to arreſt, ſeize, carry away, and detaine the ſame to the uſe in theſe our letters pattents beforementioned and expreſſed, to have, hold, perceive, exerciſe and enjoy, all and ſingular the aforeſaid powers, privileges, licences, grantes, authorities, and other the premiſſes unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, from the date of theſe our letters pattents for and dureing the whole terme of one and twenty yeares from thence next enſueing, and fully to be compleate and ended, yeilding and paying unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the full and juſt ſumme of twelve pence of the ſaid ſmale ſilver money out of every pound troy weight of ſterling ſilver which ſhall be ſoe minted, coyned or made, into ſmale ſilver moneys, dureing the ſaid tearme of one and twenty yeares, which ſaid twelve pence in every pound weight the officers of our mint aforementioned are from tyme to tyme, to deduct, retayne and keepe in their cuſtody unto the uſe of us, our heires and ſucceſſors, out of the ſaid ſmall ſilver money which ſhall be ſoe minted, coyned and made, out of every pound weight of money as aforeſaid, without any further order or direction, or putting of the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, or any of them, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, unto any further or other accompt for, or in reſpect of the ſame, they the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſignes, from tyme to tyme, dureing the ſaid tearme, defraying, paying and diſchargeing, all and all manner of charges for the moneyers, workemen, inſtruments, tooles, coales, ſallaries, houſe roome, and other materialls and contingencies whatſoever, for or in reſpect of the mynting, coyning or makeing of the ſaid ſmall ſilver moneys, excepting the allowances to be made to the maſter and worker, warden, comptroller, aſſay-maſter, and other chiefe officers, who are to be paid by us. And further, of our more eſpeciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion, wee have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, doe give and grant unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, the ſaid office of maſter and worker of the ſaid mint, to have, hold and enjoy the ſame, and eſpecially ſuch proffits, gaines, benefitts and advantages, as ſhall from tyme to tyme, dureing the ſaid tearme of one and twenty years aforeſaid, be made, gotten, raiſed or obtayned by the coyning, minting, makeing, iſſueing or exchangeing, of all ſuch ſmall ſilver

moneys

as ſhall by virtue of theſe preſents be made in manner and forme aforeſeid, to have, perceive, receive, enjoy, uſe and take the ſaid proffits, gaines, benefits and advantages, to be raiſed, made, gotten or obteyned as aforeſaid unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns to their ſole, onely, and proper uſe and behoofe for ever, without any accompt or other thing to be given or rendered to us, our heires or ſucceſſors, for or in reſpect of the ſame, excepting the ſaid twelve pence in every pound weight of money to be deducted as is aforeſaid. And to the intent that the ſaid ſmall ſilver moneys may be brought to a frequent and general uſe throughout this our realme of Ireland, for the good of our ſubjects, and that the juſt paſſeing of the ſame may bee maintained and continued, and conſequently all inconviencies avoided, which may otherwiſe happen either to our ſubjects in that our realme in generall, or unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſignes, contrary to our gracious intentions and meaning in theſe preſents, our will and pleaſure is, that there bee, from tyme to tyme, a convenient quantitie of all the ſaid ſorts of ſmall ſilver money, made for the uſe of our ſaid ſubjects in this our realme of Ireland, and that the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators, deputies, factors and aſſignes, from tyme to tyme, doe make and ſend, or cauſe to be made and ſent forth, ſuch a convenient quantitie of them into as many countyes, cittyes, burroughs corporate, markett townes, and other places, within this our realme, as they ſhall thinke fitt and neceſſary for the uſe and occaſions of our ſubjects in this our realme, and that the ſame ſmale ſilver money be left in the hands of ſome reſponſable perſon or perſons, in the ſaid countyes, cittyes, burroughs corporate, market townes, and places as they ſhall thinke meete, to be by them diſpoſed, exchanged or uttered to the inhabitants of the reſpective places of this our realme, and ſuch others as ſhall bee there reſident, or come thither, as cauſe ſhall require. And our will and pleaſure alſoe is, that all juſtices of the peace, mayors, ſheriffes, bayliffs, chiefe officers and governors, with the miniſters, conſtables and other officers, of all places within this realme reſpectively, doe endeavour that the ſaid ſmale ſilver money may be diſperſed and uttered, and they may freely paſſe betwixt all our ſubjects, according to their reſpective denominations as is aforeſaid, in the way of exchange, betwixt our ſubjects in this realme. And further, we doe hereby ſtreightly charge and command all and ſingular juſtices of the peace, mayors, ſheriffs, bayliffs, conſtables, headborroughs, cuſtomers, comptrollers, ſearchers, and all other our officers and miniſters in this our realme, to whom it ſhall or may appertaine or concerne, to be aiding or aſſiſting in all lawfull and convenient manner, unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, and their and every of their deputyes, factors and ſervants, in the due execution of theſe our ſaid letters patents, upon paine of our diſpleaſure, and ſuch other puniſhments and impriſonments as by the lawes and ſtatutes of our ſaid realme of Ireland, and

and our prerogative royall, can or may be inflicted upon them for their contempt, or offences in that behalfe. And we doe further, for us, our heires and ſucceſſors, covenant and promiſe, that if, during the tearme hereby granted, it ſhall fall out that theſe letters patents ſhall in matter, forme, or by reaſon of any matter or thing therein, or otherwiſe, prove defective, ſhall not be and continue valid, firme and effectuall in the law againſt us, our heires and ſucceſſors, we ſhall, from tyme to tyme, upon humble ſuite of the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, renew theſe our letters pattents, and grant others letters pattents, unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, to the effect and purport of theſe our letters patents which ſhall be valid, firme and effectuall in the law, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors. And of our further and more ample grace and favour, and meere motion, we doe, by theſe preſents, authorize, command and require, that our lieutenant, deputy, juſtice, juſtices, or other cheife governor or governors of this our kingdome of Ireland, for the tyme being. upon the humble ſuite of the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, ſhall cauſe one or more releaſes, or pardons, from tyme to tyme, to be paſſed unto them, under our great ſeale of this our kingdome, upon trying of the aſſay and pix of the ſaid moneys being found agreable unto the rules lymitted and preſcribed by theſe letters pattents, and ſhall cauſe proclamations to be iſſued out in our name, and publiſhed in the ſeverall countyes, cittyes and places, in this kingdome, for the better and more effectuall execution of the ſeverall matters and things in theſe our letters patents, contained and expreſſed, more eſpecially for declaring, authorizing and cauſeing the ſaid ſmall ſilver moneys to paſſe currant within our ſaid kingdome, according to the true intent and meaning of theſe our letters patents. And we doe further, of our eſpeciall grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, grant unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Vyner, Robert Vyner and Daniell Bellingham, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, that theſe our letters pattents, or the inrollment of the ſame, ſhall be in all things firme, valid, good, ſufficient, or effectual in the law, againſt us, our heires and ſucceſſors, as well in all our courts in this our kingdome of Ireland, as in any court in our kingdome of England. Notwithſtanding, *&c.* In witneſſe whereof wee have cauſed theſe our letters to be made pattents. Witnes the aforeſaid Sir Maurice Euſtace, knt. and Roger Earl of Orrery, our juſtices and governors of our ſaid realme of Ireland. At Dublin the eight and twentith day of Aprill in the fourteenth yeare of our raigne.

Ex^r^ J. R. Carleton and Exham.

Enter'd and examined
primo die Maij, 1662.

By

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

A. D. 1662. Ormonde.

C. O. B. A. 42. No, 162. No. LVIII. Whereas by a proclamation, dated the twenty-ninth day of January, 1660, publiſhed by the late lords juſtices and council. See page 51.

And although the Mexico plate pieces, commonly known by the name of pillar pieces, be of equal fineneſs and greater weight than the reſt of the Mexico or Civil pieces, yet many of the inhabitants of this kingdom do refuſe to accept the ſame in payment of money, according to their reſpective value; we therefore do hereby publiſh and declare, that the ſaid pieces, commonly known by the name of pillar pieces, and the half-pieces, quarter-pieces and half-quarter-pieces thereof, were included within the intent of the late proclamation, and were thereby made currant at ſeveral rates, anſwerable and proportionable to any other of the ſaid Mexico or Civil pieces, Rix-dollars, or croſs-dollars, mentioned in the ſaid proclamation, according to the reſpective quantities thereof. And for more full ſatisfaction to his majeſties people, we do hereby publiſh and declare, that all and ſingular the ſeveral ſorts and kinds of the ſaid Mexico pieces, commonly called Pillar-pieces, that now are, or hereafter ſhall be brought into this kingdom, ſhall from henceforth be allowed and paſs in all payments, as well to and from his majeſty, as otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money within this kingdome as fully and freely as if the ſame were ſterling money, and currant of and in England, at ſuch weights and rates reſpectively, as the ſaid Mexico or Civil pieces, Rix-dollars, or croſs-dollars, are by the ſaid late proclamation reſpectively to paſs. And we do hereby declare, that no payment thereof ſhall be made unto his majeſty, nor any perſon or perſons of what quality, nation or condition ſoever, ſhall be inforced to receive any of the ſaid Mexico pieces, commonly called Pillar-pieces, in any payment or payments whatſoever or otherwiſe, unleſs the whole piece thereof ſhall weigh ſeventeen penny-weight troy weight, and the leſſer pieces thereof ratably and proportionably; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the nineteenth day of September, 1662. God ſave the King.

By the Lord Lieutenant and council.

A. D. 1673. Eſſex.

C. O. B. A. 43. No. 147. No. LIX. Whereas information is given to us, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, that of late divers great ſums of money have been ſecretly conveyed and tranſported out of this kingdom, contrary to the laws and ſtatutes now in force in this realm, prohibiting the ſame, to the great impoveriſhing of this realm, and final conſumption of the treaſure thereof, if ſpeedy remedy be not herein provided: We taking the ſame into conſideration, have thought fitt ſtrictly to charge and command, that all and every the laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances heretofore made for keeping the coins of this realm within the ſame, ſhall be henceforth firmly and inviolably obſerved and kept, according to the tenor of them, and that no perſon whatſoever ſhall hereafter attempt to convey, carry or ſend, or cauſe to be conveyed, carryed,

ryed, or ſent out of this realm of Ireland, any money currant within this realm, nor any plate, bullion, gold or ſilver, wrought or unwrought, without the licence of us, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, excepting onely ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary for his reaſonable expences, which he ſhall be bound to confeſs and diſcover whenſoever he ſhall be thereunto warned or charged by any of his majeſties ſearchers, under pain of incurring the forfeiture in and by ſaid laws and ſtatutes limited and appointed, the ſame being the forfeiture of the value of the money ſo carryed out of the realm, whereof the diſcoverer is by the ſaid ſtatutes to have the fourth part in ſuch manner, as in the ſaid ſtatutes is expreſſed. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all ſearchers of his majeſties ports in this realm, and all others to whom it ſhall appertain, that they be careful and vigilant in and about the full execution of all and ſingular the laws and ſtatutes now in force in this kingdom, againſt the exportation of gold and ſilver out of this realm, according to the purport of them, as they tender their duty to his majeſty, and will anſwer the contrary at their perils. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1673.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Eſſex.

A. D. 1673.

No. LX. Whereas divers perſons, in all or moſt of the cities, corporate and market towns in this kingdom, have taken a liberty without any reſtraint, to make in very great quantities a kind of braſs or copper tokens, with ſuch ſtamps as they pleaſed, and vented them to the people, ſome of the ſaid tokens for a penny, and ſome others for a half-peny each piece, to the great grievance of his majeſties ſubjects; we therefore do by this our proclamation, in his majeſties name, ſtrictly charge and require all perſons whatſoever, from henceforth to forbear to make or ſtamp, or cauſe to be made or ſtamped, any braſs or copper, or other tokens whatſoever, without ſpecial licence from his majeſty in that behalf, and hereof they may not fail, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the ſeventeenth day of October, 1673.

C. O. B. A. 43. No. 149.

Dublin Caſtle, Febr^{y} $\frac{0}{10}$ $7\frac{4}{5}$.

A. D. 1674.

To the Lord Ranelagh.

My Lord. *

E. of Eſſex's letters, MSS.

No. LXI. Among the directions I ſent by your lordſhip, there was one concerning Farthings, ſince you went there hath been a propoſall offered to me which ſeems to be more reaſonable than that which we diſcourſed when your lordſhip was here, I have therefore encloſed it to be conſidered on your ſide.

I am your moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Eſſex.

To his excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

It is humbly offered by the undertakers to furniſh this kingdome with copper farthings and half-pence of the ſame weight and fineneſs with thoſe of

England, and by midſummer next to import ſuch a quantitie of copper blocks or chipps as may poſſible with two preſſes, to be coyned by the ſpring enſueing.

The undertakers do further promiſe to be at all the charges of coynage, both for inſtruments, materialls, workmen, and others employed therein, as alſoe to be att all the hazard by ſea or otherwiſe, for bringing in ſuch a quantity of copper, and to give ſuch impreſſion or ſtamp as his Excellencie and this honourable board ſhall think fitt.

But whereas the copper blocks when brought from Sweden will coſt within three pence half penny the pound weight of what they paſs for when coyned, which is but little more than will pay the coynage and charges thereof, which his majeſtie takeing into conſideration, ordered the ſumme of fifteen thouſand pounds to pay for copper blocks to carry on the ſaid work in England, and thoſe undertakers not inſiſting upon any advance money, do in lieu thereof, crave an allowance of four hundred pounds *per annum* ſallery, for three years, towards the charge and intereſt of their diſburſements, and that the copper to be imported for this his majeſtie's ſervice may be freed from the dutys of cuſtomes and exciſe, as the ſame is alſoe allowed in England.

Ibidem. To Mr. ſecretary Coventry. Dublin Caſtle, Febry $\frac{0}{20}$ $7\frac{4}{5}$.

Sir, *

No. LXII. By a letter of his majeſtie's, dated 31 Aug. 72, power is given to my ſelfe and the councell here to raiſe the value of foreigne coyne; the words of the letter are theſe. 'As to what you and our councell there propoſe in your letter of raiſing foreigne coyne, we have conſidered of that matter, and are of opinion with advice of our councell, and accordingly we will that you and the councell doe prepare ſuch a proclamation for the raiſeing or abateing foreigne coynes as you ſhall judge expedient for the good of that our kingdome, but that you forbare to iſſue it till you ſhall have firſt tranſmitted the ſame hether to us for our view and approbation.' Here are a ſort of Portugal money called cruſados weighing fourteen penny weight; there are alſoe another ſpecies of cruſados weighing but eleven penny weight, which two ſorts have of late gone promiſcuouſly at three ſhillings a piece, the reaſon of it was this, thoſe of fourteen penny weight being the onely ſort which then came over hither were by public proclamation appointed to paſs at three ſhillings and eight pence. The merchants who traded into thoſe countrys bringing over a great quantity of the worſer ſort, the ſtamps whereof being like, uttered them at three ſhillings and eight pence, but the people finding the fraud, and that theſe wanted in them one fifth part of the ſilver would take neither the one or the other at more then three ſhillings, ſo as the inconvenience from hence ariſes that when any of the weightier ſort are given in payment, the goldſmiths finding their profit melt them down, by which means the coyne is diminiſhed. Now there being a conſiderable trade between this kingdome and Portugall, and probable ſome quantity of this money will be brought over. We have conſidered the matter, and doe conceive it for the benefit

benefit of the country that this money have it's due value according to its ſeveral ſpecies, the plate pieces of Mexico, weighing ſeventeen penny weight, which is the generall money of the kingdome, and therefore may properly be taken for a ſtandard to the reſt, paſs for four ſhillings and nine pence, at which rate a Portugal piece weighing fourteen penny weight, conſidering weight and fineneſs of ſilver, is worth near three ſhillings and eleven pence, but to avoid fractions in payments the proclamation fixes it at three ſhillings and ten pence, and in regard we doe limit it to the full weight there cannot be either injuſtice or inconvenience in any kind to raiſe it to this value; and for your better information I have herewith incloſed a piece of each coyne, you may pleaſe to propoſe it to his majeſtie that I may have his approbation, according to forme for iſſueing out his proclamation, *&c.*

I am your moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Eſſex.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Councell.

Whereas the Kings moſt excellent majeſtie being informed, that there is a great ſcarcitie of coyne in this his majeſties kingdom of Ireland, and that by means thereof all commerce in courſe is much hindred, and many inconveniencies may befall the publick if ſome timely remedy be not applyed, and it being offered to his majeſtie, as a preſent expedient, that the values of ſome ſort of foreigne coyne which have been lately made currant in this kingdome may be raiſed to a higher rate. And his majeſtie haveing been gratiouſly pleaſed to take the ſame into his princely conſideration, and by letters under his royall ſignett and ſigne manuall, bearing date at his court at Whitehall, to ſignifie unto us his royall will and pleaſure, that we ſhould raiſe that ſort of foreigne coyne, commonly called Portugall Cruſados, weighing fourteen penny weight, from three ſhillings unto three ſhillings and ten pence, and the halfe Portugall Cruſados, weighing ſeven penny weight unto one ſhilling eleven pence, and that we ſhould cauſe his majeſties good pleaſure therein ſignified towards his good people, to be made publick, and the ſaid foreigne pieces of coyne to be made currant, according to the rate aforeſaid, within this his majeſties kingdom of Ireland. Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Councell, in all humble obedience to his majeſties royall commands, doe hereby publiſh and declare, that all and ſingular theſe pieces of foreigne coyne, commonly called the Portugall Cruſados, weighing fourteen penny weight, which now are, or ſhall at any time, from and after the date of this proclamation, be brought into this kingdom, ſhall from and after the date of this our proclamation, be allowed, accepted, and paſs in all payments, as well to and from his majeſtie as otherwiſe however, between party and party as currant moneys within this kingdome, at the rate of three ſhillings and ten pence, as fully and freely to all intents and purpoſes as if the ſame were ſterling and currant moneys of and in England, and that the halfe Portugall Cruſados, weighing ſeven penny weight be allowed, accepted, and paſs in all payments at the rate of one ſhilling and eleven pence currant money in like

manner, to all intents and purpoſes within this kingdom, as if the ſame were ſterling money currant of and in England; and in caſe any of the ſaid pieces made currant by this proclamation, ſhall want of the weight therein laid downe for the ſaid pieces reſpectively, that then there be allowance given of three pence for each penny weight, being twenty-four graines ſo wanting in any of the aforeſaid pieces reſpectively, and ſo proportionably for greater or leſſer want of weight in the ſaid pieces, and in caſe ſuch defect of weight as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſupplied in manner as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe every peece ſo defective in weight as aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed, and paſs in all payments, as well to and from his majeſtie, or otherwiſe however, as currant money within this kingdome as fully and freely as if the ſame were ſterling money currant of and in England. And we doe hereby declare, that no payment ſhall be made unto his majeſtie, nor any perſon or perſons of what quality, nation, or condition ſoever, ſhall be forced to receive any of the ſeveral pieces of coyne aforeſaid, in any payment or payments whatſoever, or otherwiſe, unleſs every ſuch piece as aforeſaid be of the weight abovementioned for ſuch piece, or unleſs ſuch allowance be given for defect of weight as aforeſaid, and we require all maiors, ſheriffs, portreevs, bayliffs, and all other chiefe officers of corporations, and all juſtices of peace, upon any difference ariſeing or concerning the paſſing of any the pieces of ſilver formerly, and in this proclamation mentioned, to paſs in manner as aforeſaid, and in caſe of defect of weight, with the reſpective allowances aforeſaid, that in all and every ſuch caſes of difference they and every of them doe determine ſuch differences according to the rates given by this proclamation. Given, *&c.*

A. D. 1675. C. O. B. A. 43. No. 158.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Mich. Dublin, C. Art. Forbeſe.

No. LXIII. Whereas information is given unto us, the Lords Juſtices and Council, that divers great ſummes of money have been of late ſecretly conveyed and tranſported out of this kingdom, contrary to the laws and ſtatutes now in force, prohibiting the ſame, to the great impoveriſhing of the realm, and final conſumption of the treaſure thereof, if not ſpeedily prevented: Now we the Lords Juſtices and Council, taking the ſame into our conſideration, have thought fit to will and require, and to hereby ſtrictly charge and command, that all and every the laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances heretofore made for the keeping the coyns of this realm within the ſame, be henceforth duely and inviolably obſerved, according to the tenor of them, and that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſhall hereafter attempt to convey, carry or ſend, or cauſe to be conveyed, carryed or ſent out of this realm, any money whatſoever, currant within this realm, nor any plate, bullion, gold or ſilver, wrought or unwrought, without the licence of us, the Lords Juſtices and Council, excepting onely ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary for his and their reaſonable expences, which he and they ſhall be bound to confeſs and diſcover, whenſoever they ſhall be thereunto warned or charged by any of his majeſties ſearchers, under pain of incurring the forfeitures in and by the ſaid laws and ſtatutes

ſtatutes limited and appointed, the ſame being the forfeiture of the value of the money ſo carryed out of the realm, whereof the diſcoverer is by the ſaid ſtatutes to have one fourth part, in ſuch manner as in the ſaid ſtatutes is expreſſed, which we ſhall take care for their incouragement ſhall be duely ſatisfied accordingly: And we do hereby further require, and ſtrictly charge and command all ſearchers of his majeſties ports in this realm, and all others his majeſties officers and miniſters to whom it ſhall appertain, that they and every of them be carefull and vigilant in and about the full and due execution of all and ſingular the laws and ſtatutes now in force in this kingdom, againſt ſuch as ſhall export any gold or ſilver out of this realm, againſt the purport and tenor of the ſaid ſtatutes, and that they endeavour to bring them to condign puniſhment for the ſame, as they tender their duty to his majeſty, and will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt peril. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the ſix and twentieth day of July, 1675.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Eſſex.

A. D. 1677. C. O. B. A. 43. No. 212.

No. LXIV. Whereas we are informed, that divers merchants, ſtrangers and others, have lately brought into this kingdom, ſeveral pieces of Dutch coyne, commonly known by the name of New-lyon dollars, ſtamped with a lyon rampant on the one ſide, and a man with an eſchutchion covering his lower parts, and a lyon charged in it on the other ſide, coyned in the years 1674, 1675, or 1676, with this motto, *Confidens Domino non movetur*, and the year of our Lord in the ſame round, with the motto over the head of the lyon, and that they by themſelves, their agents, or factors, have diſperſed and uttered the ſame in payments amongſt his majeſties ſubjects, at the rate of foure ſhillings and nine pence *per* piece, as money allowed to be iſſued in trade and commerce. And whereas we have cauſed ſome of the ſaid pieces to be tryed and eſſayed by the eſſay maſter of this city, and do find that the ſaid pieces are worſe than his majeſties ſtandard of England, by two ounces five penny weight upon the pound weight; and that theſe new dollars are intrinſically worth no more than three ſhillings and foure pence one farthing ſterling, and (in proportion to the Spaniſh money commonly current here) worth three ſhillings and nine pence. And whereas none of the ſaid pieces, nor any of that kind and ſpecies have been at any time allowed by his majeſtie, or by proclamation from us the Lord Lieutenant, or any of his majeſties former chief governors and council of this kingdom, to paſs as current money within this kingdom, and yet are commonly paid off (as we are informed) at the rate aforeſaid. Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, duely weighing the premiſſes, and the many inconveniencies which by ſuch fraudulent practices may befall his majeſties good ſubjects if not timely prevented, have thought fit to publiſh and make known the ſame by this our proclamation, and hereby to caution and adviſe, that none of the officers or miniſters of his majeſties revenue, or any other perſon or perſons of what nature, quality, or condition ſoever he be, is, or are, by any law, required or

inforced

inforced to take or receive any of the ſaid pieces, commonly called New lyon dollars, ſtamped in manner aforeſaid, in any payment or payments whatſoever, and hereof we require all manner of perſons, who are or ſhall be there in any wiſe concerned, to take ſpecial notice at their perils. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the ninth day of April, 1677.

A. D. 1680. Auditor's office, lib. xxvii. p. 154.

Abſtract of a patent of King Charles II. to Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel Legg, for coining copper half-pence.

No. LXV. Charles the ſecond, *&c.* Whereas we did, by our letters pattents under our great ſeale of England the fourteenth of December in the twelfth year of our raigne, grant unto Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, lately deceaſed, full power, *&c.* for coyning farthing tokens of copper, and whereas Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, his ſon hath humbly petitioned and repreſented unto us, that neither his father nor himſelf were ever admitted to make uſe of the ſaid grant, nor obtayne allowance from the chief governor of Ireland to iſſue the ſaid farthing tokens as our royall coyne amongſt our ſubjects of that kingdom, and that having laid out conſiderable ſums of money for copper and the working thereof into farthings, and other incidentall charges they have ſuſteyned great loſſe and damage; in conſideration whereof we do hereby, with the advice and conſent of our beloved cozen and counſellor James duke of Ormonde, our lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, and by theſe our letters pattents, give unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel George Legg, their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, full power, *&c.* during the terme of twenty-one years from the date hereof to make and coyn ſuch quantity of copper half-pence, as they may conveniently iſſue during the ſaid terme among our ſubjects of Ireland. The ſaid copper half-pence to be made of copper by engines, having on one ſide the figure or effigies of our head ſtampt thereon, and on the other ſide the impreſſion of an harpe crowned, with this inſcription round before and on the reverſe, *Carolus ſecundus Dei gratia magn. Brittan, Franc. & Hibern. Rex*, and each to weigh one hundred and ſeven grains troy weight: which copper half-pence we do hereby for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ordayne ſhall paſs and be generally uſed between man and man as half-pence within this kingdom of Ireland; forbidding all other perſons whatſoever to make or counterfeit, or import ſuch copper half pence or engines, under paine of forfeiture of the ſame, or ſuch other puniſhements as the law may inflict. All officers, juſtices and magiſtrates ordered to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel George Legg, in the due execution of the premiſſes; they paying unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, yearly, dureing the aboveſaid term, the ſum of ſixteen pound thirteen ſhillings and four pence ſterling, in two payments, *viz.* on the twenty fourth of June and twenty-fifth of December. The ſaid pattentees to have all the profits ariſeing from the ſaid coynage, and to be at any time ready to deliver the ſum of twenty ſhillings in copper half-pence for every twenty ſhillings in ſterling money, which any of our ſubjects of Ireland ſhall be willing

ing to give or diſburſe for the ſame, and to repay twenty ſhillings in ſterling money for every twenty ſhillings of the ſaid half-pence as ſhall be brought to them. Convenient quantities of the ſaid half-pence to be ſent to as many cities, towns, and other places in Ireland as they ſhall think fit. Witneſs our ſaid Lieutenant generall and generall governor of our ſaid kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighteenth day of May, in the thirty-ſecond year of our reign.

Domvile.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Ormonde. A. D. 1680.

No. LXVI. Whereas his majeſty, by letters patents under his great ſeal of Ireland, bearing date the eighteenth day of May, in the two and thirtieth year of his reign, hath been graciouſly pleaſed to grant unto Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, and colonel George Legg, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, full, free, and abſolute licence, power and authority, that they by themſelves, or by their ſufficient deputy or deputies, workmen and ſervants, ſhould (during the terme of one and twenty years, to commence from the date of the ſaid letters patents) make in ſome convenient place or places, at his or their and every of their pleaſures and appointement ſuch quantity of half-pence of copper, as might by them be iſſued amongſt his majeſties ſubjects in this his majeſties realm of Ireland, during the time aforeſaid, and them to utter, iſſue, diſperſe, and diſpoſe of within and throughout the ſaid kingdom. And to the intent the ſaid copper half-pence might be diſtinguiſhed from any other which have been made or might happen to be made in any other place or places whatſoever, hath declared his royal will and pleaſure, and commanded that the ſaid half-pence ſhould be made of copper, haveing on the one ſide, the figure or effigies of his majeſties head ſtampt in copper, and on the other ſide the ſtamp or impreſs of an harp crowned, with this inſcription round before and on the reverſe ſide, *Carolus ſecundus Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex.* And whereas his majeſty, in and by his ſaid letters pattents, hath willed and ordained that the ſaid copper half-pence ſo made ſhould weigh, each half-peny, one hundred and ten grains troy weight, and that the ſame ſhould be generally uſed by all his ſubjects, and others in this his kingdom of Ireland, as tokens of the value of half-pence within this kingdom; and to the intent that the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and George Legg, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, reſpectively, might have and enjoy the full advantage, benefit and proffit intended them by his majeſties ſaid grant, his majeſty hath graciouſly pleaſed, in and by his letters patents, ſtraightly to forbid and prohibit all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, other than he the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and the ſaid George Legg, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, their deputies, agents and ſervants, to make or counterfeit any ſuch copper half-pence, or to make or uſe any engines, ſtamps or inſtruments, whereby they may be made, or to make or uſe any other tokens, engines, ſtamps or inſtruments, in reſemblance of

C. O. B. A. 43. p. 271.

of them, or any other tokens whatſoever, or to uſe or utter any other half penny tokens, pence or farthing tokens, or copper pieces, or braſs pieces, or pieces of any other metal, which have been or ſhall be made for tokens, for the uſe of any part of his majeſties dominions, or any parts beyond the ſeas, or which ſhall have been made, either before, or ſhall be made after, the date of his majeſties ſaid letters patents, within this his majeſties ſaid kingdom of Ireland, or in any other parts, or to import or bring into this his majeſties realm of Ireland, any half pence, pence, or farthing tokens, or copper or braſs pieces, or pieces of any other metal, which have been or ſhall be made in any parts beyond the ſeas, to be uſed as tokens, upon pain of forfeiture of all ſuch half-penny tokens, farthing tokens, or other tokens, or pieces of copper or braſs, or other metal, which hath been or ſhall be made and uſed as tokens, and of all ſuch engines, ſtamps, and inſtruments, as ſhould be ſo made, uſed, or found, contrary to his majeſties ſaid letters patents, and upon ſuch further pains, penalties and impriſonments, as by the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, and by his majeſties prerogative royal, may be inflicted upon ſuch perſons for their contempt and breach of his majeſties royal commands in this behalf, the one moyety of all ſuch forfeitures, to be to his majeſtie, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the other moyety to the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and George Legg, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns reſpectively. And whereas his majeſty, in and by his ſaid letters patents, hath further granted unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and George Legg, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, reſpectively, that they by themſelves, their deputies, ſervants and agents, or any of them, may from time to time, and at all times, during the ſaid term of twenty-one years (calling a conſtable or other officer with him or them) enter into any ſhip, bottom, veſſel or boat, or into any houſe, ſhop, cellar, warehouſe, or any other place whatſoever, within this kingdom, where they or any of them ſhall have cauſe to make ſearch by water or land (as well within liberties as without) and there to try and ſearch by all ways and means for all counterfeit half-pence, farthing tokens, and pence, and other tokens of braſs or copper, or other metal whatſoever, which have been made or ſhall be uſed as tokens, or any engines, ſtamps, or inſtruments, that are already made, or ſhall at any time after the date of his majeſties ſaid letters patents be made for the making, coyning, ſtamping or caſting of any farthing tokens, half-pence or pence whatſoever, or as ſhall be brought from other parts of his majeſties dominions, or the parts beyond the ſeas, or found to be made within his majeſties ſaid realm of Ireland, contrary to the meaning of his majeſties ſaid letters patents, and that finding any ſuch tokens, copper or braſs pieces, inſtruments, ſtamps or engines, to arreſt, ſeize, and carry away and detain the ſame, to the uſes in his majeſties letters patents beforementioned. Theſe are therefore, in his majeſties name, ſtraightly to command and forbid all manner of perſons whatſoever, that they and every of them do forbear to import, make, ſtamp, caſt, coyn, utter, or receive, any copper half-pence, or copper pence, or farthing

thing tokens, or any other tokens whatſoever, of any ſort of metal, or pieces of copper or braſs by way of change or otherwiſe, or to have or uſe any engines, ſtamps or inſtruments, whereby ſuch copper half-pence, or pence, or farthing tokens, or other piece of copper or braſs may be ſtamped, coined, made, or uttered, or uſed amongſt his majeſty's ſubjects in this kingdom, contrary to his majeſties will and pleaſure declared in and by his majeſties ſaid letters patents, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt perils, ſave only the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and the ſaid colonel George Legg, their deputies agents and ſervants, who are hereby required to make ſuch a convenient quantity of the ſaid copper half-pence for the uſe of his majeſties ſubjects, and to take care that each of them do weigh one hundred and ten grains troy weight, as in his majeſties letters patents are directed, and to ſend ſuch proportions of them into as many cities, burroughs, corporate and market towns of this kingdom, as they ſhall think convenient for the uſe of his majeſties ſubjects, in this kingdom, the ſame to be left in the hands of ſome diſcreet perſon or perſons whom they ſhall appoint to be vended and uttered amongſt the inhabitants of the reſpective cities, burroughs, counties and places of this realm; and in caſe any of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhall happen to be ſurcharged, in the courſe of their trades, with more of the ſaid copper half-pence, than they can utter, then the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, and the ſaid colonel George Legg, their deputies, agents and ſervants, are in purſuance of his majeſties ſaid letters patents hereby required to deliver at any time during the time aforeſaid, the ſumme of twenty ſhillings, currant monies, for every ſumme of twenty one ſhillings returned in the ſame copper half-pence unto ſuch perſon and perſons who ſhall ſo happen to be ſurcharged, and ſo after that rate for all greater ſummes. And we do further, in his majeſties name, ſtraightly command and require, that the aforeſaid copper half-pence, which have been and ſhall be made, by his majeſties royal authority, according to his majeſties ſaid grant (and no other token whatſoever) be uttered, uſed, received, accepted and taken in all dealings, whereby exchange of ſmall money is neceſſary between man and man, as currant monies, according to the value of half-pence, within this kingdom. Yet ſo as none of his majeſties ſubjects are hereby compelled to receive of the ſaid copper half-pence in any payment of money above five ſhillings in one hundred pounds, and ſo proportionably in all greater or leſſer ſummes: And the chief officers and governours, with the miniſters and conſtables of all places within this realm reſpectively, and alſo the farmers, collectors and receivers of his majeſties revenue of this kingdom for the time being, are hereby required to endeavour that the ſaid copper half-pence may be uttered and diſperſed throughout the kingdom; and that they be freely received and paſs in uſe betwixt man and man for the value of half-pence in the way of exchange, as is before expreſſed. And we do further, in his majeſties name, ſtraightly charge and command all and ſingular mayors, ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace, conſtables, headboroughs, controllers, cuſtomers, and ſearchers, and all others his majeſties officers and

miniſters, to whom it ſhall or may appertain, to be aiding and aſſiſting in all lawful and convenient manner unto the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel George Legg, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, and their and every of their deputies, factors, agents and ſervants, in the due execution of the premiſſes, upon pain of his majeſties high diſpleaſure, and ſuch puniſhments and impriſonments, as by the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, and his majeſties prerogative royal, can or may be inflicted upon them for their contempt in that behalf. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the nineteenth day of July, 1680.

A. D. 1683. C. O. B. A. 43.

By the Lord Deputy and council.

Arran.

No. LXVII. Whereas many and great inconveniencies have happened to his majeſties ſubjects of this kingdom, by the difference of weights that have been of late made uſe of for the weighing of ſuch forreign coyn, as hath been made currant here by proclamation, as alſo by the bringing over into this kingdom great quantities of Peru pieces of eight, which for ſome time did commonly paſs without any regard to their weight, for four ſhillings and ſix pence a piece, which was more than their real value, and of late many of them have been refuſed to be taken for more than three ſhillings, or three ſhillings and ſix pence a piece, which is leſs than their real value, whereby many of his majeſty's ſubjects have been at great loſs, which hath been chiefly occaſioned for want of taking due notice of the ſeveral proclamations now in force, whereby ſuch forreign coyn is made currant, which are moſt of them out of print, and not eaſily to be had; and we being deſirous to remedy a miſchief that may prove ſo prejudicial to the trade and traffique of this kingdom, by ſuch incertainty in the coyn now currant here; have thought fit by this our proclamation, to declare at what rates all ſorts of forreign coyne, by the ſeveral proclamations now in force are to paſs amongſt his majeſties ſubjects in this kingdom, which are as followeth. See page 56.

And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold or ſilver, ſhall want of the weight herein laid down on the ſaid pieces reſpectively, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three pence for each penny weight ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively, and ſo proportionably for greater or leſſer wants of weight in the ſaid pieces: and in caſe ſuch defect of weight as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſupplied in manner as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe every piece ſo defective in weight as aforeſaid is to be allowed and to paſs in all payments, as well to and from his majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever as currant money within this kingdom, as fully and as freely as if the ſame were ſterling money, and currant of and in England. And we do alſo hereby declare, that all the aforeſaid ſorts of forreign coyn being ſtanding weight, are to paſs, and are to be paid and received at the rates abovementioned, and any ſuch coyns not weighing down the ſcales in the weighing thereof, is not to be any cauſe for the refuſal thereof at the

rates

rates herein abovementioned. As alſo that every perſon receiving any money ſhall receive by what ſide of the ſcales he pleaſes, if he uſes thoſe of the payer, and if he uſes his own, then he is to receive by which ſide the payer ſhall think proper to direct. And to the end there may be no incertainty in the weights of money, we do hereby further declare, that we have directed all the weights that are neceſſary for the ſaid ſilver coyn, to be exactly made by Henry Paris and John Cuthbeard, of the city of Dublin, the ſtamps to be flat, and the circle to be ſmooth and poliſhed, that no duſt may gather in, and each weight to be ſtampt with the number of the penny weights it bears on one ſide, and the crown and harp on the other ſide, where the ſame may be had at reaſonable rates, not exceeding twelve pence for all the weights being eight in number, *viz.* for the ducatoon, half-ducatoon, for the whole plate and Peru pieces, and half and quarter pieces thereof, a two penny weight, a penny weight, and an half-penny weight, which are all that will be neceſſary for weighing the ſeveral ſorts of ſilver coyn that do now commonly paſs in this kingdom. And we have ordered a ſtandart of all ſorts of the ſaid weights for ſilver coyn to be left in the hands of the reſpective ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties of this kingdom, and alſo in the hands of the reſpective mayors, and other chief magiſtrates of the ſeveral cities and corporations of this kingdom, by whom the ſame are to be left in ſucceſſion with the next ſucceeding ſheriffs, mayors, and other magiſtrates, to the end that all differences that ſhall happen about any weights for money, may thereby be either determined or prevented. And in caſe any perſon or perſons ſhall either pay or receive any money by any other weight than ſuch as ſhall be agreeable to the weights ſo to be left in the ſaid ſheriffs, mayors, and other chief magiſtrates hands, they are to be proceeded againſt and puniſhed according to the law, as keepers and uſers of falſe and unlawfull weights. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the ſixth day of June, 1683.

God ſave the King.

Abſtract of a deed of aſſignement of a power to coyn half-pence to Sir John Knox, knight. A. D. 1680.

No. LXVIII. This indenture, made the ſeventeenth day of June, in the thirty-ſecond of King Charles II. *&c.* between Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, *&c.* George Legg, Eſq; *&c.* the right honourable Richard Earl of Arran, and Sir Nicholas Armorer, knight, *&c.* on the one part, and John Knox, of the city of Dublin, alderman, of the other part. Whereas the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, knight, deceaſed, and the ſaid George Legg, did obtain from his majeſty a reference to James duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, for renewing a patent formerly granted to the ſaid Armſtrong for making farthing tokens in Ireland. And whereas the ſaid Thomas Armſtrong and George Legg, by writing under their hands and ſeals, the twenty ninth of November, 1678, did conſtitute, *&c.* Richard Earl of Arran, and Sir Nicholas Armorer, their attorneys, *&c.* to get the ſaid reference, and obtain from the Duke of Ormond, allowance for paſſing ſuch new grant for the Rolls offic. Dublin. An 32. Car. II. inrol. 2 Ja. II. p. 1. facie.

making farthing tokens and half-pence, and iſſuing the ſame in Ireland, and ſurrendering the former patent, and to treat and conclude with any perſon, for their intereſt in the ſaid new patent (when paſt) by agreement either by yearly income, rent, or for ſuch ſum of money as they their ſaid attornies ſhall think fit, and to perfect, *&c.* ſuch deed, *&c.* as ſhall be requiſite, *&c.* in conſideration of which care, *&c.* the ſaid Armſtrong and Legg, did grant to the ſaid Earl of Arran and Nicholas Armorer, one third part of all the profits of ſuch letters patents, after deduction of all charges relating to the ſame, *&c.* And whereas his majeſty, *&c.* by his letters patents, *&c.* of the eighteenth of May laſt paſt, hath given, *&c.* to the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong and colonel George Legg, *&c.* full and abſolute power, *&c.* during the tearme therein mentioned to make, *&c.* ſuch quantities of half-pence of copper, *&c. (recites the whole patent.)* Now this indenture witneſſeth, that the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, George Legg, Richard Earl of Arran, and Sir Nicholas Armorer, in conſideration of the ſum of one thouſand five hundred pounds of lawfull money, *&c.* well and truly paid, *&c.* by the ſaid John Knox, have granted and ſet over, *&c.* to the ſaid John Knox, *&c.* all ſuch power, *&c.* to coin, ſtamp, diſperſe, utter, *&c.* of copper half-pence within the kingdom of Ireland as are granted to them, *&c.* in and by the ſaid recited letters patents, in as full, *&c.* manner, *&c.* as they, *&c.* might or could doe by the ſaid letters patents; to have, *&c.* all and ſingular the ſaid powers, *&c.* receive, *&c.* all ſuch profits, *&c.* as ſhall be made, *&c.* during the remainder of the ſaid twenty-one years. And the ſaid John Knox, *&c.* doth covenant, *&c.* during the ſaid term to pay, *&c.* perform, *&c.* all the rents, reſervations, *&c.* And the ſaid Sir Thomas Armſtrong, *&c.* for themſelves, *&c.* do covenant, *&c.* that they will at any time hereafter, during the ſaid term, at the coſt of the ſaid John Knox, procure as often as ſhall be neceſſary, from the chief governor of Ireland, a proclamation for the better execution of the ſaid letters patents, and the paſſing of the ſaid half-penny tokens, and ſuppreſſing all other tokens, inſtruments, *&c.* And that if the ſaid Armſtrong, *&c.* doe, within the ſaid term, procure any other patent, *&c.* for coining any other farthing, half-penny or penny, that the ſaid John Knox, *&c.* ſhall have the full benefit thereof, during the ſaid term without any fine, *&c.* in witneſs whereof, *&c.*

A. D. 1685. Rolls offic. Dublin. Inrol. 2 Dec. 1 Jac. II.

Abſtract of a warrant for renewing letters patents to alderman John Knox.

James R.

No. LXIX. Moſt reverend father in God, and right truſty and right well-beloved couſin and councellor, we greete you well. Whereas the late king, *&c.* did by letters patent, *&c.* of the eighteenth of May, 1680, *&c.* grant unto colonel Legg, now lord Dartmouth, and Sir Thomas Armſtrong, *&c.* power, *&c.* to make and utter ſuch a quantity of copper half-pence, as might be iſſued in Ireland, within the term of twenty-one years, *&c. (recites the conditions of the grant)* And whereas John Knox, of Dublin, alderman and aſſignee, *&c.* hath, as we are informed, been at great expence in providing copper,

copper, &c, and has humbly prayed us that we would accept of a ſurrender of the former patent and to grant him a new one, for the term unexpired of the former grant, under the ſame yearly rent, reſtrictions, &c. as in the ſaid former patents, with this alteration only, of the figure of our head to be ſtamped on the one ſide, and the inſcription of, *Jacobus Dei gratiâ magnæ Britaniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex.* And we having referred the conſideration of this matter to our high treaſurer of England, and ſeen his report, together with the report of our attorney general of Ireland in the words following, &c. Our will and pleaſure is, and we doe hereby require you, &c. that you give ſuch orders, &c. for accepting a ſurrender of the former patents, &c. and that thereupon you cauſe new letters patents to be forthwith paſſed under the great ſeale of that our kingdom, and with the advice of ſome our council learned in the law there, containing an effectual grant from us, &c. unto the ſaid John Knox, &c. of a free, &c. licence from us, &c. that he the ſaid John Knox, by himſelf, &c. may, during the number of years granted by the former patents yet unexpired, make ſuch quantity of half-pence of copper, as may be iſſued in that our realme, as our lawfull coyne, &c. *See the abſtract of the patent.* Given at our court at Whitehall, the twenty third day of October, 1685, in the firſt year of our reign.

By his majeſty's command,
Sunderland.

Abſtract of a patent King James II. to Sir John Knox, for coining copper half-pence. A. D. 1685.

No. LXX. James the ſecond, &c. To all, &c. Whereas the late king, &c. did by letters patents bearing date the eighteenth of May in the thirty-ſecond year of his reign did grant unto colonel George Legg, now lord Dartmouth, and Sir Thomas Armſtrong, deceaſed, full power to coin copper half pence for the uſe of this our kingdom of Ireland. And whereas there is a great want of ſmall coyne for exchange, and John Knox, alderman, and now lord-mayor of the city of Dublin, aſſignee to the ſaid lord Dartmouth and Sir Thomas Armſtrong, hath been at great expence in provideing copper and other materials for the making of the ſaid half-pence, and hath ſurrendered the former patent; we do by theſe our letters pattents grant unto the ſaid John Knox, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, full power, during the remainder of the term granted by the above ſaid former patent to coyn ſuch quantitie of copper half-pence as he can conveniently iſſue among our ſubjects of the ſaid kingdom. The ſaid half-pence to be made of copper by engines, having on one ſide the figure or effigies of our head, and on the other ſide, the ſtamp of an harp crowned, with this inſcription round before and on the reverſe, *Jacobus ſecundus Dei gratia magnæ Brittaniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex.* Which copper half-pence we do hereby for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ordayne ſhall paſs and be generally uſed between man and man as tokens, for the value of half-pence, within this kingdom, forbidding all other perſons whatſoever to make, counterfeit, or import, ſuch copper half-pence or engines under

Auditor's office, lib. 1. P. 53.

under paine of forfeiture thereof, or ſuch other puniſhment as the law may inflict. All officers, juſtices and magiſtrates ordered to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid John Knox, in the due execution of the premiſſes, he paying unto us, *&c.* the ſum of ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence, in two payments, *&c.* and that he ſhall have all the proffits ariſeing from the ſaid coynage, and to be ready at any time to deliver the ſum of twenty ſhillings of the ſaid copper half-pence for every twenty ſhillings in ſterling money, which any of our ſubjects of Ireland ſhall be willing to give or diſburſe for the ſame, and to repay twenty ſhillings in ſterling money for every twenty ſhillings of the ſaid copper half-pence as ſhall be brought to him. Convenient quantities of the ſaid half-pence to be ſent to as many cities, towns and other places, in Ireland, as he ſhall think fitt. Witneſs our aforeſaid lords juſtices at Dublin, the twenty-ninth day of December, in the firſt year of our raigne.

Domville.

A. D. 1687. By the Lord Deputy and Council.

Tyrconnel.

Dr. P. collection, v. i. p. 347. No. LXXI. Whereas a proclamation iſſued from the late lord deputy and council of this kingdom, concerning the weighing of ſuch forreign coyn as hath been made currant here; which proclamation followeth in theſe words. (*recites verbatim the above proclamation, which I think needleſs to repeat, and then concludes*) And whereas we are informed that many of his majeſties ſubjects do not conform themſelves to the rules and directions preſcribed by the ſaid proclamation for the paying and receiving of the ſaid forraign coyns therein mentioned, and do refuſe to accept of the payment of the ſaid coyn by ſtanding weight as by the ſaid proclamation is directed. And leaſt the neglect of the due obſervance of the ſaid proclamation may be occaſioned by its being now out of print, and not eaſily to be had for the peruſal of his majeſties ſubjects, we the Lord Deputy and Council have thought fit to cauſe the ſame to be herewith reprinted, and do hereby require all his majeſties officers, miniſters and loving ſubjects, whom it may concern, punctually to obſerve and conform themſelves to the ſeveral rules and directions preſcribed by the aforeſaid proclamation, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt perils. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the ſixteenth day of January, 1687.

A, D. 1689. By the King.

James R.

C. O. B. A. 44. P. 68. Dr. P. collection v. i. P. 393. No. LXXII. Whereas we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to raiſe the coyn of this our kingdom to a higher value; we do hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice aforeſaid, that all ſorts of coyn now currant in this our kingdom, whether forreign or ſterling, ſhall paſs amongſt all our ſubjects within this our realm, and in all payments to be made either to us or from us, according to the rates following; that is to ſay. See page 57 and 58.

And

And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold or ſilver, which are foreign, and outlandiſh coyn, ſhall want of the weight herein laid on the ſaid pieces reſpectively, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three pence for each penny weight ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively, and ſo proportionably for greater or leſſer wants of weight in the ſaid pieces. And in caſe ſuch defect of weight as aforeſaid ſhall be ſupplied in manner as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe every piece ſo defective in weight as aforeſaid, and that defect of weight ſo ſupplied as aforeſaid is to be allowed, and to paſs in all payments, as well to and from us, as otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money within this our kingdom, as fully and freely as if the ſame were ſterling money, and currant of and in England. And we do hereby declare, that all the aforeſaid coyn, which are foreign coyn, being ſtanding weight are to paſs, and are to be paid and received at the rates herein abovementioned, and that any ſuch coyns not weighing down the ſcales in the weighing thereof is not to be any cauſe for the refuſal thereof at the rates herein abovementioned: As alſo, that every perſon receiving any money ſhall receive by what ſide of ſcales he pleaſes, if he uſes thoſe of the payer, and if he uſes his own, then he is to receive by which ſide the payer ſhall think fit to direct. And to the end there be no incertainty in the weights of money, we do hereby publiſh and declare, that the ſame methods be obſerved in the ſaid weights as is directed by proclamation iſſued in this kingdom on the ſixth day of June, in the year 1683, in the time of the governement of Richard Earl of Arran, lord deputy of Ireland. Given at our court at Dublin-caſtle, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1689, in the fifth year of our reign.

By the King.

James R.

A. D. 1689.

No. LXXIII. Whereas we have, by our royal proclamation formerly publiſhed and declared, that all forreign coyn now currant in this our kingdom ſhould paſs amongſt our ſubjects within this our realm, according to the rates in the ſaid proclamation mentioned. And whereas there is a forreign coyn now in this our kingdom of ſmall pieces of ſilver, called the French three pence half-penny, or the three ſou's and half ſou's, which ſort of coyn is omitted in the ſaid proclamation, ſo that it is not yet aſcertained at what rate the ſame ſhall paſs: we do therefore hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice of our privy council, that every piece of the ſaid ſmall pieces of ſilver called the French three pence half penny, or three ſou's and half ſou's, are to paſs for three pence half-penny, and are to be paid and received in all payments to be made by us, and to us, or otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money within this our kingdom at the rates aforeſaid. Given at our court at our caſtle of Dublin, the fourth day of May, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 76. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 2.

James

A. D. 1689. Book of orders J. R. Aud. offic. Dublin. P. 3.

James R.

No. LXXIV. Our will and pleaſure is, that you forthwith goe to the ſeveral place or places where ſtamps, preſſes or coyning mills are, which with the ſeveral inſtruments belonging to the coynage you are to ſecure, under your reſpective ſeales, in ſome ſafe place ſoe as none can come at or meddle with the ſame without your conſent; as alſo to ſecure, in the ſame manner, any quantity of braſs or copper caſten, rounded or fitted to the mill, and if you ſhall find any perſons at work at the ſaid mills, for our ſervice, coyning braſs or copper money, any two of you ſhall remain beſide the ſaid workmen to ſee that what is coyned bee duely aplyed to our uſe and noe other, and at your leaving off the ſaid coynage, you are to ſecure the houſes, tooles and inſtruments as is aboveſaid, taking an exact account of the pieces coyned, and ſecuring them in the like manner; you ſhall call to the officer of our guard for any aſſiſtance that may be neceſſary; for doing all which this ſhall bee your warrant. Given at our court at Dublin-caſtle, this nineteenth day of June, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.

By his majeſty's command,
Melford.

By the King.

A. D. 1689. C. O. B. A. 44. p. 78. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. P. 5.

James R.

No. LXXV. Whereas, for remedy of the preſent ſcarcity of money in this our kingdom, and that our ſtanding forces may be the better paid and ſubſiſted, and that our ſubjects of this realm may be the better enabled to pay and diſcharge the taxes, exciſe, cuſtoms, rents, and other debts and duties, which are or ſhall be hereafter payable to us; we have ordered a certain quantity of copper and braſs money to be coyned to paſs currant in this our kingdom during our pleaſure, in ſix penny pieces; each piece having of one ſide the effigies or figure of our head, with this inſcription round, *Jacobus* II *Dei gratiâ*, and upon the other ſide, the ſtamp or impreſſion of croſs-ſcepters and a crown between J. R. with VI above, the moneth wherein they are coyned below, with this inſcription round, *Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Rex.* 1689, and fringed round, each of the ſaid pieces to be of the metal of copper and braſs; all which pieces of money we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to make currant money within this our kingdom. We do therefore hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice aforeſaid, that the ſaid pieces of copper and braſs coyned, or hereafter to be coyned by our ſaid order marked and ſtampt as aforeſaid, ſhall paſs during our pleaſure, as currant money amongſt all our ſubjects within our realm, and in all payments to be made either to us, or from us, or to or from any of our ſubjects within this kingdom, according to the rates following; that is to ſay, each of the ſaid pieces called ſix penny pieces, marked and ſtamped as aforeſaid, to paſs for ſix pence; the ſaid pieces to paſs at the rates aforeſaid in all payments, excepting the duties of cuſtoms and exciſe upon the importation of forreign goods into this kingdom, money left in truſt or keeping with any perſon, and excepting

excepting mortgages, and debts now due by record, or by bills, bonds, or obligations, and that the ſame ſhall alſo paſs currant at the rates aforeſaid, for the intereſt which hereafter ſhall fall due for ſuch mortgages and debts due by records, bills, bonds, or obligations, and likewiſe for any of the ſaid principal debts ſo ſecured where the debtor or his goods are, or ſhall be taken in execution for the ſame, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all and every of our ſubjects of this kingdome to take and receive in all payments to be made to them (excepting as aforeſaid) the ſaid pieces of money according to the rates aforeſaid, hereby declaring that ſuch of our ſubjects within this kingdom as ſhall refuſe to receive the ſaid pieces of copper and braſs money at the rates aforeſaid (excepting as aforeſaid) being tendered to them for payment, ſhall be puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigour of the law, as contemners of our royal prerogative and command. Provided always, that this our proclamation ſhall not be conſtrued, to oblige any merchant or merchants, importing any goods into this kingdom, to receive upon the firſt ſale of ſuch goods ſo imported, any of the ſaid copper or braſs money: And whereas we have cauſed the ſaid copper and braſs money to be made currant money for preſent neceſſity, and therefore do not intend that the ſame ſhall continue for any long time. We do, by this our royal proclamation, promiſe and engage to all our ſubjects here, that as ſoon as the ſaid money ſhall be decried and made null, that we ſhall thereupon receive from all and every our ſubjects within this kingdom ſuch proportion of the ſaid money as ſhall be, and remain in their reſpective hands at the time the ſame ſhall be ſo decried and made null; and at the ſame time either allow for the ſame to them the value thereof, at the rates aforeſaid, out of what rent, duties or debts, they reſpectively ſhall owe to us, or to make them full ſatisfaction for the ſame according to the rates aforeſaid, in gold or ſilver of the currant coyne of this kingdom. Given at our court, at Dublin-caſtle, the eighteenth day of June, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.

By the King.

James R.

A. D. 1689.

No. LXXVI. Whereas, for remedy of the preſent ſcarcity of money in this our kingdom, and that our ſtanding forces may be the better paid and ſubſiſted, and that our ſubjects of this realm may be the better enabled to pay and diſcharge the taxes, exciſe, cuſtoms, rents, and other debts and duties, which are or ſhall be hereafter payable to us; we have ordered a certain quantity of copper and braſs money to be coyned to paſs currant in this our kingdom during our pleaſure, in ſix penny pieces; which ſeveral pieces we have, by our proclamation, commanded to paſs for currant money within this kingdom. And whereas, ſince the date of the ſaid proclamation, we have ordered a further quantity of copper and braſs money to be coyned to paſs currant in this our kingdom, during our pleaſure, in twelve penny pieces, and half crown pieces; each piece of the ſaid twelve penny pieces having of one ſide the effigies or figure of our head, with this inſcription round, *Jacobus*

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 81. Dr. P. collection. v. ii. p. 8.

II *Dei gratiâ*, and upon the other ſide, the ſtamp or impreſſion of croſs-ſcepters and a crown between J. R. with XII above, the month wherein they are coyned below, with this inſcription round, *Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Rex.* 1689, and fringed round, and each of the ſaid half-crown pieces to be marked and ſtamped as the ſaid twelve penny pieces, only that on the ſaid half-crown pieces inſtead of XII ſhall be marked XXX. each of the pieces to be of the metal of copper and braſs. All which pieces of money we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy-council, to make current money within this our kingdom. We do therefore hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice aforeſaid, that the ſaid pieces of copper and braſs coyned, or hereafter to be coyned by our ſaid order, marked and ſtamped as aforeſaid, ſhall paſs during our pleaſure, as currant money amongſt all our ſubjects within this realm, and in all payments to be made either to us or from us, or to or from any of our ſubjects within this kingdom, according to the rates following; that is to ſay, each of the ſaid pieces called twelve-penny pieces marked and ſtamped as aforeſaid, to paſs for twelve pence; and each of the pieces of the ſaid pieces called Half-crown pieces to paſs for two ſhillings and ſix pence; the ſaid pieces to paſs at the rates aforeſaid in all payments excepting money left in truſt or keeping with any perſon, and excepting mortgages, and debts now due by records, bills, bonds, or obligations; and that the ſame ſhall alſo paſs currant at the rates aforeſaid, for the intereſt which hereafter ſhall fall due for ſuch mortgages and debts, due by records, bills, bonds or obligations, and likewiſe for any of the ſaid principal debts ſo ſecured, where the debtor or his goods are, or ſhall be taken in execution for the ſame; and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all and every of our ſubjects of this kingdome, to take and receive in all payments to be made to them (excepting as aforeſaid) the ſaid ſeveral pieces of money according to the rates aforeſaid, hereby declaring, that ſuch of our ſubjects within this kingdom as ſhall refuſe to receive the ſaid ſeveral pieces of copper and braſs money at the rates aforeſaid (excepting as aforeſaid) being tendered to them for payment ſhall be puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigour of the law, as contemners of our royal prerogative and commands. And we do hereby publiſh and declare, that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever will preſume to counterfeit the ſaid money, or any of the ſaid pieces, that he or they, ſo offending, ſhall be proceeded againſt as perſons guilty of high-treaſon; and in caſe any perſon or perſons whatſoever, will diſcover any ſuch offender or offenders ſo as he or they be brought to condign puniſhment, we do hereby engage that ſuch diſcoverer or diſcoverers ſhall have for their recompenſe the one moiety of the eſtate, real and perſonal, of the perſon or perſons that ſhall be ſo found guilty of counterfeiting the ſaid money or coyne, provided the value of the ſaid eſtate will amount to forty pounds ſterling or more, and if the value of the ſaid eſtate be under forty pounds, ſuch diſcoverer or diſcoverers ſhall have for their ſervice herein the ſumm of twenty pounds ſterling. And for the better prevention of counterfeiting the ſayd coyn, we do

do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all perſons whatſoever, that they or any of them do not preſume to import into any part of this realm any of the ſaid coyn, or of the ſaid copper and braſs money, under the higheſt penalty, forfeiture, or confiſcation, that any law in this kingdom can allow or warrant; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall at any time hereafter diſcover the importing of the ſaid coyn into this realm, we do hereby engage that ſuch perſon or perſons ſo diſcovering ſhall have the full moiety of all forfeitures and confiſcation that ſhall accrew to us, by reaſon of the ſaid importation; and that there may be no pretence for the importing of any of the ſaid coyn into this kingdom, we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all perſons whatſoever that they or any of them do not preſume to export any of the ſaid coyn or pieces of copper and braſs mony into any other country whatſoever, hereby declaring, that whoſoever ſhall offend herein, ſhall be proſecuted according to the utmoſt rigour of the law: And whereas, by the ſaid former proclamation for making the ſaid ſix penny pieces currant within this kingdom, it is provided, that we ſhall not be obliged to take the ſaid ſix penny pieces in the payment of the duty payable to us for forreign commodities imported into this kingdom; and that the firſt ſeller of ſuch forreign goods or commodities, ſhall not be obliged to take the ſaid ſix penny pieces in any payment to be made to him on ſuch ſale. We do hereby revoke the ſaid clauſes, and that the remaining part of the ſaid proclamation ſhall be and remain in full force, and that the ſaid ſix penny pieces ſhall be taken in all payments, in ſuch manner and under the ſame exceptions as the twelve penny pieces and the ſaid half crown pieces, are made currant by theſe preſents; and whereas we have cauſed the ſaid copper and braſs mony to be made currant mony for preſent neceſſity, and therefore do not intend that the ſame ſhall continue for any long time. We do by this our royal proclamation promiſe and engage to all our ſubjects here, that as ſoon as the ſaid mony ſhall be decried and made null, that we ſhall thereupon receive from all and every our ſubjects within this kingdom ſuch proportion of the ſaid mony as ſhall be, and remain in their reſpective hands at the time the ſame ſhall be ſo decried and made void; and at the ſame time either allow for the ſame to them the value thereof at the rates aforeſaid, out of what rents, cuſtoms, exciſe, duties or debts, they reſpectively ſhall owe to us, or make them full ſatisfaction for the ſame according to the rates aforeſaid, in gold or ſilver of the currant coyne of this kingdom. Given at our court at our caſtle of Dublin, this twenty-ſeventh day June, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.

By the King.

James R.

A. D. 1689.

No. LXXVII. Whereas we have by former proclamations of the eighteenth and twenty-ſeventh days of June laſt, for the reaſons therein ſet forth; ordained and declared, that a certain coyn made, by our order, of a certain metal mixed of copper and braſs, marked and ſtamped as in the ſaid proclamations is expreſſed, in ſix penny, twelve penny, and half crown pieces, ſhould, during our pleaſure, paſs as currant money among all our ſubjects

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 120. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 45.

within this realm, according to the rates and values in the ſaid proclamat ion mentioned, and in all payments to be made either to us or from us, or to or by any of our ſubjects within this kingdom, excepting mortgages, bills, bonds or obligations, debts due by record, and money heretofore left in truſt or keeping with any perſon: And whereas it hath been repreſented to us, that ſuch reſtriction upon the ſaid coyn is a great hindrance to trade and induſtry, and to the circulation of the ſaid money, in regard men of trade and induſtry cannot have credit without paſſing bonds or judgements, which ſince they cannot ſatisfy by the ſaid money, they are therefore the leſs induſtrious to acquire it by the ſale of any of their goods or merchandiſes, as are alſo the generality of all others, becauſe when they have acquired any quantity thereof, they cannot thereby pay their debts, nor clear their eſtates from incumbrances; wherefore we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, further to declare and ordain, that the aforeſaid money made of a mixture of copper and braſs as aforeſaid, ſhall hereafter, during our pleaſure, paſs as currant money within this realm, not only in all payments in the ſaid former proclamations mentioned, but alſo in all the ſaid payments of bills, bonds, debts by record, mortgages, and all other payments whatſoever in the ſaid former proclamations excepted. And whereas this is ordered, at this time, to ſupply the preſent ſcarcity of money, and remedy the great inconveniences which would otherwiſe enſue, we do therefore hereby promiſe and declare to all our loving ſubjects, that as ſoon as the ſaid money ſhall be called in, and decried, we ſhall thereupon not only receive from all our loving ſubjects within this kingdom ſuch proportion thereof as ſhall be in their hands at ſuch time as it ſhall be ſo decried, according to the value for which it now paſſes, in ſatisfaction of any rents, cuſtoms, exciſe, debts, or duties which they ſhall owe to us; but alſo where no ſuch debts, or duties, ſhall not be due to us, we will make full ſatisfaction for the ſame, in gold or ſilver of the currant coyn of this kingdom. Given at our court at Dublin caſtle, the fourth day of February, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.

A. D. 1689. James R.

Book of orders J. R. Aud offic. Dublin. p. 5.

No. LXXVIII. Our will and pleaſure is, that you forthwith deliver to the commiſſioners of the mint thoſe two braſs canons now lying in the court of this our caſtle, marked, *&c.* weighing, *&c.* and for ſo doeing this ſhall be your warrant. Given at our court at Dublin-caſtle, this eleventh day of July, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.

To our truſty and wel-beloved cozen and counſeler Juſtin Lord Viſcount Mount Caſhel, maſter general of our ordnance.

By his Majeſty's command, Melfort.

Ibidem. p. 11.

July the 15th, 1689.

The following letter was ſent to all the collectors of his majeſty's revenue throughout the whole kingdom, *viz.*

Sir,

Sir,

No. LXXIX. We have great occaſion for his majeſty's uſe to procure as much hamered or forged copper and braſs as your parts can afford, and judging, by the decay of trade and deſolation of the country, that there may bee a great deale in your diſtrict or port, we deſire you, by yourſelf and officers, to informe us preſently what quantity you may bee able to furniſh us with, and what the currant prices are of each. And whatever you can gett, buy at the beſt rates you can, and as ſoon as you have four or five hundred weight, pray ſend it to us the commiſſioners of his majeſty's mint, at the mint-houſe in Capel-ſtreet, Dublin, and what you pay ſhall bee allowed you in your accounts at the cuſtomhouſe, ſo doing you'll oblige,

Yours, &c.

Dublin-caſtle, July the 4th, 1689. Ibidem.

No. LXXX. It is his majeſty's pleaſure, that one ſix pence in the pound bee given in copper for all ſilver money or gold that ſhall be brought to the mint, the ſilver being given in to the currant value and full weight, all ſuch ſilver as come in or gold, is to be atteſted by two commiſſioners of the ſecond claſs, or by one of them and one of the wardens. His Majeſty will give his further orders under his hand; in the mean time you are to proceed to take what money comes in. P. 3.

To the commiſſioners of his majeſty's mint. Melfort.

By the King.

A. D. 1689.

James R.

No. LXXXI. Whereas it hath been repreſented unto us, that ſeveral perſons have lying by them conſiderable ſumms of the copper and braſs money now currant within this our kingdom, which they cannot diſpoſe of to their advantage, by reaſon of the decay of trade and commerce, occaſioned by the preſent rebellion; we being deſirous to give all the relief and reaſonable ſatisfaction we can to all our loving ſubjects, and for the future to coyn no more of the ſaid money than ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary for our ſervice, and convenient for the welfare of our people, have thought fit, with the advice of our privy council, to declare, and we do hereby declare, that our will and pleaſure is, that all perſons ſhall and may be at liberty, by way of loan, to pay into our treaſury any ſumms of the ſaid money, or of any other money, which is, or ſhall be currant within this our kingdom. And we do hereby declare, and promiſe, that all ſuch perſons, their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, ſhall upon demand be repaid the ſumms of money ſo by them reſpectively paid by way of loan out of our treaſury in money currant within this our kingdom, at the time of making ſuch demand; and until payment be ſo made, ſhall likewiſe have and receive out of our ſaid treaſury, intereſt, at the rate of ſix pounds for each hundred pounds by the year, to be paid at the end of every ſix months. And we do hereby require, and authorize our receiver, or receivers general for the time being, to accept C. O. B. A. 44. P. 125.

of

of all ſumms of money as ſhall be from time to time brought in, or tendred to him or them, purſuant to this our declaration, provided no one ſumm ſo tendred be leſs than one hundred pounds, and to give receipts for the ſame, expreſſing the ſumm ſo paid in, by way of loan, the name of the perſon who payeth the ſame, and the time of payment, and to get ſuch receipts enter'd and ſigned by the ſecretary of the lords commiſſioners of our treaſury and the accomptant general of our revenue, and likewiſe, without further warrant from us, to repay the reſpective ſumms ſo lent or payd in, and the intereſt thereof in manner aforeſaid without any delay, fees or deductions whatſoever. And whereas for the better incouragement of ſuch perſons as ſhall advance their mony purſuant to this our declaration, we are graciouſly pleaſed that they may be ſecured the payment of their principal and intereſt mony upon our crown rents and quit-rents of this our kingdom, and in regard it may be chargeable to the perſons concern'd to take out letters pattents for the ſame, we do further declare and promiſe, that we will forthwith by letters pattents under our great ſeal of this our kingdom in due forme of law, grant and convey unto the lords commiſſioners of our treaſury, all our crown rents and quit rents of this our kingdom, in truſt for all ſuch perſons for the due payment of their principal and intereſt mony as aforeſaid, and will further authorize and cauſe our ſaid lords commiſſioners, or any three or more of them in execution of ſuch truſt, to aſſigne over or ſecure unto ſuch perſons reſpectively for their ſecurity, a competent proportion of the ſaid crown-rents and quit-rents; and we do hereby declare and promiſe, that in caſe any ſuch perſons ſhall judge it neceſſary to have our further grant and confirmation thereof to them and their heires reſpectively, we will, at the requeſt of every ſuch perſon, grant and confirm the ſame by letters pattents to be paſſed under our great ſeal of this our kingdom according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents. Given at our court at Dublin-caſtle, the twenty-eighth day of February, 1689, and in the ſixth year of our reign.

By the King.

James R.

A, D. 1690. C. O. B. A. 44. p. 137.

No. LXXXII. Whereas by our former declaration of the twenty-eighth day of February laſt, we did for the reaſons therein mentioned, publiſh and declare, that all perſons ſhould be at liberty, by way of loane, to pay into our treaſury, any ſumm or ſumms of copper and braſs money, or other currant money in this our kingdom, and that all perſons ſhould upon demand be repaid the ſumms of money ſo by them reſpectively lent out of our treaſury in money currant within this our kingdom, at the time of making ſuch demand, and untill payment ſo made ſhould receive intereſt out of our treaſury according to ſix per cent. for every hundred pounds by the year, and that the principal and intereſt ſhould be ſecured upon our crown-rents, and quit-rents, as by the ſaid declaration, (relation being thereunto had) may more at large appear: And whereas the intereſt of money lent in this our kingdom is generally payd according to ten pounds for the forbearance of every hundred

hundred pounds yearly, and we being desirous that such of our subjects as will pay any summ or summs of money into our treasury, by way of loane, should have as much profit thereby as they may have by lending the same to any of our subjects; have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to declare, and we do hereby publish and declare, that such person or persons as shall bring any money into our treasury, by way of loane, shall be allowed and paid interest for the same according to ten pounds yearly for the forbearance of every hundred pounds during the time the same shall remain unpaid, and that the principal and interest shall be secured to the person or persons so lending any summ or summs of money, at his or their election, either upon our crown-rents and quit-rents, as by our said former declaration is directed, or upon lands, mortgages, or incumbrances belonging unto us. Given at our court at Dublin-castle, the ninth day of June, 1690, and in the sixth year of our reign.

James R.

A. D. 1689.

No. LXXXIII. Our will and pleasure is, that you cause to be coyned for our use severall pieces of coyne of two sorts to pass currant in this our kingdom of Ireland; the one about the biggness of a shilling to be made of white mix'd mettall haveing of one side the effigies or figure of our head, with this inscription round about it, *Jacobus IIdus Dei gratiâ*, and on the other side haveing a piece of princes mettall fix'd in the middle with the stamp or impression of the harpe and crowne and this inscription round about it, *Mag. Bri. Fra. et Hib. Rex*, with the year of our lord; which piece is to pass for a penny; and the other piece about the biggness of a six pence to be made of the like mettall and stampt of both sides, in like manner, and with the inscription aforesaid, and to pass for a half-penny, hereby giveing you full power and authority to coyne the said two pieces from time to time till further order. Given at our court at Dublin castle, the first day of March, 1689, and in the sixth year of our raigne. Book of orders J. R. P. 41. Aud. offic. Dublin.

To our trusty and well-beloved the commissioners of our mint in our kingdom of Ireland.

By his majesty's command, Rich. Nagle.

By the King.

A. D. 1690.

James R.

No. LXXXIV. Whereas for remedy of the present scarcity of pence and half-pence in this our kingdom, we have ordered a certain quantity of mixed money to be coyned to pass currant in this our realm, dureing our pleasure, in penny pieces and half penny pieces; each piece of the said penny pieces about the bigness of one shilling, having of one side the effigies or figure of our head, with this inscription round, *Jacobus secundus Dei gratiâ*; and upon the other side, having a piece of prince's metal fixed in the middle, with the stamp or impression of the harp and crown, and this inscription round, *Mag. Br. Fra. et Hib. Rex*, with the year of our Lord, and each of the said half penny pieces about the bigness of a six-pence to be marked and stamped as the C. O. B. A. 44. p. 124. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. P. 53.

the ſaid penny pieces, the ſaid pieces to be of white mixed metal: all which pieces of money we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to make currant money within this our kingdom. We do therefore hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice aforeſaid, that the ſaid pieces of white mixed metal coyned, or hereafter to be coyned by our ſaid order marked and ſtamped as aforeſaid, ſhall paſs during our pleaſure, as currant money amongſt all our ſubjects within this our realm, and in all payments whatſoever to be made either to us, or from us, or to or from any of our ſubjects within this kingdom, according to the rates following; that is to ſay, each of the ſaid pieces called penny pieces, marked and ſtamped as aforeſaid, to paſs for one penny, and each of the ſaid pieces, called half-penny pieces, to paſs for a half-penny, the ſaid pieces to paſs at the rates aforeſaid in all payments, whatſoever: And we do, hereby, ſtrictly charge and command all and every of our ſubjects of this kingdom, to take and receive in all payments to be made to them, the ſaid ſeveral pieces of money according to the rates aforeſaid, hereby declaring that ſuch of our ſubjects within this kingdom, as ſhall refuſe to receive the ſaid ſeveral pieces of mixed money at the rates aforeſaid, being tendered to them for payment, ſhall be puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigour of the law as contemners of our royal prerogative and command: And whereas we have cauſed the ſaid mixed money to be made currant for preſent neceſſity, and therefore we do not intend that the ſame ſhall continue for any long time; we do by this our royal proclamation promiſe and engage to all our ſubjects here, that as ſoon as the ſaid money ſhall be decried and made null, that we ſhall thereupon receive from all and every of our ſubjects within this kingdom ſuch proportion of the ſaid money as ſhall be and remain in their reſpective hands, at the time the ſame ſhall be ſo decried and made void, and at the ſame time either allow for the ſame to them the value thereof at the rates aforeſaid, out of what rents, duties, or debts they reſpectively ſhall owe unto us, or make them full ſatisfaction for the ſame according to the rates aforeſaid, in gold or ſilver of the currant coyn of this kingdom. Given at our court at Dublin-caſtle, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1690, and in the ſixth year of our reign.

A. D. 1690.

By the King.

James R.

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 134.

No. LXXXV. Whereas for remedy of the preſent ſcarcity of money in this our kingdom, and that our ſtanding forces may be the better paid, and our ſubjects of this realm the better enabled to pay and diſcharge the taxes, exciſe, cuſtoms, rents, and other debts and duties which are or ſhall be hereafter payable to us, we have ordered a certain quantity of white mixed metal to be coyned in crown-pieces, each piece of the ſaid crown-pieces having on the one ſide our effigies or figure on horſeback, with this inſcription round, *Jac.* II. *Dei gra. Mag. Bri. Fra. & Hib. Rex*; and on the other ſide having a piece of prince's metal fixed in the middle, with the ſtamp or impreſſion of the crown ſurrounded with the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland

ſand, with this inſcription round, *Chriſto victore triumpho, anno Dom.* 1690; and round about the edge of each ſuch piece having this inſcription, *Melioris teſſera fati, anno regni ſexto:* All which pieces of money ſo coyned, we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to make current money within this our kingdom. We do therefore hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice aforeſaid, that the ſaid pieces of white mixed metal coyned or hereafter to be coyned by our ſaid order, marked and ſtamped as aforeſaid, to paſs for five ſhillings in all payments whatſoever. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all and every of our ſubjects of this kingdom, to take and receive in all payments to be made to them, the ſaid ſeveral pieces of money according to the rate aforeſaid; hereby declaring, that ſuch of our ſubjects within this kingdom, as ſhall refuſe to receive the ſaid ſeveral pieces of money according to the ſaid rate, being tendered to them for payment, ſhall be puniſhed according to the utmoſt rigour of the law, as contemners of our royal prerogative and command. And we do hereby further publiſh and declare, that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever will preſume to counterfeit the ſaid money, or any of the ſaid pieces, that he or they ſo offending, ſhall be proceeded againſt as guilty of high treaſon. And in caſe any perſon or perſons whatſoever will diſcover any ſuch offender or offenders, ſo as he or they be brought to condign puniſhment, we do hereby engage, that ſuch diſcoverer or diſcoverers ſhall have for a recompence, at his or their election, either the ſumm of twenty pounds ſterling for their ſervice herein, or the one moiety of the eſtate, real and perſonal, of the perſon or perſons that ſhall be found guilty of counterfeiting the ſaid money or coyn: And for the better prevention of counterfeiting the ſaid coyn, we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all perſons whatſoever, that they or any of them, do not preſume either to import, into any part of this realm, or export into any other country whatſoever any of the ſaid coyn or money of white mixed metal under the higheſt penalty, forfeiture, or confiſcation, that any law in this kingdom can warrant or allow: And if any perſon or perſons ſhall, at any time hereafter, diſcover the importing of any of the ſaid coyn into this realm, or the exporting thereof into any other country, we do hereby engage that ſuch perſon or perſons ſo diſcovering, ſhall have the full moyety of all forfeiture and confiſcation that ſhall accrew unto us, by reaſon of ſuch importation or exportation. And whereas we have thought fit, for publick convenience, to reduce the twelve penny pieces and half-crown pieces of copper and braſs money hereafter to be coyned to a leſſer weight than formerly, without any alteration of the impreſſions or ſuperſcriptions, and yet the ſaid pieces to continue at the ſame value, that the like pieces paſſed at hitherto, we do hereby publiſh and declare, by the advice aforeſaid, that the ſaid twelve penny pieces, and half-crown pieces hereafter to be coyned, ſhall paſs at the ſame value with the like pieces of copper and braſs money formerly coyned, though not of equal weight. And whereas we have cauſed the ſaid ſeveral ſorts of coyn of copper and braſs, and white mixed metal, to be made

current money for preſent neceſſity, and therefore do not intend that the ſame ſhall continue for any long time; we do by this our royal proclamation promiſe and engage to all our loving ſubjects here, that as ſoon as the ſaid money ſhall be decried and made null, we ſhall thereupon receive from all and every of our ſubjects within this kingdom ſuch proportion of the ſaid money as ſhall be and remain in their reſpective hands, at the time the ſame ſhall be decried and made void, and at the ſame time either allow to them the value thereof, at the rates aforeſaid, out of what rents, cuſtoms, exciſe, debts or duties, they reſpectively ſhall owe to us, or make them full ſatisfaction for the ſame according to the ſaid rates, in gold or ſilver of the currant coyn of this kingdom. Given at our court at Dublin-caſtle, the twenty-firſt day of April, 1690.

By the King.

A. D. 1690. C. O. B. A. 44. p. 140. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 62.

James R.

No. LXXXVI. Whereas we have for weighty reaſons, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to call in all the half-crown pieces of copper and braſs money, which appear by the ſtamp upon them to have been coyned within this our kingdom, before the month of May laſt, yet ſo as our loving ſubjects, who have ſuch money in their hands, may thereby ſuffer no loſs, but receive other current money in exchange thereof from the commiſſioners of our mint; our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby, with the advice aforeſaid, order and declare, that no half-crown of copper and braſs money, which hath been coyned before the ſaid month of May, ſhall paſs or be current money in any payment within the city or county of the city of Dublin, from or after the laſt day of this preſent month of June, nor in any other part of the province of Leinſter after the fifteenth day of July next, nor in any other part of this our kingdom after the laſt day of July aforeſaid; and our further will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command the commiſſioners of our mint in our cities of Dublin and Limerick, to receive and exchange all ſuch half-crown pieces as ſhall within the time aforeſaid be brought into them, by paying to the perſons that ſhall bring in the ſame, the like ſumm of other current money, and that without any delay or deduction whatſoever; and for the eaſe of ſuch perſons as live in places far diſtant from the ſaid cities of Dublin and Limerick, and have but ſmall ſumms of the ſaid money in their hands, we do require the ſeveral collectors and receivers of our revenue to exchange in like manner all ſuch half-crowns as ſhall within the time aforeſaid be brought into them; and in caſe they have not money enough of ours in their hands to pay in exchange thereof, to give aſſignments for the ſame upon our receivers generals, who are hereby required to make preſent payment upon ſuch aſſignements. Given at our court at the caſtle of Dublin, the fifteenth day of June, 1690, and in the ſixth year of our reign.

By

By the King,

A. D. 1690.

James R.

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 140. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 62.

No. LXXXVII. Whereas for the more ſpeedy ſupply of money to defray our preſent great and neceſſary expences, we have ordered a quantity of copper and braſs to be coyned into crown pieces, each piece having on the one ſide our effigies or figure on horſeback, with this inſcription round, *Jac.* II *Dei gra. Mag. Bri. Fra. & Hib. Rex*, and on the other ſide the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, with a crown in the middle and this inſcription round, *Chriſto victore triumpho*, 1690, our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby, with the advice of our privy council, order and declare, that the ſaid pieces of copper and braſs ſo coyned or to be coyned by our ſaid order mark'd and ſtamp'd as aforeſaid, ſhall, during our pleaſure, paſs as currant and lawfull money amongſt all our ſubjects within this realme of Ireland, and likewiſe in all payments to be made to us, or from us, or to or from any of our ſubjects within this kingdom, according to the rates following, that is to ſay, each of the ſaid pieces to paſs for five ſhillings in all payments whatſoever, hereby ſtrictly charging and commanding all our ſubjects within this our kingdom, to take and receive the ſaid pieces, at the rate aforeſaid, in all payments to be made to them, and forbidding all perſons whatſoever to counterfeit the ſame, upon pain of being proceeded againſt as perſons guilty of high treaſon. And we do by this our royal proclamation promiſe and engage, that whenſoever the ſaid money ſhall be decried or called in, we ſhall thereupon receive from all perſons ſuch proportion thereof as ſhall then remain in their hands, and at the ſame time either allow them the value thereof, according to the rates aforeſaid, out of what rents, duties, or other debts they ſhall reſpectively owe unto us; or make them full ſatisfaction for the ſame according to the ſaid rates, in coyne then currant in this our kingdom.

Given at our court at our caſtle of Dublin, the fifteenth day of June, 1690, and in the fifth year of our reign.

By the King.

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 141. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 65.

James R.

No. LXXXVIII. Whereas we are informed that ſeveral covetous perſons, who have a greater regard for their own private intereſt, than for the publick good, have given of late intolerable rates for gold and ſilver, and continue their ſiniſter practices, to the great diſparagement of the braſs and copper money now current in this our kingdom; for prevention whereof, we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to charge and command, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our ſubjects of what rank and condition ſoever, within this our kingdom, that they or any of them do not hereafter preſume, upon pain of death, to give any higher or greater rate, for any Piſtole or French Lewis of gold, than thirty ſhillings in braſs or copper money, and ſo in proportion for any other piece of French

or Spaniſh gold; nor for any piece called a Guinea-piece of gold more than thirty-eight ſhillings of braſs or copper money, and ſo in proportion for any other piece of Engliſh gold; nor for any crown-piece of ſilver more than ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence of braſs or copper money, and ſo in proportion for any other piece of ſilver. And we do hereby further publiſh and declare, that whoſoever ſhall diſcover any perſon or perſons that ſhall offend againſt this our ordinance, he ſhall upon making out the ſame have for his reward and to his own uſe, all the gold and ſilver ſo by him made out to have been ſold or exchanged, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, above the rates herein preſcribed, and contrary to this our royal proclamation. And we further ſtrictly charge and command all our judges, juſtices, magiſtrates, juſtices of the peace, all ſheriffs and other our officers both civil and military, to take particular care that the perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs in the matters aforeſaid, be brought to condign puniſhment, as they and every of them ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril. Given at our court, at our caſtle of Dublin, the fifteenth day of June, 1690, and in the ſixth year of our reign.

Sir, Limerick, January the 4th 1689.

1689. Book of orders J.R. Aud. offic. Dublin. p. 25.

No. LXXXIX. Laſt Tueſday the carriages parted from hence with ſix thouſand ſix hundred weight of gunn mettle, ſix hundred a quarter and two pounds of fine pewter, and a thouſand weight of ſteele, they will be eleven or twelve days a goeing becauſe the roads are very deep.—the pewter coſt ten pence *per* pound and ſteele ſix pence. You may expect very ſoone a farther ſupply of mettle for I have made an agreement with two eminent dealers from Corke who have five or ſix thouſand weight of copper and braſs which they are to ſend here. I muſt have an order from the lords of the treaſury, for ſending it to your mint; there are foure or five broken bells in the country, which I can have if you ſend an order for ſeizing them for the king's uſe; there is an uſeleſs cannon at Gallway, and one or two at Kingſaile; I forgot to ſend you ſome of our coyne as you deſired, by the next occaſion I will not faile; I cannot buy fine pewter now under eleven or twelve pence the pound, for they ſay that you give fourteen or fifteen pence in Dublin, the rates for carriage from hence to Dublin is eight ſhillings the hundred weight. I reſt your humble ſervant,

To John Trindar, Eſq; Wat. Plunkett.

Waterford, December the 10th, 1689.

Ibidem. p. 26.

No. XC. I ſend you by Thomas Commins carryer the quantities of braſs, copper and battery underwritten; you were pleaſed to order my buying of pewter, upon which I deſired to know what I muſt give, to which I had no anſwer. I likewiſe adviſed that I had a parcell of new and ould pewter belonging to abſentees, and deſired to know if you would have it ſent, *&c.*

I am,

To the chiefe commiſſioners of his majeſties mint. your honours moſt humble ſervant.

Gre. Rice.

Athlone,

Athlone, February the 9th 1689. Ibidem.

No. XCI. This day the mettall was weighed ("35 0 24 *lb. by numb. at the bottom of this letter*") and delivered to the carmen mentioned in the laſt letter, there is five hundred weight of the laſt gun they could not carry, and ſome braſs that I have bought, and ſome braſs belonging to abſentees, which will be here in a few days and ſhall be ſent by the firſt carrs that I can procure. I am, your honour's moſt humble ſervant, P. 53.

To the honourable J. Trindar, Eſq; chiefe commiſſioner of his majeſties mint. Chr. Nicholſon.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council. A. D. 1690.

Charles Porter. Tho. Coningeſby.

No. XCII. Whereas their majeſties, by their royal proclamation, dated at their camp, by Dublin, the tenth of July, 1690, in the ſecond year of their majeſties reign, for reaſons therein mentioned, did think fit to reduce certain coyns of braſs, copper and mixt metal, which formerly were uſed in this kingdom, and impoſed upon the people at vaſt rates, beyond and above the intrinſick value, to the ſeveral rates in the ſaid proclamation mentioned, and did ordain that the ſaid coyns and pieces ſhould be deemed and taken as current moneys in all payments at the ſeveral rates therein contained. Now foraſmuch as it is found by experience, that the Iriſh who are in rebellion againſt their majeſties, and have in their poſſeſſion the whole or the far greater part of the ſaid coin, do begin by ſecret and cunning ways to bring in the ſaid coin into thoſe parts of this kingdom under their majeſties obedience, wherewith they or their agents not only furniſh their majeſties enemies with divers goods, proviſions and commodities, for ſupplying their wants and neceſſities, which they could not any other ways obtain but by this means, will bring ſuch vaſt quantities of the ſaid coin amongſt their majeſties good ſubjects, as in the end will turn to their majeſties great damage. We therefore taking the premiſſes into our conſideration, for providing a remedy againſt this growing evill, have thought fit hereby to order, publiſh and declare, that from and after the ſix and twentieth day of this inſtant February, none of the ſaid pieces or coyns in the ſaid proclamation mentioned, ſhall be currant, or uſed in any payments between any perſons whatſoever; nor ſhall any of their majeſties loving ſubjects be compelled to take or receive the ſame as money at any rate or price whatſoever. Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-third of February, 1690, and in the third year of their majeſties reign. C. O. B. A. 44. p. 174. & A. 45. p. 39. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 94. C. O. B. A. 46.

By the King and Queen's moſt excellent majeſties. Ibidem.

William R. p. 146. A

No. XCIII. Having taken into our conſideration the great oppreſſions and abuſes committed by our enemies in this our kingdom of Ireland, by coyning and making currant braſs money of copper or mixt metal, and raiſing the value thereof to an extravagant height, thereby to enable them to continue 45. p. 6. & A. 46.

continue the war againſt us, and to impoveriſh our loving ſubjects in our ſaid kingdom: We have therefore thought it neceſſary to put ſtop thereto, and to the end that ſuch part of the ſaid copper or mixt metal money, which remains in the hands of our ſaid ſubjects, may not be wholly loſt, we have thought fit to reduce the former value of the ſaid copper money, to the value or ſtandard of the like copper money formerly currant in this our kingdom, and accordingly we do hereby will and require all our ſubjects, within our ſaid kingdom of Ireland, to take and receive all ſuch copper or mixt metal money, lately coined in the mint erected in our city of Dublin, at the ſeveral and reſpective valuations following, and that the ſame do paſs currant in exchange of money, and for all manner of goods and proviſions whatſoever, and ſhall be received by all the officers and collectors of our cuſtoms, exciſe, or other branches of our revenue accordingly, *viz.*

The large Half-crown of copper money, together with the Crown pieces, of like metal and weight, lately ſtamp'd, ſhall paſs at one penny ſterling.

The ſmall Half-crown of copper, lately ſtamp'd, ſhall paſs at three farthings.

The large copper ſhilling ſhall paſs at a half-penny ſterling.

The ſmall Shilling, lately ſtamped, and Six-pence, ſhall paſs each at one farthing.

And our will and pleaſure is, that all ſuch pewter Pence, as have been lately coyned in the ſaid mint, ſhall paſs for half-pence, and all the Half-pence of the like metal, ſtamped in the ſaid mint, ſhall paſs currant for farthings.

Which ſeveral ſorts of coyn ſhall be deemed as currant money, at the rates beforementioned, in all payments whatſoever within this our kingdom. Given at our camp by Dublin, this tenth day of July, 1690, in the ſecond year of our reign.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

Sydney,

A. D. 1692. Dr. P. collection, v. iii. p. 103.

No. XCIV. Whereas by ſeveral proclamations heretofore publiſhed in the reigns of the late kings, Charles and James the ſecond, before his abdication, and of their preſent majeſties, certain tynn and copper half-pence and farthings have been declared currant to paſs in dealings between his majeſties ſubjects according to the tenor of ſuch proclamations, and whereas we the ſaid Lord Lieutenant have purſuant to a power reſerved unto us, in and by certain letters patents under the great ſeal of this kingdom made in the reign of the late king Charles the ſecond, ordered and directed the perſons intereſted in the ſaid letters patents to cauſe the effigies of their majeſties heads ſtamped in copper, on the one ſide, and on the other ſide the ſtamp or impreſs of an harpe crowned with this inſcription *, *Carolus ſecundus Dei gratiâ Mag. Brit. Franc. & Hib. Rex. Gulielmus & Maria Dei gratiâ Mag.*

* I preſume the words (inſtead of) were here omitted through miſtake in the printed original where they are wanted.

Brit.

Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex & Regina, round before and on the reverſe ſide of all the copper half-pence and farthings which they ſhall hereafter make or iſſue, purſuant to the power to them derived under the ſaid letters patents. And whereas certain perſons either ill-affected to their majeſties government, or miſlead by falſe news and rumours, do refuſe to receive the tynn and copper half-pence and farthings, as well thoſe formerly authorized, as thoſe lately made as aforeſaid, to the great hindrance of trade and commerce, and hazard of the lives of multitudes of poor perſons, who have no other money either for change or to buy neceſſaries for their families: For prevention whereof, and to undeceive all their majeſties ſubjects who have been impoſed upon by deſigning men to believe without any ground that the ſaid ſeveral half-pence and farthings of tynn and copper, as well thoſe formerly as lately authorized, or any of them, ought not to paſs currant in payment in this kingdom as formerly they have and ought to do: we have thought fit to publiſh and declare, that neither the ſaid copper or tynn half-pence or farthings have been or are by publick authority decry'd or diſallow'd, but that they and every of them ought to paſs currant in payment in ſuch manner as formerly and of late, by vertue of the ſaid letters patents and proclamation, they did and ought to paſs in this kingdom. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the ſeventeenth day of February, 1692.

By the Lord Deputy and Council.

Capel,

No. XCV. Whereas the coynes currant in this kingdom, both of gold and ſilver, have of late, by reaſon of the great riſe of the value thereof in other parts, been carried away in ſo very great quantities, that it is manifeſt, unleſs ſome ſpeedy remedy be provided, this kingdom will be ſoon ſo dreyned of them that there will not remain ſufficient to carry on the neceſſary commerce at home, much leſs to manage any trade abroad, which muſt not only leſſen his majeſties revenue, but impoveriſh this kingdom. And whereas the raiſing the value of the forreign coyne of the gold and ſilver currant in this kingdom will be the moſt effectual means to prevent the aforeſaid miſchiefs; and the ſame having been repreſented to his moſt excellent majeſty, who hath been graciouſly pleaſed by his royal letters to authorize and impower us the Lord Deputy, to take the premiſes into our ſerious conſideration and with the advice of the council here to do therein as we ſhall find moſt expedient for the good of his majeſties people of this kingdom. We having maturely conſidered thereof, do publiſh and declare by this our proclamation, that the ſeveral ſorts of forreign coynes hereafter mentioned now currant in this kingdom, ſhall from henceforth paſs and be accepted in all payments and receipts as well to and from his majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money within this kingdom, at and after the reſpective rates hereafter mentioned, as fully and freely as if the ſame were ſterling money of and in England, *viz.* See page 66.

A. D. 1695. C. O. B. A. 44. p. 255. A. 45. p. 117. A. 46.

And

And in eaſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold or ſilver ſhall want of the reſpective weights herein mentioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three half pence for each half-penny weight ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively and ſo proportionably, *&c.* And it is hereby declared, that the weights now in uſe in this kingdom, by vertue of a proclamation iſſued in the time of the governement of Richard Earl of Arran, lord deputy of Ireland, bearing date the ſixth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1683, and no other ſhall continue to be uſed for the weighing of all the ſeveral ſorts of coynes abovementioned as formerly. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-ninth of May, 1695,

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Wincheſter. Gallway.

A. D. 1697.

C. O. B. A. 44. p. 293. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 207. C. O. B. A. 45. p. 233. A. 46. A. 47.

No. XCVI. Whereas great quantities of copper pieces, coined in the likeneſs of the half-pence, currant by proclamation, have of late been imported into the northern and other parts of this kingdom out of Scotland, and from other parts beyond the ſeas; and whereas information is given us, that very great quantities of ſuch pieces, far exceeding the whole quantity of half-pence coined in this kingdom, lye now ready in ſeveral parts of Scotland to be imported hither; ſo as it is juſtly ſuſpected that the ſame have been coined, and counterfeited beyond theſeas, and are ſent to drain the ſilver now currant, and remaining here, in exchange for ſuch counterfeit and baſe money, which hath alſo in a great meaſure already happened in the northern parts of this kingdom, where little other coin, ſave ſuch copper money, as is now currant, or to be ſeen. For prevention therefore of the ſaid miſchiefs, we have thought fit, by this our proclamation, to prohibit the importation of any ſuch counterfeit, or falſe money; and to declare, that all perſons that ſhall any way be concerned in or aſſiſting to the importation of the ſame ſhall be proceeded againſt, according to the utmoſt ſtrictneſs and ſeverity of the law. And to the end that deceitful importers of ſuch counterfeit money may be proceeded againſt, and puniſhed according to law, we do hereby will and require all his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, mayors, and other magiſtrates of corporations, and alſo all cuſtomers, collectors, ſurveyors, and other officers of his majeſty's revenue from time to time, to ſeize and ſecure all quantities of half-pence, or pieces made to the likeneſs of half-pence, that ſhall hereafter be imported into this kingdom, and the ſame into his majeſty's cuſtom-houſe or ſome other place, to put and keep, and to give immediate account thereof, by letter to the clerk of the council, to the end it may be put in a way of examination, whether the ſame be counterfeit or not: and the ſame having ſeized, to detain till further order, and alſo to commit to priſon the perſon or perſons importing ſuch baſe money, unleſs they ſhall find good and ſufficient ſecurity to appear at the next aſſizes, to be held for the county where ſuch importation ſhall be, and there to anſwer what ſhall be objected againſt them on his majeſty's behalf, for importing

importing counterfeit pieces to the likeneſs of the currant half-pence of this kingdom, with intent to utter the ſame in deceit of his majeſty and his liege people. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the thirteenth day of Auguſt, 1697.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Wincheſter. Gallway.

A. D. 1697.

No. XCVII. Whereas great quantities of falſe counterfeit money, made to the likeneſs of the good and legal gold and ſilver coyn, currant in this kingdom, have been imported into, or made, and counterfeited in the ſame; and ſuch counterfeit coin, is ordinarily paſſed in payment to poor and unſkilful perſons, to the great prejudice of this realm: For the better prevention, and remedy of the ſame, for the future, we have thought fit to iſſue this our proclamation, requiring and commanding all judges, juſtices of peace, and other officers of juſtice, duly and ſtrictly to put the laws of force in this kingdom againſt coiners, and utterers of falſe money, in execution. And whereas much of the falſe money is uttered by ſeveral perſons, who buy up the ſame as falſe and counterfeit at lower rates than the intrinſick value of the metal, whereof ſuch counterfeit coin is made, yet afterwards paſs and pay away the ſame as good and lawfull money; and when the ſame is diſcovered to be falſe and counterfeit, the ſaid perſons do uſually ſhelter themſelves under a pretence of being ignorant that the ſame was counterfeit: To the end ſuch perſons may hereafter be without excuſe, and as much of the ſaid counterfeit money, as is poſſible, may be utterly defaced, ſo as never to be again paſt in payment, We do hereby ſtrictly require and command, that no perſon, or perſons, do hereafter buy or ſell any falſe or counterfeit money in this kingdom, untill the ſame ſhall be cut in the middle, or ſo defaced and broken that the ſame may not paſs again as coin, or be paid away to any perſon whatſoever, but may remain in the hands of the buyer as ſo much metal only, and not bear the ſhape, likeneſs, or figure of any money legally currant in this realm, under pain of being proſecuted and puniſhed as contemners of this our proclamation, and enemies to the publick wellfare of the kingdom, according to the ſtrictneſs and utmoſt ſeverity of the law. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the tenth day of December, 1697.

wanted in the counc. office. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 219. C. O. B. A. 46. A. 47.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Wincheſter. Gallway.

A. D. 1697.

No. XCVIII. Whereas many and great inconveniencies have happen'd to his majeſty's ſubjects of this kingdom, by the difference of weights that have been of late made uſe of, for the weighing of ſuch foreign coin as is currant here, and that ſeveral weights for the weighing ſuch coin as aforeſaid, have been unſkillfully made, ſold, and uttered by John Cuthbert of the city of Dublin (who was formerly appointed one of the perſons to make the ſame) to the great prejudice of his majeſty's good ſubjects; and we being deſirous to remedy a miſchief ſo prejudicial to the trade and traffick of this kingdom, have thought fit by this our proclamation: and we do hereby declare,

C. O. B. A. 45. p. 146. A. 46, 47. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 227.

clare, that we have removed and diſcharged the ſaid John Cuthbert and Henry Paris from making, adjuſting or ſelling any money-weights, and have directed all the money weights that are neceſſary for the ſaid coin, to be exactly made by Vincent Kidder of Dublin goldſmith, according to the ſtandard lately made in his majeſty's mint in the tower in London, and ſent to us by the right honourable the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury in England, each weight to be ſtamped with the number of the penny weights it bears, on one ſide, and the king's arms on the other ſide, where the ſame are to be had at reaſonable rates, not exceeding fifteen pence for all the weights, being eight in number, *viz.* for the duccatoon, half-duccatoon, for the whole plate and Peru pieces, and half, and quarter pieces thereof, a two penny weight, a penny weight, an half penny weight, which are all that will be neceſſary for weighing the ſeveral ſorts of the ſaid coin, that do now commonly paſs in this kingdom. And for preventing any deceit hereafter, we have ordered one of the ſaid ſtandards for all ſorts of the ſaid weights, to be lodged with the clerk of the council, another with the chief baron of his majeſty's Court of Exchequer, and a third with the receiver general of his majeſty's revenue in this kingdom, by whom the ſame are to be left in ſucceſſion with the next ſucceeeding clerk of the council, chief baron, and receiver general, to the end that all differences that ſhall happen about any weight for money, may thereby be either determined or prevented. And in caſe any perſon, or perſons, ſhall either pay or receive any money by any other weights, than ſuch as ſhall be agreeable to the ſaid ſtandard, they are to be proceeded againſt and puniſhed according to law as keepers and uſers of falſe and unlawful weights. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command, that no perſon (except the ſaid Vincent Kidder) do preſume to make, adjuſt, or ſell any of the money weights to be uſed in this kingdom for the future, upon pain of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity. And we do hereby declare, that all the aforeſaid coin being ſtanding weight are to paſs, and that any ſuch coin not weighing down the ſcale in the weighing thereof, is not to be any cauſe for refuſal thereof, as alſo, that any perſon receiving any money ſhall receive by what ſide of the ſcale he pleaſes, if he uſes thoſe of the payer, and if he uſes his own, then he is to receive by which ſide the payer ſhall think fit to direct, and we do hereby require all his majeſty's collectors and receivers of any of his revenue in this kingdom, and all other his majeſty's ſubjects to obſerve and obey the ſame. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-firſt day of February, $169\frac{7}{8}$.

A. D. 1698.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Wincheſter. Gallway.

C. O B. A. 45. p. 152. A. 44. p. 320. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 234.

No. XCIX. Whereas we have received information that ſeveral coiners of counterfeit money, are lately fled from England and other parts, and are come into this kingdom, where they have again ſet up and exerciſe the ſame wicked courſe and practice, and have of late made and counterfeited great quantities of the ſeveral coins current in this realm, and ſuch counterfeit money

ney have been uttered and delivered in payment by divers perſons who were privy to the coining thereof, and well knew the ſame to be falſe and counterfeit; which offence in counterfeiting ſuch current coin is by the laws and ſtatutes of this realm high-treaſon, and the uttering and delivering the ſame in payment miſpriſion of treaſon: We the Lords Juſtices and Council being willing to prevent the miſchief which may ariſe to this realm from the ſpreading and increaſe of ſuch falſe and counterfeit money, and to the intent that all ſuch offenders may be brought to condign puniſhment, have thought fit by this our proclamation ſtrictly to charge and require; and we do hereby charge and require all juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and all other officers, within the ſeveral counties of this realm, and all mayors, bayliffs, and other officers within the ſeveral cities and towns corporate thereof, that they and every of them within their reſpective limits do uſe their utmoſt endeavours to diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended all ſuch offenders, and that they commit ſuch of them as ſhall be ſo apprehended to the reſpective goals of the reſpective county, city, or place, where they ſhall be ſo taken, and where they may be ſafely kept, that they may be proceeded againſt for ſuch their offences, with the utmoſt ſeverity of law. And to the intent that particular care may be taken, in the proſecution of ſuch offenders: We do hereby further charge and require the ſaid juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, mayors, bayliffs, and other officers, aforeſaid, and every of them, that when any ſuch offender ſhall be apprehended, they ſend notice thereof to the ſecretary of us the Lords Juſtices of this realm, as ſoon after the ſame, as it can conveniently be done; together with an account of the examinations, or other evidence againſt ſuch perſon. And for the encouragement of all ſuch as ſhall diſcover any ſuch coiner or counterfeiter of money, which ſhall thereupon be taken and convict of ſuch offence; we do hereby promiſe unto every ſuch diſcoverer, the ſumm of ten pounds, for each perſon ſo diſcovered and convict, which we will order to be paid unto him, on his producing a certifficate of ſuch diſcovery and conviction, from the judge or judges, before whom ſuch offender was tryed and convict. And do further promiſe, that if ſuch diſcovery ſhall be made by any perſon, who hath been guilty of the ſaid offence, or been aiding or aſſiſting therein, or in uttering any ſuch counterfeit money, ſuch perſon making ſuch diſcovery, ſhall not only receive the aforeſaid reward of ten pounds for ſuch his diſcovery, but ſhall alſo be pardoned for all offences of coining, or uttering ſuch falſe money, or of being aiding or aſſiſting therein, by him or her committed before ſuch diſcovery made. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-third day of May, 1698. C. O. B. A. 46. A. 47.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Narciſſus Dublin. Drogheda. Mount-Alexander.

A. D. 1701.

No. C. Whereas his majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed by his royal letters to us the Lords Juſtices, bearing date at Hampton-court, the nineteenth day of May,' one thouſand ſeven hundred and one, to ſignify his royal will and pleaſure, that we ſhould forthwith cauſe a proclamation to be iſſued, C. O. B. A. 48 p. 13. Dr. P. collection, v. 11 p. 256.

iſſued, for the reducing the ſeveral ſpecies of foreign coin herein aftermentioned, to the rates herein after ſet forth, ſo as the ſame may paſs at thoſe rates accordingly. We the Lords Juſtices and Council in obedience to his majeſty's ſaid command do publiſh and declare by this our proclamation, that the ſeveral ſorts of foreign coins hereafter mentioned, now current in this kingdom, ſhall from and after Friday the ſixth day of this preſent month of June, paſs and be accepted in all payments and receipts, as well to and from his majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as current money within this kingdom, at and under the reſpective rates hereafter mentioned and none other, that is to ſay; See page 68.

And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold or ſilver, ſhall want of the reſpective weights herein beforementioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three half pence for each half penny weight ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively, and ſo proportionably for every greater want of weight in the ſaid pieces, *&c.* Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, this ſecond day of June, 1701.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Narciſſus Armach. R. Freeman, C.

A. D. 1708. C. O. B. A. 48. p. 134. Dr. P. collection, v. ii. p. 421.

No. CI. For the more effectual inforcing the ſeveral proclamations formerly iſſued in this kingdom, to regulate the weight and currency of foreign coyns now current therein, and to prevent the abuſes practiſed in receipts and payments thereof; we the Lords Juſtices and Council, have thought fit by this our proclamation, to publiſh and declare, that the ſeveral ſorts of foreign coyns now current in this kingdom, ſhall (notwithſtanding they ſhall want of the reſpective weights at which the ſame are current by proclamations now in force) be allowed, and paſs in all payments as well to and from her majeſty, as otherwiſe howſoever, the perſon paying the ſame, making an allowance of two pence for each grain wanting in any piece of foreign gold, and of three half pence for each half penny weight wanting in any piece of foreign ſilver coyn current in this kingdom. And in caſe ſuch defect of weight ſhall be ſupplyed in manner as aforeſaid; then, and in ſuch caſe, every piece ſo defective of weight, and that defect of weight ſo ſupplyed, or allowed for as is aforeſaid, is to be from henceforth allowed and to paſs in all payments as well to as from her majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money as aforeſaid. And to prevent deceits and abuſes too frequently practiced in the weighing of ſuch coyns, we do farther publiſh and declare, that all foreign coyns of gold or ſilver now current by vertue of any proclamation of force in this kingdom, being ſtanding weight, are to paſs, and are to be received and paid at the rates in ſuch proclamations mentioned and aſcertained; and that any ſuch coyns not weighing down the ſcales, or not breaking or turning the beam in weighing thereof, is not to be any cauſe for the refuſal thereof; but the ſame is to be received in payment at the ſame rates as if the ſame broke down the ſcale in weighing the ſame. And if any

perſons

perſons ſhall hereafter act contrary to this our proclamation, they ſhall be proſecuted againſt as contemners of her majeſty's prerogative and authority, with the utmoſt rigour that is by law to be inflicted on ſuch offenders. Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the nineteenth day of Anguſt, 1708.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Con. Phipps, Canc. Jo. Tuam.

A. D. 1712.

No. CII. Whereas upon the humble repreſentation of the Lords Juſtices and Council of this kingdom to her majeſty, that the original proclamation under the great ſeal, which gave currency to ſeveral foreign coyns in this kingdom, was deſtroyed by the late fire; ſo that the clerk of the council cannot make out ſuch a certificate thereof as is required by a late act of parliament for the better conviction of perſons who ſhall counterfeit the ſame, and that there are ſeveral foreign coins here which have not been made currant, nor the values thereof aſcertained by any former proclamation. Her moſt excellent majeſty out of her royal care of this her kingdom; and that all her majeſty's ſubjects may know the value of ſuch foreign coins, and for preventing the counterfeiting thereof, hath been graciouſly pleaſed by her order in council, in Great-Britain, bearing date at her court at Kenſington, the ſeventeenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve, to order, that the ſeveral ſpecies of foreign gold and ſilver of the weight and values hereafter mentioned, ſhould paſs in payment within this kingdom, at the ſeveral rates herein reſpectively ſpecified; and that a proclamation ſhould be iſſued to that effect. We the Lords Juſtices and Council, in obedience to her majeſty's ſaid order, do publiſh and declare by this our proclamation, that the ſeveral ſorts and ſpecies of foreign gold and ſilver coyns herein aftermentioned, ſhall from and after the twelfth day of Auguſt next, paſs and be accepted in all receipts and payments as well to and from her majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as currant money within this kingdom, at the ſeveral rates herein reſpectively ſpecified, and none other, that is to ſay, See page 69.

C. O. B. A. 49. p. 22.

And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold or ſilver ſhall want of the reſpective weights herein mentioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three half pence for each half penny weight ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively, and ſo proportionably for every greater want of weight in the ſaid pieces, *&c.* Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the thirtieth day of July, 1712,

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Tho. Armagh. Con. Phipps, Canc.

A. D. 1714.

No. CIII. Whereas her majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed by her order to ſignifie her royal pleaſure, that we ſhould forthwith cauſe a proclamation to be iſſued for making the new ſpecies of French coin herein after mentioned current in this kingdom, at the ſeveral rates herein ſet forth, ſo as the ſame may paſs in payments at thoſe rates. We the Lords Juſtices and Council,

C. O. B. A. 49. p. 63.

Council, in obedience to her majeſty's ſaid commands, do publiſh and declare, by this our proclamation, that the ſeveral new ſpecies of Freneh coins herein after mentioned be from henceforth current in this kingdom, and that the ſame ſhall for the future paſs and be accepted in all payments and receipts as well to and from her majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as current money within this kingdom, at and under the reſpective rates hereafter mentioned, and none other, that is to ſay, See page 70.

And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold or ſilver ſhall want of the reſpective weights herein before mentioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, and three half pence for each half penny weight ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of ſilver aforeſaid reſpectively, *&c.* Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the twenty-fourth day of July, 1714.

A. D. 1718. C. O. B. A. 50. p. 122. A. 51. p. 70.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Will. Dublin. Wm Conolly.

No. CIV. Whereas by proclamation bearing date the thirtieth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve, the then lords juſtices and Council of this kingdom, in obedience to her late majeſty's orders, did publiſh and declare, that ſeveral ſorts and ſpecies of foreign gold coins herein after mentioned, ſhould from and after the twelfth day of Auguſt next (after the date of the ſaid proclamation) paſs and be accepted in all receipts and payments, as well to and from her majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as current money within this kingdom, at the ſeveral rates herein reſpectively ſpecified and none other, that is to ſay, See page 69. And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold ſhould want of the reſpective weights herein before mentioned, then allowance to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, *&c.* And whereas by one other proclamation bearing date the twenty fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen, the then lords juſtices and council of this kingdom did in obedience to her late majeſty's commands, publiſh and declare, that the ſeveral new ſpecies of French coyns herein aftermentioned ſhould be from thenceforth current in this kingdom, and that the ſame ſhould for the future paſs and be accepted in all payments and receipts as well to and from her majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever as current money within this kingdom, at and under the reſpective rates herein after mentioned, and none other, that is to ſay; See page 70. And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold ſhould want of the reſpective weights herein before mentioned, then allowance to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, *&c.* Given at the council-chamber in Dublin, the fifth day of May, 1718.

To

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your moſt ſacred Majeſty,

No. CV. We the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, are under the utmoſt concern to find that our duty to your Majeſty and our country, indiſpenſibly calls upon us to acquaint your Majeſty with the ill conſequences, which will follow from a patent for coining Half-pence and Farthings to be utter'd in this kingdom, obtained under the great ſeal of Great Britain, by one William Wood, in a clandeſtine and unprecedented manner, and by a groſs miſrepreſentation of the ſtate of this kingdom.—We are moſt humbly of opinion, that the diminution of your Majeſty's revenue, the ruin of our trade, and the impoveriſhing of your people, muſt unavoidably attend this undertaking; and we beg leave to obſerve to your Majeſty, that from the moſt exact enquiries and computations we have been able to make, it appears to us, that the gain to William Wood will be exceſſive, and the loſs to this kingdom, by circulating this baſe coin, greater than this poor country is able to bear.—With the greateſt ſubmiſſion and deference to your Majeſty's wiſdom, we beg we may offer it as our humble opinion, that the reſerving the coining of Half-pence and Farthings to the crown, and the not truſting it with any private perſon, body politick or corporate, will always be for your Majeſty's ſervice, and the good of your people in this kingdom.

In confidence, Sir, of your paternal care of the welfare of this country, we beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed to extend that goodneſs and compaſſion to us, which has ſo eminently ſhew'd itſelf to all your other ſubjects, who have the happineſs to live under your protection and government; and that you will give ſuch directions as may effectually free us from the terrible apprehenſions we labour under from the patent granted to William Wood.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

A. D. 1725.

Carteret.

No. CVI. Whereas his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignifie his royal pleaſure, that we ſhould forthwith cauſe a proclamation to be iſſued for making the new gold coyn of Portugal herein after mentioned current in this kingdom at the ſeveral rates herein ſet forth, ſo as the ſame may paſs in payments at thoſe rates: We the Lord Lieutenant and Council in obedience to his majeſties ſaid commands, do publiſh and declare by this our proclamation, that the ſeveral new pieces of gold coin of Portugal herein after mentioned, be from henceforth current in this kingdom, and that the ſame ſhall for the future paſs and be accepted in all payments and receipts, as well to and from his majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as current money within this kingdom, at and under the reſpective rates hereafter mentioned, and none other, that is to ſay; See page 72.

C. O. B. A. 51. p. 179.

And

And in caſe any of the aforeſaid pieces of gold coin ſhall want of the reſpective weights herein before mentioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain ſo wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforeſaid reſpectively, *&c.* Given at the council-chamber, in Dublin, the twenty-ſecond day of January, 1725.

A. D. 1737. C. O. B. A. 52. p. 122.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Hu. Armach. Wyndham, C. Hen. Boyle.

No. CVII. Whereas the Lords Juſtices and Privy-council of this kingdom, in order to remedy the inconveniencies and difficulties which affect the trade, and particularly, the linen manufactures of this kingdom, and his majeſty's revenues here, occaſioned by the want of good copper money; applied to his grace Lionel Duke of Dorſet, late lord lieutenant general, and general governor of this kingdom, to lay the ſame before his majeſty, and obtain his royal licence for coyning fifty tuns of copper at his majeſty's mint of London, under the regulations herein after mentioned. And whereas his majeſty, to anſwer the ſaid propoſals made by the Lords Juſtices and Privy-council of this kingdom, with the concurrence of the ſaid lord lieueenant general, and general governor of Ireland, and for remedying the ſaid inconveniencies, has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that a proper agent ſhould be appointed to contract for fifty tuns of copper, to be delivered to the maſter of his majeſty's mint in his tower of London to be coined for the ſervice of this kingdom; and alſo to authorize and command the maſter of his mint in his ſaid tower of London, to receive from ſuch perſon or perſons, as his majeſty's lieutenant general, and general governor, or lords juſtices of this kingdom, or any authorized by them or either of them, ſhall contract with for that purpoſe, fine copper, which when heated red-hot, will ſpread thin under the hammer without cracking, and out of the ſame to coin fifty tuns, or ſuch greater quantity, as ſhall be neceſſary for this kingdom, one ſixth in farthings, and five ſixths in Half-pence, of ſuch ſize, that fifty and two half pence, or hundred and four farthings, may make a pound weight avoirdupois, excepting only ſuch errors by accident, not by deſign, as may happen by the unequal ſize of the bars, not exceeding the thirtieth part of a pound weight; and that his majeſty's effigies, with the inſcription, GEORGIUS. II. REX. be ſtamped on one ſide of each piece, and the Iriſh harp crowned on the other ſide, and over it the inſcription, HIBERNIA. and under it the date of the year, with directions that the moniers of his majeſty's ſaid mint ſhould not diſtribute any of the ſaid money, before the ſame be duely aſſayed. And whereas his majeſty has been alſo graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that the coſts of the ſaid fifty tuns of copper, and all charges attending the coining, and the tranſmitting the ſaid half-pence and farthings, when coined, into this kingdom, ſhould be paid by his majeſty's vice-treaſurer, receiver general and pay-maſter of this kingdom, his or their deputy for the time being; and that whatever proffit ſhall ariſe from the ſaid copper coinage, (after all neceſſary expences about it defrayed) ſhall go into the publick revenue at large

of

of this kingdom, to be employed as any part of the publick revenue unappropriated, is employed. And whereas there have been former copper coinages for this kingdom, under the patents of his majeſty's royal predeceſſors, which copper money, is now currant in this kingdom; his majeſty has been alſo graciouſly pleaſed, in order to continue the currency of ſuch copper money coined under thoſe patents, together with ſuch copper money as ſhall be coined for the ſervice of this kingdom, in his majeſty's tower of London, to ſignify his will and pleaſure, that his lord lieutenant, deputy, or other chief governor or governors, for the time being, ſhould give the neceſſary directions to the commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenues in this kingdom, to order the ſeveral collectors to receive ſuch copper money as has been coined under the ſaid patents, or ſhall be coined for the ſervice of this kingdom, in his majeſty's tower of London indifferently, and without any preference of the one ſort to the other, in diſcharge of what ſhall become due to his majeſty: provided that no more be received in any one payment made to them, than twelve of thoſe half-pence, or ſix pence; and that if by thoſe payments, the ſaid collector or any of them, ſhall have a redundancy of thoſe half-pence, that the ſaid collectors ſhall, and may pay to the reſpective officers of his majeſty's army in this kingdom, or to ſuch perſon as ſhall tender an Exchequer acquitance to the ſaid collectors, for payment of his majeſty's ſaid army, any ſum of the ſaid half-pence, not exceeding five pounds in every hundred pounds, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer ſum, and the like quantity to the officers of his majeſty's revenue, who ſhall receive their ſalaries, from the ſaid reſpective collectors. And his majeſty has been further pleaſed to ſignify his pleaſure, that his ſaid vice-treaſurer, and receiver-general, and paymaſter-general, or his or their deputy, do iſſue out of his majeſty's treaſury in this kingdom, ſuch new coined copper, or old copper money, as they ſhall receive, to ſuch as are willing to take the ſame. And whereas their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of this kingdom have, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, given the neceſſary directions to the commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue here, for receiving and paying the ſaid copper money; and to the deputy vice-treaſurer of this kingdom for iſſuing the ſame: We therefore the Lords Juſtices and Council, do, by this our proclamation, publiſh and declare his majeſty's moſt gracious intentions for the ſervice of this kingdom. And to prevent further mpoſition upon the traders and poor manufacturers of this kingdom, by the uttering of falſe and baſe braſs money, commonly called Raps, we do hereby declare, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to make, vend, or utter any half-pence, or farthings, or other pieces of braſs, copper, or other baſe metal, other than the copper money coined under the patents of his majeſty's royal predeceſſors, and now current in this kingdom, and ſuch copper money as is or ſhall be coined in his majeſty's tower of London, for the ſervice of this kingdom, or ſhall offer to counterfeit any of the ſaid half-pence or farthings, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be proſecuted, for ſuch

their offences, with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law, to deter others from committing the like crimes. Given at the council-chamber, in Dublin, the ſixth day of May, 1737.

By the Lords Juſtices and Council.

Hu. Armach. Wyndham, C. Hen. Boyle.

A. D. 1737. C. O. B.

No. CVIII. Whereas his majeſty has been pleaſed to ſignify his royal pleaſure, that a proclamation ſhould iſſue for regulating the gold coins current in this kingdom, and for that purpoſe his majeſty's order in council, bearing date at his court at Hampton-court the twenty-firſt day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-ſeven, has been tranſmitted to us, ſetting forth, that whereas the Lord Lieutenant and Council of this kingdom, have repreſented to his Majeſty, that there is at preſent a great ſcarcity of ſilver coin in this kingdom, occaſioned by perſons being tempted to carry it out of this kingdom to make an advantage thereof; and that the greateſt part of the gold coin current here, is in the two larger pieces of Portugal gold, one of which paſſing for four pounds, and the other for forty ſhillings, great inconveniencies and difficulties daily ariſe in obtaining change for the ſame; and that there being a diſproportion between the value of the ſaid large pieces and the leſſer pieces of foreign gold coin, to the advantage of the larger, the ſame has occaſioned likewiſe a ſcarcity of the leſſer pieces of gold coin, by means whereof great diſtreſs has been brought upon the trade, and particularly the linen manufacture of this kingdom; and alſo upon his majeſty's forces here: and therefore humbly prayed, that the gold coin, both Engliſh and foreign, current here, might be rated at the quantity of Engliſh ſilver they uſually paſs for in England, with an allowance of ſome ſmall advantage to the leſſer pieces. And whereas the Lords commiſſioners of his Majeſty's treaſury (to whom his Majeſty thought proper to refer the conſideration of the ſaid repreſentation) have reported to his Majeſty in council, that they had taken the opinion of the late maſter-worker, and the reſt of the principal officers of his Majeſty's mint thereupon, who propoſed that a reduction ſhould be made in the value of the gold coins current in this kingdom, at leaſt as low as they are in Great-Britain; and the diſproportion between the larger and the leſſer pieces ſhould be rectified; which ſaid propoſal, being agreed to by the ſaid Lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, and approved of by his Majeſty in council, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, by his ſaid order in council to order, that the following pieces of gold current in this kingdom, do paſs in payment within this kingdom at the rates herein after reſpectively ſpecified, and that a proclamation ſhould be iſſued to that effect. We therefore the Lords Juſtices and Council, in obedience to his majeſty's ſaid order, do by this our proclamation publiſh and declare, that the ſeveral pieces of gold coin herein after mentioned, ſhall from and after the tenth day of September next paſs and be accepted in all receipts and payments, as well to and from his Majeſty as otherwiſe howſoever, as current money

money within this kingdom, at the ſeveral rates herein after reſpectively ſpecified, and none other, that is to ſay; See page 75.

And if any of the aforeſaid pieces of foreign gold ſhall want of the reſpective weights herein before mentioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain, one penny for half a grain, and one half-penny for one quarter of a grain, ſo wanting in any piece of the ſaid foreign gold coins, and ſo proportionably for every greater want of weight in the ſaid pieces; and in caſe ſuch defect of weight as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſupplied in manner aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſe every piece ſo defective in the weight as aforeſaid, and that defect of weight ſo ſupplied as aforeſaid, is to be henceforth allowed, and to paſs as current money as aforeſaid, *&c.* Given at the council-chamber, in Dublin, the tenth of September, 1737.

The following ordinance came too late to be printed in its place.

Ordinatio magni conſilii de recipiendo aurum ad ſtandardum ponderis.

No. CIX. Cum Dominus Rex conſilium ſuum magnum coram venerabili Patre Edwardo epiſcopo Midenſi, deputato Edwardi comitis Marchiæ & Ultoniæ, locum tenentis Domini Regis terræ ſuæ Hiberniæ in craſtino animarum, anno regni ſui ſecundo teneri ordinavit, cui vero venerabili Patri, nec non dominis ſpiritualibus & temporalibus communes terræ prædictæ ad idem conſilium per brevia regia ad concordandum & conſentiendum electi coram præfato venerabili Patre comparantes eiſdem ſupplicarunt, ut cum rumor maximus per totam terram de falſo auro contrafacto tonſo & loto habeatur, quâ occaſione omnes & ſinguli mercatores cum eorum mercandizis ad terram prædictam venire ſe retrahent. Et etiam quam plurimæ variationes & diſcordiæ inter ligeos Domini Regis terræ prædictæ in diverſis pacationibus in dies incipiunt oriri & pejus oriuntur, niſi remedium hujuſmodi dampnis & præjudiciis citius apponatur. Super quo auctoritate conſilii prædicti pro majore tranquillitate & quiete gentium & reipublicæ terræ prædictæ, & ad evitanda dampna & incommoda quæ terræ prædictæ ratione auri tonſi, loti, contrafacti in eâdem terrâ abſque pondere uſitato poſſint de facili evenire, de aſſenſu dicti deputati, ac dominorum ſpiritualium & temporalium ad ſpecialem rogatum communium in eodem conſilio exiſtentium, ordinatum eſt & concordatum, quod nobilis, obolus & quadrans auri (auro contrafacto excepto) ſecundum hujuſmodi auri pondus & valorem per ligeos Domini Regis, ac alias gentes ad eandem terram confluentes, capiantur & recipiantur per pondus univerſaliter & perſolvantur: & quod unum ſtandardum ponderis dicti auri ſtandardo in Regno Angliæ uſitatum concordans ſit; & in theſaurariâ Domini Regis in cuſtodiâ theſaurarii & camerariorum ſcaccarii Hiberniæ, qui aut ſunt, vel per tempus erunt de cætero remaneat; & quod quilibet vice-comes, major, ballivus, ſeneſchallus, ſuperior & præpoſitus per totam terram prædictam ad eorum proſecutionem habeant pondera dicto ſtandardo recte concordantia. Et inſuper quod quilibet ligeus Domini Regis

A. D. 1423. Tur. Birm. an. 2 Hen. VI. No. 27. dorſo.

terræ prædictæ habeat curſum ad ea ſtandarda in quolibet loco; ubi aſſiſtunt, ad pondera dicti ſtandardi, quoties ſibi placuerint, facienda. Et etiam quod ligei Domini Regis ejuſdem terræ, ac Indigenæ & Aliænigenæ ad eandem terram confluentes, hujuſmodi aurum, licet tonſum, ſeu lotum fuerit, per pondus, ſecundum valorem & pondus ejuſdem, abſque contradictione percipiant in futurum. Et quod nullus hujuſmodi aurum contrà ordinationem prædictam refutet, aut recipere recuſet. Sub pœnâ quadraginta ſolidorum de bonis & catallis ſuis ad opus Domini Regis ſolvendorum; & quod corpus ejuſdem de præmiſſis delinquentis gaolæ Domini Regis committatur, in eâdem moraturum, quouſque Domino Regi redemptionem & finem inde faciat.

TABLE

TABLE I.

Gold Monies unworn.	Assay car.	grs.	Weight dwt.	grs.	Val. Engl. s.	d.	pts.	Val. Irish. s.	d.	pts.
The old Lewis-d'or — — —	W 0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	16	9	32	18	2	1
The Half (and Quarter in proportion)	W 0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	8	4	66	9	1	5
The new Lewis-d'or — —	W 0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{7}{8}$	19	11	98	21	7	97
The Half and (Quarter in proportion)	W 0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$14\frac{7}{16}$	9	11	99	10	9	99
The old Spaniſh Piſtole — —	W 0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	16	9	32	18	2	1
The old Spaniſh double Piſtole —	W 0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	8	16	33	6	64	36	4	2
The old Spaniſh quadruple Piſtole —	W 0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	17	8	67	1	28	72	8	4
The Doppio Moieda of Portugal —	B 0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	6	22	27	0	9	29	3	11
The Moieda of Portugal — —	B 0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	3	11	13	6	5	14	7	55
The half Moieda of Portugal — —	B 0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	1	$17\frac{1}{2}$	6	9	2	7	3	78
The Hungary Ducat — —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{2}{3}$	9	3	6	10	0	91
The Ducat coined *ad legem Imperii* —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	26	10	0	53
The Ducat of Campen in Holland —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	26	10	0	53
The Ducat of the biſhop of Bamberg	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	26	10	0	53
The double Ducat of the duke of Hanover — —	B 1	2	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18	5	28	19	11	71
The Ducat of the duke of Hanover —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$	9	2	64	9	11	85
The Ducat of Brandenburgh —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	26	10	0	53
The Ducat of Sweden — —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	26	10	0	53
The Ducat of Denmark — —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	26	10	0	53
The Ducat of Poland — —	B 1	2	2	5	9	2	11	9	11	40
The Ducat of Tranſilvania — —	B 1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	9	1	11	9	10	20
The Sequin or Zacheen of Venice —	B 1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$5\frac{3}{4}$	9	5	55	10	3	4
The old Italian Piſtole — — —	W 0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$	16	7	46	18	0	9
Double Ducats of Genoa — —	B 1	2	4	11	18	6	51	20	1	6
Single Ducats of Genoa, Beſanſon, and Zurick — —	B 1	2	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	25	10	0	53
Piſtole of Rome, Milan, Venice, Florence, Savoy, Genoa, Orange, Trevoux, Beſanſon — —	W 0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	16	6	0	17	10	51
The Barbary Ducat, with Arabick letters on both ſides, without effigies or eſcutcheon — —	W 2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$16\frac{1}{4}$	9	3	58	10	0	88
The new Portugal piece current in Ireland for 38*s.* 10*d.* — —	W 0	$0\frac{3}{8}$	9	4	35	7	7	38	6	58
The other parts in proportion,										

As the Portugueſe are not very exact as to the weight of their coins, the tryal of this laſt piece was taken on an avarage. Its weight by proclamation is ſettled here at nine penny-weight five grains one fourth.

N. B. { B ſtands for better / w . . . for worſe } than ſterling.

N.B. 24 Carats, is a pound of gold
4 Grains, a carat
1 Carat, is $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, or 10 penny-weight
1 Carrat-grain is $2\frac{1}{2}$ penny-weight, or 60 grains troy

	Decimals.
1 Carrat-grain	0,25
2 — — —	0,5
3 — — —	0,75
$\frac{1}{2}$ — — —	0,125
$\frac{1}{4}$ — — —	0,625

TABLE II.

The Aſſays, Weights, and Value of ſeveral foreign Silver Coins, unworn.	Aſſay dwt.	Weight dwt. gr.	Val. En. d. pts.	V. Iriſh d. pts.
The Piaſter of Spain, or Sevil piece of 8 Reals, now reduced to ten — —	w 1	17 12	54 0	58 50
The new Sevil piece of Eight — —	w $1\frac{1}{2}$	14 0	43 11	46 70
The Mexico piece of Eight — —	w 1	17 $10\frac{5}{9}$	53 82	58 30
The Pillar piece of Eight — —	ſterl.	17 9	53 87	58 36
The old Ecu of France, or piece of 60 Sols Tournois — — —	w 1	17 12	54 0	58 50
The Cruſado of Portugal, or ducat, worth 400 rees, now mark'd, and raiſed to 480 rees — — —	w 2	11 4	34 31	37 17
The Ducaton of Flanders, or piece of 60 patars — — —	B $4\frac{1}{2}$	20 22	66 15	71 66
The Patagon of Flanders, or croſs-dollar, or piece of 48 patars — —	w 12	18 1	52 91	57 32
The Ducaton of Holland, or piece of 63 ſtivers — —	B 3	20 21	65 59	71 5
The Patagon Leg-dollar, or rix-dollar of Holland, or piece of 50 ſtivers —	w 14	18 0	52 28	56 64
The 3 Guilder piece of Holland, or piece of 60 ſtivers — —	w 2	20 8	62 46	67 66
The 10 Schelling piece of Zeeland, or piece of 60 ſtivers — —	w 2	20 6	62 21	67 39
The Lyon-dollar of Holland, or two thirds of the ducaton — —	w 44	17 14	43 70	47 35

The

The Assays, &c.	Assay dwt.	Weight dwt. gr.	V. Engl. d. pts.	V. Irish. d. pts.
The Ducaton of Cologne — —	B 3	20 18	65 20	70 63
The Rix-dollar, or patagon of Cologne —	W 13	18 0	52 53	56 91
The Rix-dollar, or patagon of Liege — —	W 12	17 22½	52 60	56 98
The Rix-dollar of Mentz — —	W 6½	18 8	55 17	59 77
The Rix-dollar of Frankfort — —	W 9	18 8	54 53	59 7
The Rix-dollar of Nuremberg — —	W 6	18 10	55 55	60 18
The old Rix-dollar of Lunemberg ——	W 10	18 11	54 65	59 20
The old Rix-dollar of Hanover — —	W 8	18 12	55 28	59 89
The double Gulden of the elector of Hanover	W 7	18 18	56 29	60 98
The Gulden of the elector of Hanover, or piece of two thirds —— ——	B 17½	8 10	28 14	30 49
The Half-gulden of the elector of Hanover, or piece of one third —— —	B 17½	4 5	14 7	15 24
The Gulden of the duke of Zell, or piece of 16 gutz-grosh — —	W 43	11 2	27 70	30 1
The Gulden of Hildesheim, or piece of 24 manen-grosh, now raised to 26 s. —	W 40½	11 22	30 21	32 72
The Rix-dollar of Magdeburgh —	W 10	18 12	54 77	59 33
The Gulden or Guilder of Magdeburgh —	W 44	11 14	28 79	31 19
The old Rix-dollar of the elector of Brandenburgh —— ——	W 9	18 13	55 15	59 74
The old Gulden of Brandenburgh, now raised from 24 to 26 manen-grosh —	W 43	12 4	30 41	32 94
The Gulden of Brandenburgh, or piece of two thirds —— ——	W 43	11 3	27 81	30 12
The Half-gulden of Brandenburgh, or piece of one third —— ——	W 43	5 13	13 85	15 0
The Gulden of the elector of Saxony, or piece of two thirds —— —	W 41	11 3	28 12	30 46
The old Bank-dollar of Hamburgh ——	W 8	18 9	54 92	59 49
The old Rix-dollar of Lubeck ——	W 8½	18 16	55 65	60 29
The Four-mark piece of Denmark, of coarser allay —— ——	W 61	14 8	32 23	34 91
The Four-mark piece ditto of finer allay —	W 21	11 13½	32 45	35 16
The Eight-mark piece of Sweden — —	sta.	20 0	62 0	67 16
The Four-mark piece of Sweden — —	W 58	13 12	30 92	33 49
The old Dollar of Dantzick — —	W 10½	18 9	54 27	58 79
The old Rix-dollar of Thorn — —	W 12	18 8½	53 18	58 31
The Rix-dollars of Sigismund III. and Uladislaus IV. kings of Poland — —	W 10	18 9	54 40	58 93
The Rix-dollar of Leopold I. emperor —	W 10½	18 9	54 27	58 79
The Rix-dollar of Ferdinand III. — —	W 10½	18 9	54 27	58 79

The

The Assays, &c.	Assay	Assay dwt.	Weight dwt.	Weight gr.	V. Engl. d.	V. Engl. pts.	V. Irish. d.	V. Irish. pts.
The Rix-dollar of Ferdinand archduke of Austria	W	10 1/2	18	5	53	78	58	25
The Rix-dollar of Bazil	W	7 1/2	18	18 1/8	56	22	60	91
The Rix-dollar of Zurick	W	13	18	1	52	65	57	4
The old Ducat of Venice, with the words, *Ducatus Venetus* upon it	W	23 1/2	14	15	40	54	43	92
The Half-ducat	W	23 1/2	7	7 1/2	20	27	21	96
Another Venetian coin	W	46	17	10	42	80	46	37
The piece of two Jules	B	6	3	15	11	54	12	50
The Ducat of Naples, or piece of 5 Tarins or 10 Carlins	W	3	14	0 1/4	42	84	46	41
The Half-ducat	W	3	7	0 1/8	21	42	23	21
The Tarin, or fifth part of the ducat	W	3	2	19 1/4	8	57	9	28
The Carlin, or tenth part	W	3	1	9 1/2	4	27	4	63
The Teſton of Rome, or piece of 3 Julios	W	1	5	21 1/2	18	19	19	71
The Ducat of Florence and Leghorn, or piece of 7 lires	B	8	20	3	64	64	70	2
The Piaſter or crown of Ferdinand II. duke of Tuſcany	W	1	17	12	54		58	50
The Piaſter, or crown of Coſmo III. duke of Tuſcany	W	1	16	18	51	69	56	—
The Croiſat of Genoa	B	7	24	15	78	74	85	30

FINIS.

ERRATA.

PAGE 5, line 6, inſtead of the kings of France and Sweden, read of the kings of Sweden; p. 32, l. 8, for nineteeth read nineteenth; p. 33, l. 34, after HENRIC, add VIII. p. 64, in the notes, [b] King's ſtate of proteſtants, p. 152, [c] Appendix No. 92, p. 65, l. 37, after REX add ET, REGINA. p. 70, l. 10, for proeclamation, read proclamation; p. 77, Addenda, l. 2, for Ralp, read Ralph.

L488